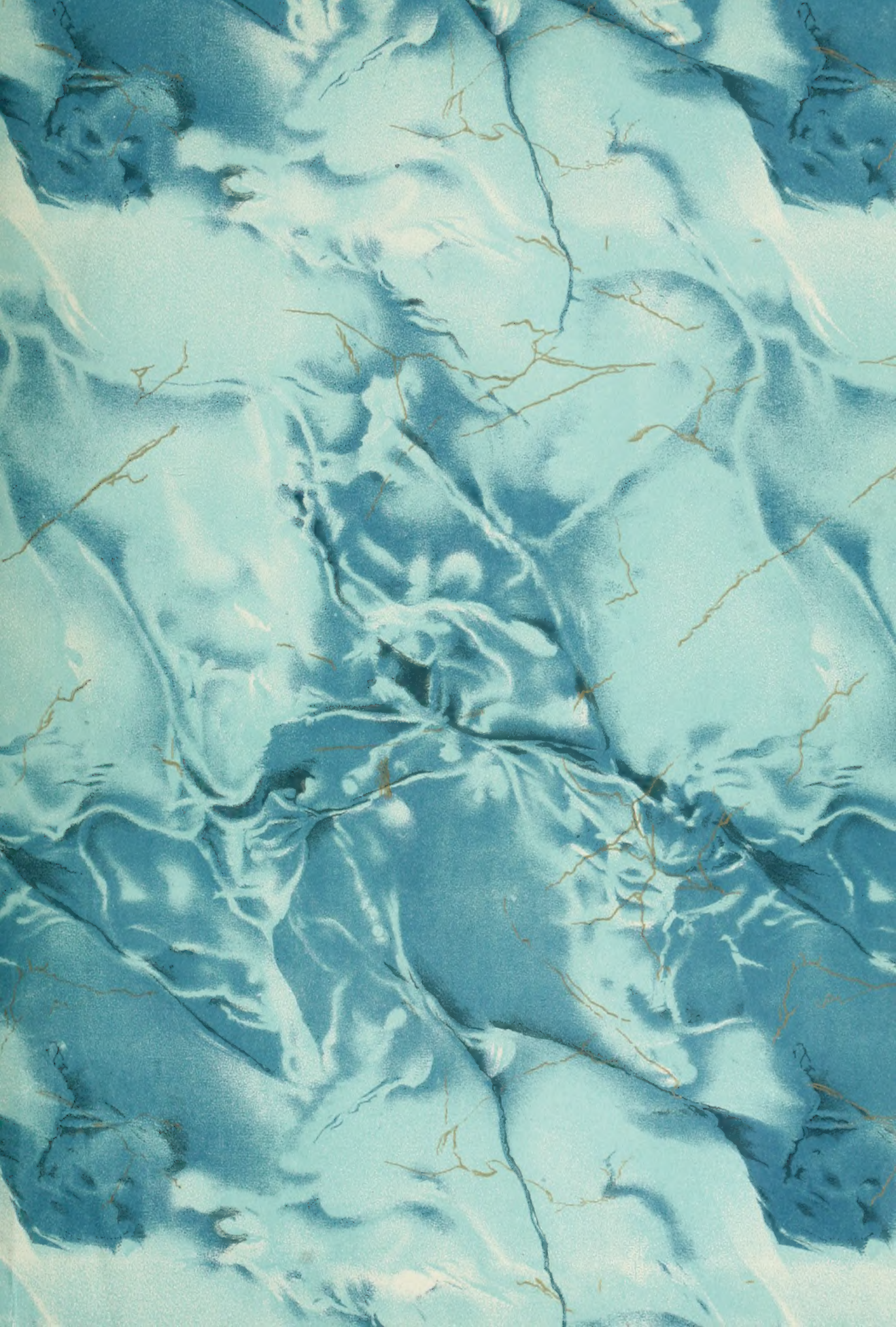




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HISTORY OF TEXAS

FORT WORTH

AND THE

TEXAS NORTHWEST EDITION

EDITED BY

CAPT. B. B. PADDOCK

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HISTORY OF TEXAS

PORT WORTH

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THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY



J. A. D. Smith

Fort Worth and The Texas Northwest

J. A. DOUGLAS SMITH. A highly successful oil operator and a pioneer in the oil development of Wichita County, J. A. Douglas Smith, of Burkburnett, has never been a soft-handed, white-collar man, but grew up inured to the work and hardships of the cattle range, and acquired initiative, self-reliance and resourcefulness in a business even more uncertain and requiring fully as much nerve as operating for oil.

He was born in Wise County, Texas, in 1870. At that time Wise County was well out toward the frontier and the fear of Indian incursion had not yet subsided. His parents, B. M. and Margaret (Shinn) Smith, now deceased, were early settlers in Texas. His father was a native of Mississippi and served with a regiment from that state throughout the four years of the Confederate war. In January, 1870, he brought his family to Texas and settled in the Pleasant Valley section of Wise County, about two miles from old Bridgeport and about twelve miles from the county seat of Decatur. He was a farmer and cattleman and also a school teacher. In 1881 he taught the first school in Pleasant Valley, the schoolhouse being a log structure. He was a genuinely good man and upright citizen, and impressed his sturdy character on that pioneer community.

While B. M. Smith was deeply interested in the education of his own children and those of the community, the conditions of the frontier also made it necessary that every member of the family as soon as possible should contribute some useful form of labor. Remarkable as it may be J. A. Douglas Smith had some regular duties as herding cattle when only six years of age. He practically grew up in the saddle, and came to know all the famous old time cattle men in northwestern Texas. As cowboy, foreman and in other positions of trust he served such noted organizations as those of Burk Burnett, Dan Waggoner, Jess Carpenter and Sidney Suggs of Oklahoma. This line of work took him all over the cow

country of northwestern Texas and southern Oklahoma.

Still prosecuting his business as a farmer and stockman, Mr. Smith in the spring of 1906 located at the then small village of Burkburnett, in the northern part of Wichita County. He therefore became one of the pioneers of what has since become a famous oil town. Mr. Smith in his long experience as a stockman early learned "how to take a chance," and he did not overlook the new opportunities presented by the development of this section of northern Texas as petroleum oil territory. In 1916 he became an operator and driller on his own account, and drilled the first well in what is known as the shallow field of Wichita County, a few miles south of Burkburnett. Ever since then he has been successfully engaged in oil operation.

The climax of oil operations in the Burkburnett townsite came in the latter part of July, 1918, with the bringing in of the Fowler well. The September following Mr. Smith brought in a well a mile and a quarter south of the Fowler well, opening up a new producing territory. He was not alone engaged in the producing end of the business but entered the refinery industry also by organizing the Texhoma Oil & Refining Company. This is now one of the largest corporations of its kind in the Texas field. Among other oil interests Mr. Smith has two producing wells in his own yard at his home in Burkburnett, and these alone constitute a source of very substantial monthly revenue.

Mr. Smith for many years has been a well known figure in public affairs in Wichita County. He served six consecutive years as a county commissioner, and during that period the magnificent county Court House was built at Wichita Falls. Prior to that he had acted as deputy sheriff of the county for the Burkburnett precinct. He is a thoroughly active and public spirited citizen in every way. Mr. Smith married Miss Addie Luella Reeves, and they have an interested and devoted family of six sons and two daughters, named James Clif-

ford, Vera, Leonard F., Dee, Archie, Hattie, Owen and Garland. Fraternally Mr. Smith is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, and a member of Maskat Temple of Wichita Falls.

WILLIAM V. JONES. In one of Texas' largest and most important industries, the Wichita Motors Company, William V. Jones has realized many of the objects that lead a resourceful and ambitious man into the business field. He has found his opportunities and has been given increased responsibilities in an industry which he entered only in a minor capacity.

Mr. Jones was born at Weatherford, Texas, and is a son of Evan and Hannah (Williams) Jones. His parents were natives of Wales, and after their marriage they came to America and settled in Texas. They lived at Weatherford from about 1880, where the late Evan Jones was an architect by profession. One of his sons, Evan Jones, has followed the same profession at Fort Worth. Another son, J. R. Jones, is in the wholesale jewelry business at Dallas.

William V. Jones acquired a substantial education in the grammar and high schools of Weatherford. He has been a resident of Wichita Falls since 1912, in which year he became a clerk in the offices of the Wichita Motors Company. His progress has been steady and his experience has given him a close and detailed knowledge of the entire business. He is now assistant secretary of the corporation and its purchasing agent, and is one of the men directly instrumental in the success of the firm that manufactures and ships to all parts of the world the Wichita Motor Trucks.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. On December 24, 1920, he married Miss Lorraine Breedlove, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Breedlove. Her parents formerly lived at Wichita Falls and are now residents of Bentonville, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were married at the home of the bride, Applewood Farm, near Bentonville.

WILLIAM M. MCGREGOR, president of the First National Bank of Wichita Falls, is one of the ablest financiers of this part of Texas, and has back of him as his board of directors a number of the most representative men of the city and county, who have implicit faith in him and his ability to handle the problems of this vast concern with its resources of over

\$11,000,000. Mr. McGregor was born at Talladega, Alabama, July 31, 1868, a son of W. M. and Emma (Cousins) McGregor. The McGregors are of Scotch origin, but have been established in the United States for many generations. W. M. McGregor inherited the solid qualities of the Scotch, and was a successful business man. In 1885 he brought his family to Wichita Falls from Alabama, and from March 19 of that year President McGregor has been a resident of this city. During the war between the two sections of the country W. M. McGregor espoused the cause of the Confederacy and fought gallantly in its defense, commanding a company. With the close of the war he returned to his old home and just as manfully tackled the difficult problems of the reconstruction period.

President McGregor is a product of Wichita Falls, as all of his business experience has been gained here, and for thirty odd years he has been connected with the fortunes of the First National Bank, which he entered as bookkeeper. Three years later he was made assistant cashier, and in 1915, when the bank was consolidated with the old First State Bank & Trust Company, he was elected first vice president. He has always been active in the operations of the bank and for the past twenty years has been the central figure in every large business transaction handled by his bank. At the annual meeting in January, 1921, Mr. McGregor was elected president to succeed Judge R. E. Huff, who proposed his name. Judge Huff continues with the bank as chairman of the board of directors, and acts in an advisory capacity. The First National Bank has direct connections with seventy banks in Northwest Texas, and its enormous resources enable it to handle transactions of vast magnitude.

Mr. McGregor was married to Miss Kate C. Carter, a daughter of the late Kit Carter, of Palo Pinto County, one of the famous Texas cattlemen of the old days, and president of the Kit Carter Land & Cattle Company of Texas, and was one of the organizers and the first president of the Texas Raiders Association. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor have two children, namely: Carter McGregor, who is cashier of the First National Bank, and Lillian, who is the wife of Lester T. Burne, of Wichita Falls.

A man of great public spirit, Mr. McGregor has given much thought and intelligent service in behalf of the city, advocating and supporting those measures for civic improvement and moral uplift which in his judgment would



Mrs. J. A. D. Smith



PRESTON F. JONES AND FAMILY

work out for the good of the majority. As an effective member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce he has accomplished much for the encouragement of business, and his recent election met the approval of the leading commercial and industrial bodies. Prominent in Masonry, Mr. McGregor has been raised through all of the degrees in his fraternity and is also a Shriner. Personally he is one of the most popular men in Northwest Texas, and he numbers as his friends the leading men of the state.

REX C. OUTLAW is a native of West Texas, one of the popular and progressive business men of that section, and for a dozen years or more has been active in banking, oil production and other interests. He is cashier of the First National Bank of Ranger.

Mr. Outlaw was born in Stephens County, Texas, in 1889, a son of G. W. and Fannie (Scott) Outlaw. The name of G. W. Outlaw is familiar to a host of old time West Texans. He is a pioneer, now enjoying well earned leisure and retirement in his home at Sweetwater. A native of Mississippi, he came to Texas during the early fifties and was associated with some of the great cattle outfits operating in Palo Pinto, Stephens and other counties of West Texas. He fought Indians, endured drought and blizzard, and hardly any of the experiences of the old time western plainsmen have been omitted from his career.

Rex C. Outlaw grew up in a virile atmosphere, well calculated to bring out the self-reliant qualities of his character. His youth was spent largely on the home ranch in Stephens County. After finishing school he took up a business career, and most of his activities since youth have been in banking. He became assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Ranger in 1909, and has given more of his time to this institution than to any other. In 1917 he resigned to become identified with the First National Bank at Strawn. However, in 1918, he returned to the First National of Ranger as cashier. In January, 1919, he again resigned, and for nearly two years was independently active in the oil business in Central West Texas. Then, in November, 1920, he rejoined the First National Bank at Ranger as cashier.

The First National is the oldest bank of Ranger, and has been a financial bulwark of that community through many years. It is a progressive institution, and since the first oil discoveries at Ranger in the fall of 1917 its resources and facilities have been greatly

enlarged to keep pace with the enormous wealth of the community and its industry and business. The history of the bank starts with the early eighties, when it was under the name of William Bohnig & Company, private bankers. Later, under the same ownership, it became known as the Bank of Ranger, and in 1906 it was reorganized with a national charter as the First National Bank of Ranger.

Mr. Outlaw is widely known in West Texas and is admired for his exceptionally keen financial abilities. He is also public spirited in all matters affecting his home community. He is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason, and is a member of Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Fort Worth. He married Miss Mamie Bowles, of Palo Pinto County. Their two children are Dorothy and Rex C., Jr.

PRESTON F. JONES, of Valley View, has been identified with that section of northern Texas forty years. He had many varied experiences before locating here, but since then has applied his efforts consecutively to the development of the soil, the improvement of a farm, and the cultivation of many successive crops, out of which has come the material fortunes that enable him to live in comparative leisure.

Mr. Jones was born near Golconda, Pope County, Illinois, February 23, 1851. The death of both his parents when he was ten years of age left him an orphan and largely upon his own resources, though he lived with relatives until he was grown. His father, Chellis Jones, was a native of Virginia, and moved to Kentucky, where he married America King, a native of Hardin County and daughter of a farmer in that section of Kentucky. Twenty years before the Civil war Chellis Jones moved to Illinois, and he died at the beginning of that war, at the age of fifty-five. His wife died three years earlier. Chellis Jones was a teacher, and the first lessons of Preston F. Jones were learned under his father's direction. Though Chellis Jones was a native of Virginia, he and his family were staunch Union people. Of eight children two sons were Union soldiers, Osborn, now in the Old Soldiers Home at Quincy, Illinois, and Daniel K., who was also in the army, while the other children were: James, who died in 1862; William, who died in Marion, Illinois, and left a family; Elizabeth, wife of Mordecai Johnson, a resident of Tamaroa, Perry County, Illinois; Preston F.; Mrs. Priscilla America Cogdale; and John M., who ran away from school to join the regular army, fought Indians in the

northwest four years, being mustered out at Walla Walla, Washington, and remained in that country and was finally in the dry goods business at LaPorte, Oregon.

Preston F. Jones had little opportunity to acquire an education after his father's death. For two years he lived with an uncle, J. D. Martin, in Johnson County, Illinois, and spent another year with an uncle, Benjamin Purcell, in Daviess County, Kentucky. From Kentucky he returned to Illinois, and for a time worked on a farm near Springfield. He learned telegraphy with the Chicago and Alton Railway at Ashland and Petersburg, and for three years was in railroad work. His last service in that line was at Chicago. For a time he was employed as a special policeman by the Chicago and Alton, his duty being "to keep beats off trains and prevent the theft of company coal." Mr. Jones first went to Chicago in 1871, while the smouldering ruins of the big fire were still in evidence. He was in Chicago about five years, spending the summers working on a Government dredge boat and in the winter was employed in the steel works. He was a street car conductor in that city when a friend proposed that he go to Texas, and he came south largely for the purpose of avoiding the cold winter.

Mr. Jones and his aunt, Mrs. Annie G. Roberts, came to Texas in 1876. He was then a young man of twenty-five. They traveled by railroad as far as Sherman, and thence a horse conveyance took them to Denton, to the home of J. D. Martin, the uncle of Mr. Jones previously referred to. Having an opportunity to work on a dredge boat in the line of his previous experience, Mr. Jones went to Galveston and spent the winter there. Not being satisfied with the climate so far south he returned to Denton County the next spring and did farming on the shares for three years, putting in the crops for half of the returns. His old aunt while in Texas had purchased a tract of land on the Denton-Cooke County line, and Mr. Jones negotiated to purchase this of her heirs for three dollars an acre. To make the first payment he borrowed seventy-five dollars. At one time he paid sixty dollars interest, and when he finished paying the note the interest amounted to \$87.50. During the second and third years he was in Denton County he farmed on the shares with A. J. Nance, then married the daughter of his employer and settled on the land he had contracted for on the county line. There was no house in sight from that location, and he built the first home, a box

house of two rooms. This sheltered his family until he could provide a better residence. Mr. Jones encountered many handicaps at farming. He had to buy teams and implements out of what he made, had to pay interest on borrowed money, and owing to a mistake in his location of land he had to purchase a 160 acres to maintain his farm, and this also was done on borrowed money. His was a case of holding on through many precarious years, barely making a living existence, but buoyed up by the hope and faith inspired by his vision that "Texas would become the grandest state in the Union," until his courage and persistence were rewarded when he sold his land at a hundred dollars an acre, a price to which his many years of labor and improvement greatly contributed.

Mr. Jones was not only busily identified with his farm and home but also with affairs of community development. He became a trustee of the district school and an official of the Methodist Church, holding his membership successively at Bolivar, Valley View and Sanger. He cast his first presidential vote for General Grant in Chicago, but since coming to Texas has identified himself with the Democratic party, though merely as a voter.

Mr. Jones married Cynthia J. Nance. Her father, Andrew J. Nance, who died in 1915, at the age of seventy-five, came to Texas from Johnson County, Illinois, prior to the Civil war. He settled in Denton County and became one of the large land owners and prosperous citizens of that section. At the outbreak of the war he entered the Confederate army, served until captured, spent some time in a military prison at Chicago and was paroled on condition he would remain away from the South until the end of the war. He agreed to this condition, and was in his old home in Johnson County until the end of hostilities. While at Camp Butler his feet were frozen, and that incapacitated him for further military duty. A. J. Nance married Henrietta Cash, who is still living. Mrs. Jones, the oldest of the Nance children, was born July 16, 1862. The next two were Gordon and Marshall, twins, the former deceased and the latter a farmer on the old Nance homestead. Julia Nance lives near Sanger, Texas, widow of William Burkholder. Minnie is the wife of Joseph Wade and lives on Clear Creek in Denton County. Vada is Mrs. Collin Garrison, of Amarillo, Texas. Lizzie is the wife of Clay Garrison and lives at Clovis, New Mexico.

Besides the material prosperity he saw developed through his efforts Mr. Jones had the satisfaction of rearing a splendid family of children, and in his declining years also has grandchildren about him. His oldest daughter, Jewell, widow of Moody Pryor, lives at Valley View and is the mother of Wade, Opal and Minnie Ora. May Jones was married to Thomas Pryor and has a daughter, Thelma. America Jones is Mrs. T. Jeff Wheeler, of Valley View, and has two children, Freda and Ruby. Jack Jones died in 1919, leaving a son, Warren. Ona, wife of Cleburne Warren, lives at Sanger. Ruby, the youngest child, was for a time a teacher in New Mexico and married a ranchman, Holt Holloway, and lives near Tucumcari in that state.

M. OVERTON McDOWELL is assistant general manager of the Wichita Mill and Elevator Company. This business, established nearly a quarter of a century ago by Mr. Frank Kell, still president of the company, is the largest flour milling concern in Northern Texas, and his success and prosperity are a tribute to the remarkable productiveness of this section of the state as a grain raising district. Mr. McDowell has achieved success and prominence in this line of business, has been associated with the company at Wichita Falls for over ten years, and from that has extended his interests to banking and also to public affairs.

He was born in Dallas County, Texas, October 6, 1889, a son of J. O. and Brooksie Herd (Marion) McDowell. His father, who was born near the modern city of Birmingham, Alabama, came to Texas in 1867 and located in Dallas County, which was still sparsely settled and an isolated district. His home was about ten miles northeast of Dallas, at Farmers Branch. The family lived there until the early nineties, when they removed to Shelby County, in Eastern Texas.

M. Overton McDowell grew up at Timpson, attended the public schools of that town and in 1907, at the age of eighteen, came to Wichita Falls. He has considered that city his home ever since. His association with the Wichita Mill and Elevator Company began in 1909 as a clerk in the office. It was a congenial business, well fitted to his peculiar talents and abilities, and though he went through college and acquired a liberal education, after beginning work for the company his mind and ambition were directed toward definite ends while he was pursuing his studies. He gave

up his work at Wichita Falls to enter Southwestern University at Georgetown, and received his A.B. degree in that institution in 1913. He then spent another year in the University of Texas, at Austin, and was awarded his Master of Arts degree in 1914. In the meantime, and continuously since completing his education, he has made the most thorough study of the milling business, both manufacturing and sales, and it was on the basis of his proved proficiency that he was made assistant general manager of the company. For many years the Wichita Mill and Elevator Company has been the leading industry of Wichita Falls.

Mr. McDowell also has extensive interests in five banks in Texas and Oklahoma, and owns a controlling interest in two of them.

Some unusual honors and responsibilities in public affairs have devolved upon him. He is a member of the Wichita Falls Board of Education. In May, 1920, he was appointed alderman, in full charge of the Department of Public Service. The duties involved in this position in view of the wonderful growth and expansion of Wichita Falls are exceedingly heavy and important. He has under his charge the work of the various branches, such as dairy and food inspection, sanitary inspection, medical inspection, involving a mass of detail work that none but a public spirited citizen with high regard for the welfare of his city and community could afford to undertake. It is a public duty, the performance of which is the very highest form of public service.

Mr. McDowell is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a Mason, and belongs to the Southern Methodist Church. He married Miss Eunice Ramsey, and they have one daughter, Joecile McDowell.

MARTIN L. ALLDAY. Broad vision, faith in his own judgment and ability to carry out his plans, no matter how vast may be their extent, are some of the characteristics of Martin L. Allday, lawyer, bank director, oil operator and former city official, one of the most striking figures in the life of Wichita Falls and the wonderful oil developments of the Burkburnett field. Mr. Allday has had an experience not given to many, and yet he has but passed the milestone that marks his third decade. Had he been an ordinary man it is likely he would have still been occupying a position in the ranks of his chosen position, but he is not, he is one in a thousand, and knows, as do very few, how to make the most of whatever comes within his range of vision, and in advancing

his own interests he has taken many others with him and increased his community's prosperity in a marvelous manner. Mr. Allday as one of the organizers and secretary and manager of the Fowler Farm Oil Company, which drilled and brought in the famous Fowler well, the first gusher in the Burkburnett district and which resulted in the beginning of one of the greatest oil booms in history. Had he not possessed the knowledge of the soil, the faith in the reports of his experts and the willingness to chance his all to back his convictions, present conditions in Wichita County might never have been developed.

Mr. Allday was born many miles away from the scene of his present operations, at Atlanta, Cass County, Texas, January 2, 1890, a son of Judge E. A. and Della C. (Howe) Allday. Judge Allday is one of the oldest and most distinguished lawyers of Eastern Texas, and has had a long and honored career in his profession. He has served as county judge, and of later years has been special judge of the Court of Civil Appeals by appointment of Governor Campbell. He was born in Georgia, but when only a child was brought by his parents to Cass County, Texas, which was principally settled by pioneers from Georgia. Both his father and the father of his wife were pioneer planters of Cass County and men of prominence in their day.

Martin L. Allday received both his academic and legal education in the University of Texas, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1913. Returning home, he made the race for county attorney of Cass County, but was defeated. As is so often the case, his temporary disappointment turned out to be the best thing which could have happened to him. Had he won, he would have assumed the duties of the office, and while he would have attained to local celebrity, his present pre-eminence would probably never have come to him, and certainly not in so brief a period.

Because he failed of election Mr. Allday left Atlanta, Texas, in 1914, and came to Wichita County, where he has won a fortune and a place of high standing in the industrial development of this fabulously rich section. He first located at Burkburnett, establishing himself in a legal practice, and was made city attorney. He was successful from the start, his legal talents receiving their due recognition and leading him to the associations in the great oil development that had its historic beginning in July, 1918, with the bringing in of

the great Fowler gusher. Since then Mr. Allday has devoted practically all of his time and attention to his oil interests, and has given up his law practice; although his knowledge of legal matters is of inestimable value to him in his present affairs. He owns production fields in both Northwestern Texas and Louisiana, and is rated as one of the most successful of the oil operators. As is but natural, the leading institutions of the city and county have sought to interest Mr. Allday, and he is now a director of the Wichita State Bank & Trust Company, a member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce and of other organizations. The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wichita Falls has his name on its membership rolls and is benefiting by his generous donations to it. As a result of his university course he is a member of the Delta Chi Greek letter fraternity, and he belongs to the Golf and Country Club and the University Club.

Such men as Mr. Allday have great power vested in them, and fortunately for their fellow citizens and community there are a number of the caliber of this brilliant young man. Prior to the oil boom some of the most masterly minds of the professional and business circles of the country had been attracted to the Southwest. Men of high character and scholarly attainments, who had prepared themselves for the serious work of life, had left old environments and come into the less developed region to secure for themselves better opportunities for development, and when this marvelous field was uncovered they had the sagacity and experienced knowledge of true values to take charge of affairs and prevent a disgraceful stampede which has so often disorganized sections in similar discoveries of sources of great wealth. Therefore the fabulous fortunes have been safely guided into legitimate channels, and local pride awakened and stimulated, with magnificent results, which will be better understood and appreciated as the years pass. The men who did the initial work, however, those who set in motion the train of circumstances which is bearing wonderful loads of prosperity to different parts of the country, are the ones to whom the real credit must be accorded, and among them all none is more worthy than Martin L. Allday.

WILLIAM THOMAS SHAW, present county treasurer of Tarrant County, is a native Texan and a veteran of many experiences in a long

life. He was a Confederate soldier as a youth, and for half a century has been active in business, most of the time at Fort Worth.

Mr. Shaw's forebears on this side of the waters came from Maryland, where the family settled, just across the bay from Baltimore, in Colonial times. They have moved westward across the country, settling in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas and California. In every call of our country to arms they have been found upon the firing line. At home their blood has reddened more than one battlefield, and when our sons have been called abroad to defend our ideals they have appeared in the Philippines and upon the field of France. In times of peace they have stood among their fellow countrymen marked for their love of liberty, tolerance, unquestioned integrity and honor.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch marched with that great Celtic genius, Andrew Jackson, and was left for dead upon the battlefield of New Orleans, when the hunting shirt Celtic lads destroyed with their squirrel rifles the fine-t army on the planet, under Packenham.

The father of our present subject, Granville Clifford Shaw, son of James and Mary (Long) Shaw, was born in Marshall County, Tennessee, March 19, 1817, and came to Texas in 1836 to help this struggling young republic win her independence from Mexico. After the revolution he took up stock farming, and lived in the state until his death, July 16, 1890. During the war between the states, being a veteran of the Texas Republic, he helped to drill the two first companies that went from Johnson County, and served in the Home Guards and frontier service. He married Mary Ann Manning, who was born in Alabama, May 21, 1822, and was brought to Texas when a small child by her parents, Stephen and Elizabeth Manning. She died September 28, 1856, leaving three children. James Dixon Shaw, the other son, was for twelve years a leading minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and afterward a publisher of ethical journals, one being the Independent Pulpit, afterward the Searchlight. He also was a Confederate soldier, being a member of Company C, Tenth Texas Infantry, Granbury's Brigade, Cleburne's Division. He came out of the war with the rank of lieutenant, and is now living retired at Los Angeles, California, having for many years been a prominent citizen of Waco, Texas. The daughter, Mary Elizabeth Shaw, is the wife

of John Sarver, a well known stock farmer of Arkansas.

William Thomas Shaw was born in Walker County, September 12, 1845, and spent his boyhood days largely in Madison County on a stock farm five miles southeast of Madisonville. He received his early advantages in the common schools. Early in 1863, when he was seventeen years of age, he volunteered as a Confederate soldier, and joined Company C of the Twelfth Texas Cavalry, Parsons' Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department. He enlisted as a private, but was soon made a non-commissioned officer, and remained until the close of hostilities. The most strenuous campaign Mr. Shaw was called on to endure as a Confederate soldier occurred in the spring of 1864. General Banks attempted to invade Texas through Louisiana with a land force of 30,000 men and a fleet of gunboats and transports on Red River numbering 150 guns. Banks was met by the Confederates first at Mansfield and later at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and signally defeated by a force less than one-half his numbers. His defeat became a rout that lasted forty-odd days. At the close of the campaign Gen. Dick Taylor, commanding the Confederates, issued a general order addressed to his men in which he used this language: "Along three hundred miles of river you have fought his fleet, and over two hundred miles of road you have driven his army. You matched your bare breasts against his ironclads and proved victorious in the contest. * * * The devotion and constancy you have displayed in this pursuit have never been surpassed in the annals of war, and you have removed from the Confederate soldier the reproach that he could win battles but could not improve victories." Following the war Mr. Shaw helped his father make a crop, and then resumed his studies in Alvarado College under Dr. John Collier. He became very proficient in mathematics, including surveying, and his mathematical ability has stood him in good stead during his business career. For a number of years Mr. Shaw was in business at Alvarado and Cleburne, and came to be one of the leading merchants of Johnson County. While in Alvarado he was one of the prominent Masons responsible for the erection of the Masonic Institute, of which he became a trustee.

Mr. Shaw has been a resident of Fort Worth since September, 1880. At that time the city had one railroad, but he foresaw a great future for the city, and his resolution to

locate here has been well justified by later events. At Fort Worth he became a stockholder and department manager of the B. C. Evans Wholesale & Retail Dry Goods Company, and later a department manager of the Martin-Brown Wholesale Dry Goods Company. Mr. Shaw enjoys a well-deserved high reputation in insurance circles in Texas. In January, 1893, he entered the life insurance field and for a quarter of a century was district manager for several of the old line companies doing business in the state. For five years he was also connected with the United Benevolent Association, whose headquarters were at Fort Worth, and was a member of its executive committee when the insurance rates were completely revised to correspond with the rates of the Fraternal Congress. This change was largely made through the instrumentality of Mr. Shaw, and the measure was completely justified later when some of the mutual societies who did not advance their rates fell into bankruptcy, though the United Benevolent Association was spared this embarrassment.

Mr. Shaw was one of the participants in the democratic primaries of 1918 as candidate for the nomination of county treasurer. There were five men and one woman in the race, and Mr. Shaw stood best among the men candidates, though the honor went to the woman. In 1920 he was again a candidate, contesting for the honor against one woman, and was elected by a large majority.

On May 31, 1871, Mr. Shaw married Mattie Sterling Brown, who died in 1876. Of this union two children were born, Sterling Clifford Shaw and Mattie Mary Shaw. On October 31, 1877, he married Eliza Mary Demaret, who died January 21, 1919. William Edgar Shaw was the only child born of this union.

At an early age Mr. Shaw became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. For many years he was a member of the Board of Stewards and a Sunday school superintendent in this denomination at Calvert, Alvarado, Cleburne and Fort Worth. He is a life member of Fort Worth Lodge No. 148, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Shaw has for many years been prominent and active in the United Confederate Veterans' Association and the Parsons Brigade Association. He has served his local camp, Robert E. Lee No. 158, U. C. V., four years as commander, and many years as quartermaster and treasurer, a position he holds at the present time. For three years in the Texas

Division and eight years in the Trans-Mississippi Department he acted as adjutant general and chief of staff under General Van Zandt, commanding. For the last three years he has been assistant adjutant general, with rank of brigadier general, on the staff of Gen. K. M. Van Zandt, commander-in-chief, U. C. V. For many years he has been an active factor in the state and general conventions of this organization.

Mr. Shaw is a member of the Texas State Historical Association, and he has represented Texas on the National Committee, U. C. V., for many years. Many of his contributions to historical and insurance literature and upon miscellaneous subjects have been published in the periodicals of his day. In one instance his contribution to the annual report of the U. C. V. Historical Committee became the basis of two chapters in an important historical work. Though his career has been that of the business man rather than the orator, nevertheless he has been somewhat in demand as a platform speaker in Confederate and insurance circles.

Mr. Shaw is rounding out a well-spent life, having reached the age of seventy-six years, in service to his fellow citizens in his first political office, and living quietly at his long-time residence in Fort Worth, where his only daughter, Miss Mattie Shaw, resides with him.

BENJAMIN NEELEY BUGG came to Cooke County as a young man more than forty-five years ago, and for years made farming and the development of his increasing share of the land the object of his most earnest and skillful labors. There were times when circumstances were against him, but the greater part of his substantial prosperity was acquired in years when market values were low. In recent years he has given much time to public affairs, and has to his credit four years of faithful service as one of the county commissioners.

This is one of the few families in Texas whose ancestry can be traced in unbroken line back to the beginning of English colonization in America. Samuel Bugg was born in Branderton, England, in 1600, and he and his wife, Maria, had children named Samuel, Joseph, Sarah, Maria and James. The son, Samuel, came to America and settled at New Hampshire, Virginia, where he died September 3, 1716. He married Deborah Sherwood, who died a year earlier. There is record of two of their sons, William and Samuel. Samuel, the third, married Sarah Bacon, and their children



B. H. Bugg

were William, Arselen, John, Samuel, Jacob, Sarah, Sherwood, Agnes and Edmund. John Bugg, of the fourth generation, had four children, Benjamin, John, Jesse and Sherwood. Jesse Bugg, of the fifth generation, married Mary Sandifer, and their children were John, Sarah, Benjamin, Margaret, William, Samuel, Jesse and James. The sixth generation is represented by Benjamin Bugg, and the seventh by his son, also named Benjamin, who married Tabitha Walden, whose three sons were named Benjamin, Jesse and John.

The eighth generation, represented by Benjamin Bugg, brings the family history down to comparatively recent times. He was the grandfather of Benjamin Neeley Bugg of Gainesville. He was born in Mecklenburg, Virginia, March 25, 1806, and married Nancy Green Towns, who was born in North Carolina, December 13, 1807. They became pioneers in Tennessee, their home being near Couchville on Stone River. They were the parents of seven children, William H., John S., Dr. Benjamin A., Samuel M., Jesse N., James G. and Tabitha, who became the wife of Hardin Russell. Three of the sons were Confederate soldiers, John S., James and Jesse, and the only one of the family to espouse the Union cause was William.

John S. Bugg was born in 1829 and was in the Confederate army until taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, and after being exchanged returned home. He married Malinda Hopper. John S. Bugg, becoming tired of the routine of his Tennessee home and seeking a place on the frontier, brought his family to Texas in the fall of 1874, remaining a few months in Titus County and in 1875 coming into the new district of Cooke County. He established his home seven miles east of Gainesville, bought some of the cheap land in that vicinity, but had no opportunity to develop it and realize his ambitions for a home and farm in Texas, since his death occurred in January, 1877, when only forty-seven years of age. His wife, Malinda, survived him seventeen years, dying at the age of seventy-three. Their children were: Benjamin N., George F., Mollie, wife of L. M. Bowden, of San Antonio; Nancy Ann, wife of William Briggs, of San Antonio; and Sallie, who is the wife of W. M. Gibson, living near Muskogee, Oklahoma. George F. Bugg died in 1917, leaving a family of seven children, as follows: Audie, Allie, Maud, John, George, Lois and Ruth.

Benjamin Neeley Bugg was born within a dozen miles of Nashville in Davidson County,

Tennessee, April 6, 1853, and was twenty-one when he accompanied his parents to Texas. He acquired his early training in the country schools of his native state, in the Couchville neighborhood, and while he never qualified as a teacher he had several children who engaged in that profession. As he grew to manhood he learned farming as practiced in Tennessee, and devoted himself to the same vocation on coming to Texas. There has hardly been any interruption to his continued work in the field of agriculture for forty-five years, and his present farming interests are almost within sight of the county seat of Cooke County. On starting independently he located not far from his present home, and cultivated land in that vicinity five years. For a similar period he was identified with another rural community of Cooke County, and then moved to Gainesville to educate his children, though at the same time supervising his interests in the country. When his children had completed their schooling he returned to the country and established his home on the hilltop northwest of Whaley School No. 55. He took this land and began its improvement from the grass roots, and now a conspicuous and generous home erected in 1904 and other substantial improvements adorn and give value to that rural community. His efforts have been chiefly bestowed upon grain raising as a feature of farming, and for a time he was a breeder of Duroc Jersey hogs at the Cedar Hill hog farm.

In 1916 Mr. Bugg was chosen county commissioner for Precinct No. 1, as successor of Commissioner John Putnam. During the four years of his term he worked on all the main roads in his precinct and on neighboring roads, and has been a factor in contributing to a system of gravel roads planned for the entire county. During the last year of his service as county commissioner the Commissioners Court built fourteen steel bridges in the county besides a number of wooden bridges and did a considerable amount of graveling of the county highways, spending altogether \$18,000 during 1920 for that work. Mr. Bugg gave his first presidential vote to the Democratic nominee, and has ever since supported that ticket. The family are identified with the Methodist Church, and both the Woodmen and the Maccabees are represented with membership in the family.

On January 31, 1877, Mr. Bugg married Miss Sallie Ann Newton, who was born in Grayson County, Texas, April 20, 1860. Her parents, Thomas and Eliza (Morris) Newton,

were also Tennesseans, having come from McMinn County, that state, prior to the Civil war. Mr. Newton spent his life as a farmer and miller at Whitesboro in Grayson County. His sons, Charles B. and Jasper, were both Confederate soldiers. Thomas Newton and wife both died in middle age. Their children were Charles B., Calvin, Jasper, Hardy, Elizabeth J. (who was the wife of Ellie Ballard), Thomas J. and Sallie Ann.

Combined with the satisfaction derived from a substantial career as an agriculturist and as a public spirited citizen Mr. and Mrs. Bugg have been good home makers and have reared and trained their children for worthy places in life and already have an interesting group of grandchildren growing up to do them honor. Their oldest child, Clara Belle, is the wife of Charles Billingsley, of Duncan, Oklahoma, and the three grandchildren of this union are Lillie Pearl, Howard Neeley and Lloyd. The second daughter, Dora C., is the wife of L. J. Davis, of Floyd County, Texas, and by that union there are five grandchildren, Lorine, Beatrice, Gertrude, Catherine and Sarah. The third of the family, Mamie L., died January 19, 1919, the wife of E. E. Van Eman, leaving two children, Mamie Esperance and Constant Everett. The oldest son, Henry C., lives at Dallas. He married Bessie Robertson and has a daughter, Juanita Clay. Otto, the second son, lives at Grand Junction, Colorado, and by his marriage to Mona Cannel has two children, Eleanor and Maurice Newton. The two younger children are Rhoda Eleanor and Miss Lucile. Rhoda Eleanor is a graduate of the Gainesville High School and the Denton Normal School and is a teacher at Oklahoma City. Miss Lucile is also a graduate of the Gainesville schools, the commercial college of that city, and is a stenographer at Oklahoma City.

JAMES B. BAKER, during a residence of nearly forty years, has given Fort Worth one of its essential business institutions and services. He is president of the Baker Brothers Company, nurserymen and florists. From their extensive greenhouses come a large part of the cut flowers sold in Fort Worth and vicinity, but they also do an extensive business in propagating and growing trees and other nursery stock, and the business as a whole is one of the most thoroughly organized and successful concerns of its kind in North Texas.

Mr. Baker was born in England, April 15, 1863, son of Rev. James and Hannah (Bean-

land) Baker. In 1870, when he was seven years of age, the family came to America and established a home at Brenham, in Washington County, Texas. Rev. James Baker was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but passed away three years after coming to Texas, in 1873. The mother survived him until 1890. Of their seven children five reached mature years, James B. being the youngest.

James B. Baker grew up at Brenham, attended public school there, and subsequently, in 1880, graduated from the Sam Houston Normal School at Huntsville. He was a teacher for three years, but in the spring of 1884 came to Fort Worth and engaged in the nursery business with his brother. Their business has been continued with growth and expansion appropriate to the increasing position of Fort Worth as a great city. Fort Worth citizens all know the handsome store at 1013 Houston Street. The greenhouses for the growing of flowers are at Riverside, where the company has thirty-five thousand square feet under glass. For the general nursery business the company has two hundred acres east of Fort Worth.

In 1900 James B. Baker married Miss Kate Bales, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bales, of Fort Worth. They are the parents of three children, Helena Dorris, Edward L. and James B., Jr. Mr. Baker has the honor of representing his business in membership in the Rotary Club. He is one of the prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Fort Worth, was for seventeen years superintendent of its Sunday school and is a steward and trustee of the church.

CAPT. E. H. EDDLEMAN. For the past sixty years the best and most dependable citizens of any community in the country have been those men who served on one side or the other in the great war between the two sections. There can be no doubt but that the severity of military training which taught these men while in the flush of vigorous physical and mental development to take or give orders and execute them resulted in the creation of a class which had no equal when returned to civilian life. These men learned the value of organized effort, of prompt obedience to orders, of wise and effective directorship and personal responsibility. The United States today stands as the foremost nation of the world because of the united efforts of the veterans of its greatest war. If such condi-

tions were secured through a war waged because of misunderstandings among its own people how much more effective will be the results accruing from the one fought to keep an alien enemy from overrunning these shores. Millions were enlisted under the united sections of the country when the armistice of 1918 was signed. These men were the very flower of American manhood, banded together to uphold the Union and defend the flag. They have been returned to the ordinary life of the country; have gone back to their old homes and resumed their former occupations, but they are not the same men who left, any more than were their forefathers when they laid aside their uniforms after Appomattox. In the years to come these young men are going to make their voices heard in the land for which they risked their lives. A country worth fighting for is worth working for, and no man who participated, as private or officer, in the World war can ever lose his sense of responsibility in his country's welfare. The great Southwest has a number of these energetic, enthusiastic young veterans of the late war, and one of them worthy of much more than passing mention is Capt. E. H. Eddleman, one of the successful attorneys of Wichita Falls.

Captain Eddleman was born at Burleson, Johnson County, Texas, in 1892, a son of A. F. and Millie (Warren) Eddleman. A. F. Eddleman was born in Georgia in 1843, and was brought to Johnson County, Texas, by his parents in 1854, his father being a circuit rider of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the war between the North and the South A. F. Eddleman served very gallantly in the Confederate army, in Gen. Roger Q. Mills' Brigade, Pat Cleburne's Division. By occupation he has always been a farmer, and he is now the oldest living citizen of Johnson County.

Growing up in his native county, Captain Eddleman received his academic education in the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth, Texas, and his legal training in the University of Texas, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1913, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and immediately thereafter established himself in the practice of his profession at Wichita Falls.

With the entry of this country into the World war, Mr. Eddleman felt it to be his duty to take up arms, and volunteered and was sent to the Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs, Texas, in May, 1917, and three months later received his commission as lieu-

tenant. He was then assigned to duty at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, where he was promoted to the rank of captain, and there he was stationed when the armistice was signed, having been in the service for twenty-two months. Upon his discharge in February, 1919, he returned to Wichita Falls, and resumed his practice in this city. He is engaged in a general practice of law, but his most important legal duties are connected with his position as counsel for the Texhoma Oil & Refining Company of Wichita Falls, one of the largest and most important oil producing and refining companies in the Southwest, which has extensive fields, pipe lines and refineries in Texas and Oklahoma. Captain Eddleman belongs to the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Club, which he is serving as secretary, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Captain Eddleman was married to Miss Margaret Black, of San Antonio, Texas. He is one of the sound and dependable men of his profession, whose knowledge of the law, especially with reference to corporations and land titles, is profound and intimate, he having specialized on those branches of his profession. His interests are numerous, and he is very proud of his city and the remarkable progress it has made, and is still making, and of the fact that developments are being made in an orderly and sane manner and not along the line of usual "boom towns."

EVAN JONES BARNES Both within four miles of Ranger, educated in its schools, gaining his first knowledge of the lumber business in a yard where one of Ranger's most prominent banks now stands, Evan Jones Barnes has directed all his business enthusiasm and energies to the lumber business, and about the time he left the army he returned to Ranger and established himself independently in the lumber business, and has prospered to a remarkable degree, the more so since he has never directly participated in the fascinating game of oil production.

His birth occurred on his father's farm in Eastland County, four miles north of Ranger, in 1889. He is a son of J. E. and Nancy (Yates) Barnes. His father, a native of Georgia, was brought to Texas when a small child, the family locating in Falls County. J. E. Barnes was a pioneer in Eastland County, homesteading his place north of Ranger in 1878. For a number of years past he has made his home at Ranger, and is one of the town's

most estimable citizens, highly regarded for his sound and mature judgment in business. His wise counsel has been of great advantage to Evan Jones Barnes in every phase of the latter's career.

While he grew up on his father's ranch, Evan Jones Barnes attended school in Ranger and during vacations worked in a lumber yard located on the present site of the Guaranty State Bank of Ranger. In 1910 he went to Dallas, where he was employed in the lumber office of the A. G. Wills Lumber Company and also the South Dallas Lumber Company and the Black Land Lumber Company. He has never been in anything but the lumber business, and has learned it from every possible standpoint. Leaving Dallas, he went to Oklahoma and was manager of the yards and plant at Sentinel and Hobart for the T. H. Rogers Lumber Company of Oklahoma City.

Mr. Barnes gave up profitable business connections to enter the army at Camp Travis, Texas, in February, 1918. He was commissioned a lieutenant in August, 1918, and was on duty at Camp Pike, Little Rock, until his discharge February 10, 1919. In the meantime his old home town had been transformed almost beyond recognition by the oil boom, and he returned there and in March, 1919, established the E. J. Barnes Lumber Company. His business associates at Ranger regard his success as nothing less than remarkable, since in one year its volume aggregated profits running into six figures. The Barnes Lumber Company now has branch yards at Leeray and Frankel. Since its establishment the company has furnished the building material for practically every structure of importance, both residence and business, at Ranger. Mr. Barnes not only knows lumber, but also the best and most substantial arts of salesmanship, and goes after business in a thoroughly methodical manner. He always knows when anyone is planning a building enterprise, and he places his own experience and the facilities of his company at their service, even to the arranging of the important matter of financing through the banks or other sources of money lending. He overlooks no detail of the promotion end of the business, and handles all these matters with the finest tact and diplomacy.

Mr. Barnes is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a director of the Ranger Rotary Club and is affiliated with the Elks Lodge. He married Miss Blanche Pennington, a native of Warren, Arkansas.

SAMUEL DODD TRIPLETT. Among the substantial and successful business men of Fort Worth, men of a younger generation whose energy and enthusiasm have been devoted toward the building of a modern metropolis, Samuel D. Triplett, vice president of the Stripling-Jenkins Company, has made himself an important factor.

Mr. Triplett was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 25, 1879, a son of John S. and Alberta (Stein) Triplett, who in turn were descendants of old established families of Virginia and Alabama, respectively. John S. Triplett brought his family to Fort Worth in 1887, where he continued to reside for a number of years. Later he removed to Farwell, Texas, where he is now living at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His wife died in 1910 and is buried in Fort Worth.

Samuel D. Triplett was a lad of eight years when he came with his parents to Fort Worth, and his advance to manhood has been synonymous with the development of that city. He attended the public schools of Fort Worth, graduating from the High School. He was awarded a scholarship in a higher institution of learning at St. Louis, but his boyish ambition, however, led toward an active commercial life and he plunged at once into its activities. Subsequent to one or two positions where the practical experience gained was the principal feature he accepted a position with the First National Bank of Fort Worth. Later he associated himself with the Waggoner Bank & Trust Company, serving the same as cashier until the institution was merged with the First National Bank, after which he continued with the First National Bank for a number of years. Since July, 1920, he has been actively connected with the management of the affairs of the Stripling-Jenkins Company, where his broad experience has proven an effective factor in the advancement of the business. The Stripling-Jenkins Company, as an institution, enjoys the distinction of being the only establishment of its kind in Texas, and the progressive, liberal policy of the management has resulted in making it one of the important manufacturing establishments of Texas and the entire southwest.

In 1901 Mr. Triplett married Miss Sadie Kohnle, and their two children are Samuel Dodd, Jr., and Louise Alberta.

Mr. Triplett is a member of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, and is a willing supporter of its policies in boosting Fort Worth and in making it "a bigger and better city."

He also holds membership in the Kiwanis Club, the Advertising Club, the Meadowmere Club and the Elks. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal Church.

B. CARROLL chose the vocation of an educator during his early youth in Tennessee. For over twenty years he has been actively identified with school work in Texas, and his abilities in administering the affairs of several different schools in Tarrant County made him the logical candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools, the position he now holds.

Professor Carroll was born in middle Tennessee, March 1, 1870, a son of Samuel W. and Mary (Ward) Carroll. His parents were natives of the same state and both are deceased. B. Carroll is the third of six children, and was educated in the public schools of Tennessee and also the Tullahoma Normal School. He was a teacher in his native state until 1899, when he came to Texas, and since 1907 his school work has been in Tarrant County. He taught the schools at Keller, Brooklyn Heights, Birdville and Sagamore Hill, and in 1918 was elected county superintendent. His first term in that office, in spite of difficulties, was characteristic of maintenance of high standards of schools all over the county and proved so satisfactory that he was re-elected without opposition in 1920.

Mr. Carroll married in 1892 Mary Anderson, of middle Tennessee. They have one child, Ethel, who is Mr. Carroll's assistant in the office of county superintendent. Mr. Carroll is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

SAMUEL MOORE GAINES is one of the veterans of the railway mail service in Texas, a line of duty which he embraced as a vocation nearly forty years ago and in which his personal efficiency has brought him successive promotions until he is now superintendent of the Eleventh Division of the Railway Mail Service, with headquarters at Fort Worth. The Eleventh Division comprises the states of Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. There are only fifteen divisions of the railway mail service in the United States, and the Eleventh Division covers the largest territory of any of the divisions. There are about 1,600 employes in this division.

Mr. Gaines was born at Madisonville, Tennessee, son of Prof. Samuel Moore and Susan (Cater) Gaines, the former a native of Ten-

nessee and the latter of South Carolina. Samuel Moore Gaines has been a resident of Texas since 1873, when he located at Austin. In 1882 he became a railway postal clerk in the railway mail service. He was assigned to duty in the chief clerk's office at Dallas in 1888, and on November 15th of that year was transferred to Fort Worth as assistant superintendent of the Eleventh Division. Successive promotions took him through various positions to the office of superintendent. On the resignation of Superintendent O. L. Teachout in 1897 he was promoted to the superintendency, the office he continues to fill, though its responsibilities and duties have vastly increased and broadened in the twenty-four years of his consecutive service.

Mr. Gaines is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, belongs to the Fort Worth Rotary Club and to the Lodge of Elks. His wife, Jessie Newton Gaines, is a native of San Antonio, Texas. They have two children. The son, Samuel Newton Gaines, now living at Fort Worth, graduated with the degree of Electrical Engineer from the University of Texas in 1912 and is now teaching mathematics in the Fort Worth High School. The daughter, Sadie Gaines Jackson, is now living at Skowhegan, Maine. Her husband, James Foster Jackson, is an engineer with the Central Maine Hydro-Electric Company.

JESSE V. HOWELL. A native of Fort Worth, reared in Southwestern Texas, a university man of varied business experience. Jesse V. Howell put his personal resources and enterprise to work at Wichita Falls only a few years ago, but has become one of the conspicuously successful figures as an oil operator, merchant and business developer.

Mr. Howell was born at Fort Worth in 1883, a son of Seth Jones and Bessie (Brown) Howell. His parents are now deceased. His father was born in Yell County, Arkansas, lived for some years in Little Rock, and then came to Texas and was an early settler at Fort Worth. When Jesse V. Howell was eight years of age the family moved to Medina County in Southwestern Texas. He graduated from the Devine High School in that county in 1903. Mr. Howell was a teacher for about four years, and earned his way through college. He attended the University of Chicago and later Columbia University at New York.

One of his interesting early experiences was his employment for about a year with the

Mexican Light & Power Company on construction work about a hundred miles east of Mexico City. In 1910 he returned after a period of residence in New York City to Texas, and was married that year at Detroit, Texas, to Miss Neva Canon.

From 1912 for about three years Mr. Howell was connected with the Dallas house of Sears, Roebuck & Company. Following that for three years he was sales manager for the Burton-Roundtree Company, automobiles, in Dallas.

Wichita Falls was just coming into prominence as the great metropolis of the North Texas oil fields when Mr. Howell moved to the city in September, 1918. Remarkably good fortune has attended all his efforts in the petroleum field, and he has large interests as a producer, is owner of leases of oil lands, and has a large aggregate of oil royalties. Both in petroleum and mercantile and other enterprises his active associate has been his brother, R. E. Howell.

Out of the substantial fortune that has accrued to his efforts Mr. Howell has invested liberally and with striking faith in the Wichita Falls community. He is a public spirited citizen of the new and greater Wichita Falls, and has taken part in a number of the notable construction enterprises in the city. In 1920 he was largely responsible for the opening of the Howell Store, a men's and women's furnishing goods establishment representing in quality of merchandise and service the most advanced ideas in mercantile art. The store is in the Bob Waggoner Building at Eighth and Scott streets, and the equipment alone represents a most unusual investment in stores of this character. Undoubtedly it is one of the finest stores and specialty shops in the Southwest. A branch of the business is also maintained at Iowa Park.

Mr. Howell is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Wichita Club and is affiliated with the Masonic order. He and his wife have three children: Vernon C., Gordon Bruce and a young son two years old.

EDWARD H. RATCLIFF, son of a prominent Mississippi lawyer, became a member of the Fort Worth bar ten years ago. He has won for himself a successful position as a lawyer and has acquired many valuable interests as an oil man in the state.

He was born in Gloster, Mississippi, December 24, 1886, a son of Edgar H. and Ira (Webb) Ratcliff. He was six years of age when his mother died. His father, also a

native of Mississippi, served for eight years as district attorney of his district, being elected without opposition, and has long been one of the ablest lawyers of the state. He is now living at Natchez, Mississippi.

Edward H. Ratcliff was reared and educated in his native town, and in preparation for his career was given every advantage in the graded schools of his home country and abroad. He attended the Jefferson Military College, was abroad as a student of the University of Leipzig, Germany, was a student in Washington and Lee University of Lexington, Virginia, and graduated in law from the University of Mississippi at Oxford. He was admitted to the bar in 1908, and for two years before coming to Texas practiced at Natchez, Mississippi. At Fort Worth the first two years he was associated with Bryan & Spoons, but since 1912 has practiced alone. He engages in a general practice and is attorney for the Invincible Oil Corporation, is a director and secretary of the Montrose Oil Refining Company, is a director of the Realty Holding Corporation, and individually has some important oil interests in the leading Texas fields.

On July 24, 1912, he married Carolyn Whitson, of Water Valley, Mississippi. Mr. Ratcliff had the misfortune to lose his wife by death January 17, 1919. Interested in politics, he has never become a candidate for any office. He is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the Sigma Chi fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Masons, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church. His law offices are on the ninth floor of the Waggoner Building.

JAMES WHITEHEAD POWERS, an early day Trans-Missouri freighter, pioneer banker and cattleman, has been a resident of Gainesville twenty-eight years, and in that time one of the most extensive local cotton buyers in North Texas. The scope and career of James W. Powers covers a field of action that few living men have any knowledge of by actual experience. A short time before the outbreak of the Civil war he left his home on the east side of the Missouri River and became an actor in the life and affairs of the great Western plains. He fought Indians, freighted goods all over the West, was identified with one of the greatest transportation outfits before the era of railroads, acquired extensive interests as a cattleman, was a banker for twenty years or more, and had been a man of action and achievement for almost a third of a cen-



E. H. Ratcliff

tury before he came to Texas and took up the somewhat quiet role of business which he now follows.

Mr. Powers was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, April 18, 1844, and belongs to one of America's oldest families, descended from one of the colonists who located at Jamestown, Virginia, very early in the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, James Powers, was a soldier under General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812. This James Powers was a native of Old Virginia, was a tanner and planter, and early in the nineteenth century located near Charleston, now the capital of West Virginia. He spent the rest of his life there and died in 1884, when a hundred and two years of age. Of his four children the oldest was John Randolph Powers, who was born near Charleston, West Virginia, in 1816. He lived for several years and married in Kentucky and was an unusually well educated man for his time, a skillful surveyor. He was one of the very first settlers in the Platte Purchase in Northwest Missouri, entering land there in 1842, on the date of the purchase of that region by the Government. He helped run the original lines of survey, and in 1848 moved his family to Missouri and opened a farm in the northeast corner of Andrew County, some miles north of the river city of St. Joseph. He continued to live there the rest of his life. He was a democrat, and he died in 1860, just before the election of Mr. Lincoln. John R. Powers married Miss Savanna Earthenhouse, of Kentucky. Her father was two years of age when brought by his parents to this country from Hamburg, Germany. After the death of her husband and during the Civil war she sold her interests in Missouri and moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, and finally to Salina, Kansas, where she died in 1879. She was the mother of eight children, James Whitehead being the second in age. The other four sons were David B., Edmund A., John Q., of Minneapolis, and Joseph L. Edmund and Joseph are deceased. The oldest daughter was Helen, a twin sister of David, and she married a successful farmer, L. W. Boggs, in Andrew County, Missouri. Elizabeth is the wife of I. F. Baker and lives in Greeley, Colorado. The daughter Sue died unmarried.

James W. Powers was about four years of age when the family moved to Northwest Missouri. He grew up on the farm and most of his school advantages were given him by his

father, who taught his children in his own home. Before the death of his father it was planned that he should take up the study of medicine. He spent a good deal of time in a doctor's office, but his home was in a region where there was too much excitement to allow him to concentrate his attention upon medical books. He and his chum acquired the Colorado fever by watching the outfitting of the big wagon trains along the Missouri for crossing the plains. The two boys decided to become members of a party, and without notifying their parents made arrangements with an old Connecticut Yankee Irishman, "the meanest man that ever lived," says Mr. Powers, to take them to Denver for the work they could do on the way. Young Powers therefore started for the West before he was sixteen, and spent a year in Denver. Returning to Missouri he reconciled his mother to his ambitions to find his career in the great West. At the opening of the Civil war he returned to Denver and in 1862 enlisted in the Colorado troops to fight Indians. His chum, Rube, was with him in this military experience as well, and the boys served about ninety days, having several fights with the Indians, in one of which Mr. Powers was wounded. When the regiment disbanded both took up freighting. Young Powers joined the firm of Powers & Newman. A member of this was his uncle, David W. Powers, one of the big men in the West at the time and one of the few capitalists of the region. Young Powers had in the meantime saved some money, which he invested in the organization, and for ten years continued to be identified with the company. Besides having some financial interest in the enterprise, he was constantly engaged in the actual work of transportation and freighting. He took several wagon trains as far southwest as Santa Fe, and made a great number of trips between St. Joseph and Denver. He alternately worked and drove, and one time he walked the entire distance from the Missouri River to Laramie, Wyoming. Some years later he had the satisfaction of riding across the plains in a Pullman palace car. Of the life of the great West between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains during the sixties and seventies it is doubtful if any man now living has a wider knowledge than Mr. Powers. He knew the late Buffalo Bill when Colonel Cody was identified with the "Pony Express." He became an intimate friend of that distinguished frontiersman. He met Kit Carson at Fort Union, New Mexico, and found him to be an

educated man instead of an illiterate, as many believe him to have been. He knew other famous fighters and peace officers, including Wild Bill Hickock and others whose names are never omitted from narratives of the West prior to the railroad era. Mr. Powers was himself in the capacity of a transcontinental freighter, a real ambassador of civilization in all the region from the Missouri to the Rockies. It was with the building of railroads that he gave up freighting, and he witnessed the gradual dissolution of the great business employing countless teams of horses and mules and strings of cattle, wagons and other paraphernalia.

When he left overland transportation Mr. Powers continued in association with his uncle and older brother, D. Bruce Powers, in the cattle business. They operated their thousands of head of stock on the range along the Smoky Hill River in Western Kansas. The big freeze of 1873 destroyed over eleven thousand of their eighteen thousand head. The Powers ranch was established on that river in 1866, and the headquarters remained in that locality until 1878, when his uncle became too old and the firm dissolved. In 1868 James W. Powers entered banking at Ellsworth, and two years later opened the first bank at Salina, Kansas. The business was known as the Powers Bank, and it was the first banking institution in both Ellsworth and Salina. The bank at Salina was discontinued in 1873, and thereafter the varied interests of the firm were concentrated at Ellsworth. James W. Powers remained in that section until 1887, when for reasons of health he removed to Springfield, Missouri, and organized the Central National Bank of that city, and four others in Southwest Missouri. He was there about six years, and on removing to Texas spent a few months in Fort Worth, then in the Panhandle, and in August, 1892, came to Gainesville.

At Gainesville Mr. Powers turned his attention to an entirely different line of work, that of buying cotton. For years he was the largest local buyer of the staple at Gainesville, and of the cotton that came to market in this city he frequently bought as high as forty-three per cent. He has rounded out twenty-eight consecutive years as a buyer, and today he looks after the details of his business as actively as he did in the early nineties.

A life of action and useful work such as this brief personal outline indicates is of itself the highest essential of good citizenship. Mr. Powers has impressed his initiative and enter-

prise upon several localities in the Middle West. He has been one of the public spirited men of Gainesville, and during the World war he was the first subscriber to the first Liberty Loan in the city. At Leavenworth, Kansas, December 24, 1867, he married Miss Martha Belle Hail. Her father, Micajah Hail, was a veteran of the War of 1812, and lived at Somerset, Kentucky, where Mrs. Powers was born in 1846. She died at Gainesville December 24, 1894. Of their children the oldest, Oscar Eugene, is cashier of the Lindsay National Bank of Gainesville. The two daughters, Mrs. Grace Gray and Miss Emma Bell, both live in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, the latter being a Federal employe. The son, E. Thornton, was the business partner of his father when he was accidentally drowned and left a wife. In 1897 James W. Powers married for his second wife Josephine Margaret Gambill, a daughter of Dr. William Gambill, of Honey Grove, Texas, of which place he was a pioneer.

JAMES D. LEEPER has been identified with the lumber business in North Texas forty years, and for a third of a century his home and business headquarters have been at Gainesville. He is active head of several of the large lumber organizations doing business in Texas and Oklahoma, and ever since coming to Texas has been associated with some of the most prominent men in this line.

Mr. Leeper was born in Chillicothe, Missouri, had a public school education, and in 1881, as a young man, came from that locality to Texas. From that year until 1885 he was at Denison, connected with the lumber business of Waples, Lingo & Company. He learned the business under such master minds as Waples and Lingo, and in later years became one of their ablest lieutenants and business associates. From 1885 until 1887 Mr. Leeper was in business at Coleman, Texas, and in the latter year established his home at Gainesville, where he has remained for a third of a century.

At Gainesville he was associated with Waples, Painter & Company, and has been with that organization continuously. It is now the Waples-Painter Lumber Company, of which Mr. Leeper is president. He is president of three other extensive lumber organizations. One of them is the Leeper-Curd Lumber Company at Fort Worth, which maintains a chain of yards in a number of Texas towns and cities. He is also president of the



J. A. Beck.

lumber concern of J. B. Wilson & Company, of Sherman, and is president of the Leeper Brothers Lumber Company of Oklahoma City.

Mr. Leeper was reared a democrat, cast his first presidential vote in that body, but in 1896 withdrew on account of the silver issue, and has since been a republican. At Denison, Texas, in 1885, he married Miss Nettie Bennett, who was born in Grayson County, Texas, a daughter of W. M. Bennett.

JUDGE ROBERT BRUCE YOUNG, judge of the Forty-eighth Judicial District, has been a resident of Fort Worth and one of the leading members of the bar of that city since 1906.

A native Texan, he was born at Bonham, in Fannin County, May 30, 1874, a son of M. J. B. and Mary (Dale) Young. His father, a Kentuckian by birth, was reared in Missouri, and from that place joined the Confederate army, serving all through the war and coming out with the rank of major. About the close of the war, in 1865, he located at Bonham, Texas, and was one of the active merchants of that city until his death, at the age of seventy-seven. His wife, who died in Texas when about sixty-two years of age, was born in Missouri, daughter of J. B. Dale. Her father was a member of the Missouri Legislature at the outbreak of the war, and soon joined the Confederate army, serving under Generals Price and Shelby. Following the war he engaged in the cattle business at Bonham and Henrietta, Texas.

Second in a family of four children, Robert Bruce Young spent his boyhood days at Bonham, attended the common schools there, and later entered Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, the oldest institution of higher learning west of the Alleghany Mountains. He continued his studies there, and about 1894 began the reading of law at Bonham and was admitted to the bar in 1895. Judge Young is a man of broad scholarship and in twenty-five years has achieved a distinctive place in his profession. He practiced law at Bonham and became well known in all the courts of northeastern Texas until 1906, when he removed to Fort Worth. Here he formed a partnership with Tom Bradley, under the name of Bradley & Young, and was soon made assistant county attorney. Later he practiced with Judge R. E. L. Roy until Mr. Young was appointed judge of the Forty-eighth District Court and subsequently was twice elected to the bench without opposition.

In 1898 he married Miss Adolyn Richard

son, of Oklahoma City. They have two children, Robert B., Jr., and Jeannette. Judge Young is a member of the Fort Worth Club and the Kappa Alpha college fraternity. His son Robert graduated from Princeton University in 1920 and is now a student of law at Texas University.

WILLIAM ARTHUR POLK. The Adkins-Polk Company, wholesale grocers of Fort Worth, is one of the most successful organizations of its kind in Texas. The president of the Fort Worth Company is William Arthur Polk, who knows the grocery business through practically a life-long experience. He learned it in that difficult school of apprenticeship, a country store in central Texas, and has earned every successive advancement by his own efficiency and ability.

Mr. Polk was born at Dresden in Navarro County, Texas, December 17, 1875, a son of William A. and Martha J. (Moseley) Polk. He comes of a family of distinguished American name and connections. He is descended from Robert Polk, a native of Ireland, who settled in the Carolinas in Colonial times. His great-great-grandfather, Ezekiel Polk, was a native of North Carolina, was a member of the Colonial Legislature at the beginning of the war for independence, and was one of the signers of the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which antedated the Declaration of 1776. His son, William Polk, was born at Mecklenburg, North Carolina. The grandfather of the Fort Worth merchant was Thomas Polk, a native of Maury County, Tennessee. Thomas Polk was a first cousin of James K. Polk, the Tennessean who was president of the United States. William A. Polk, father of the Fort Worth merchant, was born in Lawrence County, Missouri, February 14, 1853, but spent the greater part of his life in Texas and died in 1906. His wife was born near Memphis, Tennessee, and died in 1920. Of their eight children one died in infancy and six are still living, William A. being the fifth in age.

William Arthur Polk grew up at Corsicana, Texas, was educated in the public schools there and subsequently in the Agricultural and Mechanical College. His first employment in the grocery business was with the S. A. Pace Grocery Company at Corsicana. He was shipping clerk and in other departments of the business for four years. For about one year he acquired some valuable knowledge and experience as an employe of the Corsicana Bank.

On leaving the bank he became one of the organizers of the Fortson-Polk Grocery Company of Corsicana, but sold his interest in that concern after three years and removed to Dallas, where with A. C. Adkins he organized the Adkins-Polk Grocery Company. In 1917 Mr. Polk established the Fort Worth house of the Adkins-Polk Grocery Company, of which he is president. He still retains his interests in the Dallas house, and together these organizations supply a large part of the groceries to the retail trade for many miles around Dallas and Fort Worth.

Mr. Polk is a member of the Fort Worth Club, is a Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANK D. JONES, ex-city claim agent of Fort Worth, has been identified with the politics and business affairs of that city for a long period of years.

His father was the late Jesse Jones, one of the best known pioneers in Tarrant County. He established a home in Tarrant County during the fifties, coming from Asheville, North Carolina. When the war came on he raised a company and was first lieutenant of the organization in the Confederate Army. For forty years he was successfully engaged in merchandising in Fort Worth and vicinity, and in that capacity became known all over Tarrant County and for his public spirit and leadership was one of the well known and prominent men of North Texas. At one time he served as mayor pro tem of Fort Worth. He lived to the age of eighty and was always a devout member of the Methodist Church. His wife was Lizzie Bradley.

Frank D. Jones was born in Tarrant County, January 3, 1866, being the second in a family of four children. He was reared and educated in Mansfield, in Tarrant County, and as a boy satisfied a love of adventure by running away from home and spending some three years on the Western plains among the Indians. For nine years he was in the grocery business at Fort Worth and subsequently became a traveling representative of several different firms and had business relations all over the South. In 1895 Mr. Jones was elected for a term of four years as assessor and collector of Fort Worth, and held that office at the same time that Captain Paddock was mayor. Mr. Jones for many years has done an extensive business as a trader and dealer in land. He was appointed to his present office as city claim agent April 16, 1917.

In 1887 he married Miss Quinta Farmer. She was the mother of two children, the only survivor being Irene, wife of E. C. Cox, of Dallas. In 1917 Mr. Jones married for his present wife Alice Moser.

JOSEPH M. WEAVER, president of the Eastland Board of City Commissioners, and one of the leading oil operators of Texas, is one of the three men responsible for the States Oil Corporation, which is the leading factor in the oil development of the Central West Texas oil fields. He is a man of large fortune and varied interests, and while occupied by them, always finds the time to devote care and attention to civic matters at Eastland.

The birth of Joseph M. Weaver occurred at Moundsville, West Virginia, May 24, 1882. He is a son of Vinton A. and Virginia (Martin) Weaver. After attending the schools of Moundsville Mr. Weaver became a student of the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Virginia, from whence he went to the Columbus, Ohio, High School, and then to Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio. While attending the latter institution he acquired distinction as a football player and a knowledge of the game that enabled him to assume the duties of coach for the football team of Wesleyan University, of Buckhannon, West Virginia, during the year following his completion of his college course.

Mr. Weaver acquired his first business experience in the employ of Bloch Brothers Tobacco Company at Wheeling, West Virginia, leaving this concern to go with the American Tobacco Company at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Conditions favoring the enterprise, he later went into a mercantile business at the latter city as partner of J. G. McCaskey, which he continued to operate when in 1909 he entered the oil industry, in which he achieved such a great measure of success that it has continued to be his life work.

The associates of Mr. Weaver in his initial oil venture were J. G. McCaskey, L. H. Wentz, W. H. McFadden and E. W. Marland, these five being associated together in the 101 Ranch Oil Company. They drilled their first well on the Miller Brothers 101 Ranch, southeast of Ponca City, Kay County, Oklahoma. Later Mr. Weaver was associated with the Southwestern Oil Company, McCaskey & Wentz, trustees, of Blackwell, Oklahoma. During the years which followed Mr. Weaver developed in importance and knowledge of oil values, and in 1917 entered the Central West Texas oil

fields, with headquarters at Eastland. Here he began drilling operations in combination with Messrs. McCaskey & Wentz, the three being the sponsors for the States Oil Corporation, the West Texas Oil Corporation and the Duquesne Oil Corporation, all of which are incorporated under the laws of Delaware. The drilling enterprises and oil productions of the States Corporation are principally in Eastland County, and the other concerns have some interests in this same county. During the early part of 1921 the West Texas Company is drilling in Midland County, Texas, while the Duquesne Company is drilling a wildcat well in Culberson County, Texas.

Mr. Weaver has been honored, although comparatively a newcomer to Eastland, by election to the office of president of the Board of City Commissioners, which is the governing body of Eastland, and is carrying on the work of the municipality through a competent and expert city manager. Eastland has become noted for a city government of the first rank. Not only is Mr. Weaver one of the most successful oil men in Texas, and a millionaire, having made a fortune in the oil fields, but he has other interests, among them being those connected with the First State Bank of Eastland, of which he is now a director. The States Oil Corporation, whose headquarters are at Eastland, is constantly engaged in drilling a large number of wells in this vicinity, and its interests here form one of the substantial industrial resources of the city.

Joseph M. Weaver was married to Miss Virginia Beall, of Brook County, West Virginia, a daughter of Cornelius and Virginia (Burley) Beall, and they have three children, namely: Virginia Beall, Ruth Josephine and Louisiana Beall, the last two being twins. Mr. Weaver belongs to the Eastland Chamber of Commerce, the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club of Fort Worth, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Field Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association Club, the Fort Henry Club of Wheeling, West Virginia; the Spruce Creek Rod and Gun Club of Altoona, Pennsylvania, and the Beta Theta Pi Greek letter college fraternity. Fraternally he is a Mason and Elk. While an unusual measure of success has attended Mr. Weaver, he has not attained to his present prosperity through chance. His progress has been sure and steady, directed as it has been by a keen judgment and thorough knowledge of conditions. He is a man who would have reached a commanding position in any

line of business he selected, for he possesses the qualities which enable a man to rise above his fellows and become a leader, and with them he has others which win for him the warm and sincere friendship of men of standing. Essentially a public spirited man, Mr. Weaver is generously devoting a fair measure of his means to develop his city and support its various charitable and benevolent institutions. His great mental resourcefulness, his courage and ingenuity have enabled him to reach surprising and big achievements in lines which loom large with economic problems, and have given him the place in the community to which his talents entitles him. Through his various connections he has reached the understanding of the public directly and surely. He holds his friends to good account and likes to have them about him, but if he does not feel that their association with him will work out for the good of the majority he will not let personal considerations sway him, and in this way protects the interests of those who confide in him. However, as his influence is an inspiration for activities of the best sort, he is able to give to others the impulse toward worthy effort, and has developed many who might without this stimulus have remained in the ranks of the unsuccessful.

THE STATES OIL CORPORATION. One of the principal organizations of capital and men engaged in the development of the oil territory of Eastland and Stephens counties is the States Oil Corporation, incorporated in June, 1917, by the present officials of the corporation, J. G. McCaskey, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; L. H. Wentz, of Ponca City, Oklahoma, and Joseph M. Weaver, of Eastland, who then comprised a partnership. Associated with them in taking the leases was J. W. Lynch of Fort Worth. The leases in these fields had been acquired in February and March, 1917, prior to the drilling of the McCleskey No. 1, the discovery well for Eastland County. Par-rack, No. 1, six miles north of Eastland although not an oil well until January, 1919, was located and arrangements made by the McCaskey, Weaver & Wentz partnership to drill it prior to the discovery of oil in Eastland County.

The corporation has drilled approximately one hundred and fifty wells on its leases of about eighteen thousand acres in Eastland and Stephens counties, mainly north of Eastland. The most profitable wells have been brought in in the 1,900-foot sand. This corporation has

approximately ten thousand acres north of Eastland, one of the largest blocks owned by one corporation or association of individuals in this district. It is estimated that the corporation has invested upwards of six million dollars in buildings, equipment and for drilling and production operations. Two companies allied with the States Oil Corporation are the Duquesne Oil Corporation and the West Texas Oil Corporation. The former has some production in Eastland County and owns leases to many thousands of acres in Culberson and far Western Texas, also holdings in Young County, Texas, and Stephens County, Oklahoma. The West Texas Oil Corporation owns a large acreage in Midland County and royalty interests in Eastland County.

The firm of McCaskey, Weaver & Wentz was first associated in the oil business in 1909 at Ponca, Oklahoma. With E. W. Marland and W. H. McFadden, of the Marland Oil Company, they leased the Miller Brothers 101 Ranch, and they drilled the discovery well of Kay County, Oklahoma, under the name of the 101 Ranch Oil Company. The same group of men subsequently acquired a large block of leases near Blackwell, Oklahoma, but shortly before the discovery of oil on those leases Marland and McFadden sold their interests. McCaskey & Wentz are still trustees of the production work on the Blackwell leases. The combined oil production of the McCaskey, Weaver & Wentz interests at this time in Oklahoma and Texas is more than four thousand barrels per day.

J. G. McCaskey, of the States Oil Corporation, is a native of Pittsburgh and until 1908 was in the merchant brokerage business in that city, where he still retains his home and other interests. He is a member of the Masonic and Elks Lodges, River Crest Country Club of Fort Worth, Fort Worth Club, Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association and Pittsburgh Field Club. He married Mary Ashford, of Pittsburgh, and they have a family of three sons and two daughters.

L. H. Wentz, the second member of the corporation, is also a Pittsburgh man and is a bachelor. He was in business at Pittsburgh until 1908, and since then has given his time exclusively to the oil industry. He resides at Ponca City, and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

The career of Joseph M. Weaver, who is one of the live and public spirited citizens of Eastland, as well as an official of the States Oil Corporation, is told in the preceding sketch.

PETER JENKINS. The skill and experience of Peter Jenkins as a clothing manufacturer, his resourcefulness as a business organizer and executive, have given Fort Worth new prestige in the commercial field, where he is founder and active manager of the United States Overall Company and also general manager of the Stripling-Jenkins Company.

Mr. Jenkins was born abroad, in 1877, and came to America in 1897, at the age of twenty. For several years he was connected with clothing factories in New York City, but in 1905 moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and from there came to Fort Worth in 1910. Mr. Jenkins began his business career in Fort Worth practically as a one-man enterprise. He had a little room, employed one man, his capital comprised only \$250, and he operated one machine for making the garments. In ten years the business has grown and developed until it now occupies 20,000 square feet of floor space in a re-inforced concrete, fireproof building, with 250 people employed, 200 machines in operation, and a capital stock of \$150,000. All this refers to the Stripling-Jenkins Company, of which Mr. Jenkins is vice president, secretary and general manager. The overall factory was established in June, 1918, with twenty-five machines, while today 100 machines are in operation and plans are now ready to be put into execution for the erection of a complete new factory building. Mr. Jenkins is vice president and general manager of the overall company.

He is active in Fort Worth business and civic affairs, being a member of the Fort Worth Club, the Rotary Club, Ad Club, Elks Club, and in Masonry is affiliated with Lodge No. 148, with Dallas Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and with the Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

LEE C. WOOD. From railroader to oil producer and hotel proprietor, Lee C. Wood is a young business man of Wichita Falls who has made his career a progressive one, with changes for the better based on his growing efficiency and experience. For several years past his has been a widely known name in oil circles of Northern Texas.

Mr. Wood was born at Corsicana, Texas, in 1885, a son of W. L. and Mary (O'Neal) Wood. His father, a native of Alabama, was for many years a prosperous farmer in the rich agricultural region near Corsicana.



P. Jenkins

After obtaining his education in local schools Lee C. Wood accepted the first opportunity to do railroad work. For a number of years he held responsible places in the train service and in the transportation department of the Texas & Pacific, the International & Great Northern and the Fort Worth & Denver City Railways. For a time his headquarters were at Shreveport, Louisiana. Returning to Texas in 1903, he lived for several years in Fort Worth, and first came to Wichita Falls in 1914. During the period of the war with Germany he was yardmaster of the combined railroads at Wichita Falls for the United States Railway Administration.

Alert for business opportunity and with the enterprise typical of railway men, he employed his surplus capital and his influence to engage in the oil business. He was an operator and organizer of several successful oil companies in drilling enterprises. But his chief work in that direction began with the bringing in of the discovery well at Burkburnett in the summer of 1918. Since then he has had a prominent part in the development of that oil district. His oil enterprises are carried on under the name of the Lee C. Wood Company, with offices in the Commerce Building in Wichita Falls.

In 1920 Mr. Wood was instrumental in giving Wichita Falls one of its finest small hotels. He equipped at a large expense the new Wood Hotel at 909 Scott Avenue, and since it was opened in September its reputation has extended as one of the best small hotels in the state. The furniture, equipment and conveniences are of the highest order. The furniture is of new mahogany and American walnut and was brought direct from the furniture factory at Paris, Texas.

Mr. Wood married Miss Lula Truman, of Fort Worth, daughter of J. C. Truman, one of the successful business men of that city. To their marriage were born two daughters, Anna Lee and Marie Bell.

OLIVER H. ROSS has been identified with Northwest Texas for most of the years of his active manhood. From a store clerk he has raised himself to the position of an independent merchant, and for a number of years past has been active head and sole proprietor of one of the most prosperous piano houses of Fort Worth.

Mr. Ross was born in Mississippi, March 18, 1872. His father, Rev. Waddy Ross, was a

Methodist minister and also a farmer and stockman. He was born in North Carolina. Of his five children two are still living, Oliver being the third in age.

Oliver H. Ross acquired a country school education in Mississippi. When he was seventeen years of age he went to work at wages of sixteen and two-thirds dollars a month. Even then he was looking to the future, and at the end of one year had saved eighty dollars from his earnings. Subsequently he was bookkeeper in a general store, and acquired by this varied experience a thorough fundamental knowledge of merchandising.

When Mr. Ross came to Texas he located at Waco, where for six months he was connected with an abstract business, then with a mercantile house for several months. From Waco he went to Taylor and clerked in a dry goods store there for two years. Besides his accumulating experience and the commercial credit he was acquiring by his industry and character he was also carefully saving his money, and with a small capital began as a jewelry merchant. From Taylor he went to Waxahachie and was in the jewelry business for ten years.

In 1903 Mr. Ross organized a company to engage in the piano business, and for a number of years past has been active head of the Ross & Heyer Company, though he is now sole owner of this business. It has a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, and while the first year's sales totaled thirty-two thousand dollars, the annual turnover is now approximately two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Ross is an active citizen of Fort Worth as well as a good business man. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club and is a democrat in politics. On August 9, 1909, he married Miss Edith Robbins. Mrs. Ross was liberally educated in the classics and in music, and for a number of years has done some talented work as a mezzo-soprano singer. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have a daughter, June, born in June, 1916.

G. LEE McCLENDON. From the viewpoint of successful participation in business affairs as a merchant G. Lee McClendon is one of the leading men of Sanger, but his right to such a title does not rest alone upon his achievements in a commercial way it more rightly belonging to him because of the part he has played in the development of his locality, its

interests and institutions. While his personal success has been marked and deserved it has been as a public-spirited supporter of worthy movements that he has contributed most constructively to the advancement of Sanger.

Mr. McClendon is a native of Collin County, Kansas, born eight miles west of McKinney, January 16, 1874, a son of John M. McClendon. His grandfather, James McClendon, a native of Georgia, moved to Wilson County, Tennessee, where he became a slave-holding planter. When the war between the states came on he was a warm southern sympathizer, and lost his life at the hands of Federal soldiers who made a raid on his plantation during the invasion of Tennessee by the armies of the north. The education of John M. McClendon was restricted to attendance at the country district schools, but he inherited good business judgment and splendid ability and in time became a man of worth and substance. He was eighteen years of age when he left his native Wilson County, Tennessee, and came to Collin County, Texas, where he engaged in farming, later being a tiller of the soil in Denton County. In 1901 he engaged in general merchandising at Sanger, and continued therein until his death in 1917, when he was aged sixty-six years, and six months. Mr. McClendon never forgot the injuries done to his family by the soldiers of the North, and for many years refused to even wear a blue suit for fear of imitating the northern garb. He always voted the democratic party ticket, but never sought office on his own account. In Collin County Mr. McClendon married Miss Kate Smith, a daughter of Captain Smith, who brought his family from Greene County, Tennessee, to Texas just before the war between the states and settled in Collin County. He was a captain in the Confederate army during that struggle, after the close of which he devoted himself to farming and owned, developed and improved a nice farm west of McKinney, at the old Walnut Grove Church, where still stands the old chimney of the residence, one that he sawed out of white rock with a handsaw. He and his wife are buried at the old Walnut Grove Church. She was two years younger than her husband, who died January 20, 1917, she passing away July 1, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. McClendon were the parents of the following children: Dennis, who died unmarried at Sanger in 1920; Jennie D., the wife of A. C. Habern, of Denton County; George Lee; Annie, who married

Joseph Kelley, of Kearney, Oklahoma; Minnie, who is now Mrs. Robert L. Saling, of Hot Springs, Arkansas; John Alexander, of Denton County; William E., of Gainesville, Texas; Lou H., the wife of E. H. Bates, of Denton County; James, of Sanger; Miss Josie, of Sanger; and Ike, who is also a resident of this town, and who married Miss Flora Morris on June 24, 1917. She is a native of Marietta, Oklahoma, and they have one child, Katherine Jeanette.

G. Lee McClendon spent his boyhood northwest of Sanger, where his parents settled when they came to Denton County. The region about them was almost a wilderness of prairie, there was grass everywhere, the black lands, then unoccupied, were to be bought for \$2.50 per acre, the ranges were open and unobstructed by fences, and it was an ideal point for stock, which was the determining factor in the elder Denton's locating here. G. Lee McClendon has witnessed the land's rise in value to more than \$300 an acre, and has seen also almost the last blade of prairie grass turned under by the plow, something that he gravely regrets. The family still owns the old McClendon home and has maintained it to date with improvements to the building and property and by cultivating the land. The old Duck Creek School was available for the education of the younger McClendons, and there G. Lee McClendon was a pupil. The old district was about ten miles square, as he remembers it, and the scholars came from afar by foot, on horseback and by vehicles—anyway in order to reach the schoolroom. John Kelley, the well-known Fort Worth doctor, was one of the teachers, as were Messrs. Donahue and Atchison, whose work had much to do with the education of the children of that locality and period. Lee McClendon wound up his schooldays in Goodview district school No. 6, and finished his farm experience when eighteen years of age.

Leaving the old home at eighteen, Lee McClendon followed his own inclinations and went into West Texas, running cattle for Jerry Cash of the old Flag Ranch over Wilbarger, Foard, Hardeman and nearby counties. The chuck wagon was the headquarters, and when the stock was ready for market it was driven over the old trail to Kansas, Lee McClendon making this trip with two bunches of cattle. When the M. K. & T. extension connected with the region beyond Wichita



F. W. Wythe

Falls cattle shipments from Texas were made without a drive over the old northern trail.

Mr. McClendon was married in Cooke County, Texas, December 15, 1898, to Miss Maggie Cason, born in Wilson County, Tennessee, February 11, 1874, a daughter of W. J. and Tennie (Williams) Cason, who left Tennessee for Texas in 1888 and settled near Valley View. Mr. Cason later moved to Burns City, and is still engaged in farming in that locality. During the war between the states he was a soldier of the Confederacy, and during his service was numerously wounded, being shot through the body four times and at the battle of Chickamauga was shot through the head, the ball passing just below his brain. Through life he has suffered some inconveniences from the head wound, but is still physically fit at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cason are: Jerry, of Burns City, Texas; Mrs. McClendon, who was educated in the schools near Valley View; Charles, who died unmarried in Cooke County; and George, of Clinton, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. McClendon have the following children: John, who is engaged in general merchandising with his father; and Pearl, May, Fay, Ray, Ruby Lee and Alma.

Mr. McClendon is descended from a democratic family and has always supported the principles of that party since casting his first presidential vote in favor of W. J. Bryan and the Free Silver movement. He is a Blue Lodge Mason and in his church connection is a Baptist, although his parents were of the Christian faith. He has had much to do with the upbuilding of the rural region where he formerly lived, and along with road building and other rural improvements served his school district, No. 6, for ten years as a trustee. This was the school which he had attended himself, and his interest in it has resulted in the development of one of the best of the country schools, with a splendid building with two teachers and state features, and the establishing of a second class high school with two teachers. Instead of the old starvation salaries of his boyhood the teachers today receive around \$200 per month. When he came to Sanger his worth as a booster of public schools had given him a reputation that preceded him, and he was urged to take a place on the Sanger School Board, an offer which he accepted. He is now chairman of the board and is doing much to elevate the stan-

dard of education here. Mr. McClendon is a stockholder in the First Guaranty State Bank of Sanger. His interest in religious work has been manifest always, and at the present time he is one of the deacons of the Baptist congregation, in addition to serving as a teacher in the Sunday school.

FRED W. AXTELL is president of the Axtell Company, a manufacturing and distributing business which has had a steady growth since Mr. Axtell founded it at Fort Worth twenty years ago, in 1901, and handles a tremendous volume of machinery and equipment used in oil districts. The firm from the beginning has handled pumping apparatus, both for water and other purposes.

Mr. Axtell was born in Morrow County, Ohio, September 1, 1862, son of Dr. O. C. and Elizabeth (Wythe) Axtell. His parents were natives of Ohio, and his father spent his active life as a practicing physician. Fred W. Axtell was ten years of age when his parents moved out to Kansas, and after finishing his education in the common schools he entered the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

On coming to Texas in 1891 Mr. Axtell located at Fort Worth, and soon afterward established an agency and a house for the handling and distribution of windmills, gas engines, well equipment and water supplies, also gin and cotton machinery. The business has been enlarged from time to time, and for a number of years a large volume of the trade has been in oil well supplies. They also handle plumbing supplies and manufacture a complete line of windmills, pumps and well drilling machinery. The business is one employing about 125 people, including ten private salesmen. When Mr. Axtell engaged in the manufacture of windmills, in 1906, he became the pioneer in that line in the South.

He is also a director of the F. & M. National Bank of Fort Worth. At different times he has had some important interests as a Texas rancher and stock man, and only recently he sold a ranch of 6,200 acres. He is a member of the Congregational Church. In 1881 Mr. Axtell married Miss Mattie Clark of Kansas, and the six children born to them are: Earl C., a physician at Fort Worth; Jay M., who has been closely associated with his father in business and as vice president of the Axtell Company, is an active factor in the promotion of the business; Fred W., Jr., is one of the leading merchants of Granbury, Texas; Helen is

the eldest daughter; Josephine is the wife of C. C. Mitchell, secretary of the Axtell Company; Herbert, the youngest of the children, is an overseas veteran of the World war. He entered the service as a volunteer, and served in France as a member of the Third Division, A. E. F., participating in the second battle of the Marne, and subsequent engagements, his company receiving special citations and decorations for gallantry in battle. He also served as a member of the American Army of Occupation.

JOHN R. CADE. Almost the entire history of the Roanoke community in Denton County has passed in review before the eyes of John R. Cade, who came here as railroad station agent in 1884, and after resigning from the railroad entered merchandising and is now the oldest merchant of the community in point of years of continuous service. His time and interests have been placed at the disposal of every worthy movement effecting the growth and welfare of the vicinity.

Mr. Cade was born in Georgia in 1854, son of John B. and Clara Eliza (Wells) Cade, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Florida. They were married in Florida, but lived in Georgia until 1869, when they moved to Texas and settled in Cass County. After many years in the eastern part of the state they moved to Keller, Texas, where John B. Cade continued his business as a mechanic and building contractor. He died in 1900, at the age of sixty-eight. The widowed mother passed away at Watauga, Texas, in 1919, at the age of eighty-seven. Their children were: Joseph H., who died at Watauga in 1916; John Robert; Miss Mary, who died at Queen City, Texas; Fannie, who became the wife of J. W. Smith and died at Snyder, Oklahoma, in 1906; Andrew B., who is joint agent at Watauga for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Texas & Pacific Railways. John B. Cade, the father of these children, was for four or five years in the railroad service, and the fact that he was in that line of work kept him out of the army during the war between the states. He was the son of a slaveholder, and while the Cades were people of southern sentiments it happened that none of the members bore arms as soldiers.

John R. Cade was about fifteen years of age when brought to Texas. He acquired a public school education, finishing in Cass County. He gained some knowledge of tele-

graphy from his father. On leaving Queen City, Texas, he began his career as a railroad man at Durant, Indian Territory, and later at Bells, Texas, and in 1884 was assigned to Roanoke as agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. There were three predecessors as railroad agents at Roanoke, their names being Duncan, Daniels and Storrs. Mr. Cade represented the railroad company for eight years, and when he left the station he took up the hardware business and now for a number of years past has had the leading dry goods store.

Roanoke in 1884 was a little village which only a few years before had been brought into touch with the outside world by means of the railroad. Its population was probably not over fifty. Of those original settlers only one, James Smith, still answers the roll call of pioneers. The personnel of the merchants has frequently changed, so that Mr. Cade is the oldest active dealer. He has accepted many opportunities to express his interest in the town and the community, has contributed to the building of churches, first the Union Church, then the Methodist house of worship and to others as they came along. He has served many terms as trustee of the local schools. He took stock in the first bank promoted at Roanoke, and also in the Farmers Gin Company and the Roanoke Grocers Company. Mr. Cade is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his two sons are Masons. Mr. Cade has been one of the staunchest democrats in this precinct, and has never voted any other ticket, even in 1920. He has attended state conventions as a delegate. Many years ago during the free silver discussion he was an advocate of Silver Dick Bland for president. He has never been in politics for the sake of office. He is a Methodist.

On December 23, 1885, Mr. Cade married Miss Ida B. Patterson, who was born in Hodgenville, Kentucky, in July, 1869. Her father, William G. Patterson, built the first store and the first residence at Roanoke, coming here before the railroad. He was in the lumber business and also a grocery merchant, and in 1910 removed to Wise County, Texas, and died at Boyd, May 5, 1919, at the age of eighty. William G. Patterson was a native of Kentucky and married Mary Russell Smith, of the same state. After the Civil war they moved to Missouri and from Meadville came to Texas. They reared the following children: Ed Patterson, who died in Missouri when a young man; Lillie, wife of C. H.

Fee, of Cisco, Texas; Mrs. Cade; Maud, wife of J. T. Foster, of Grapevine, Texas; Ira, of Pauls Valley, Oklahoma; Will, of Boyd, Texas; and Mabel, wife of Olin Karkalits, of Wynnewood, Oklahoma.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Cade the oldest is W. Hinton, born January 21, 1887. He is now Roanoke agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company and the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company. He married Bernice Provine, of Whitesboro, Texas, and has a son, W. Hinton, Jr. The second child is Vivian wife of J. Carl Terrell, a farmer and stockman of Roanoke. Minnie Cade was married to L. B. Horton, a banker at San Angelo, Texas, and they have two children, Bomer Cade and L. B., Jr. The two youngest of the family, still at home, are Miss Nina and John R., Jr. John R., Jr., was a volunteer for service in the World war, and when the armistice was signed was in training at Taliaferro Field, Texas, in the engineering department, with the Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth Aero Squadron.

LEE FLOWERS is one of the most successful young oil operators in the Wichita district, and has achieved practically all his success and fortune since leaving his service as an aviator during the World war.

Mr. Flowers was born in Kentucky in 1893, and came from his native state to Wichita Falls in 1916. The following year he began following the fortunes of the petroleum industry. Though he drilled a number of wells in Wichita County fortune was unresponsive, and he had accomplished nothing distinctive in the business before he answered the call of patriotic duty.

Mr. Flowers in December, 1917, enlisted as a private at Call Field in Wichita Falls. Later he was transferred to Sacramento, California, where he spent the remainder of his service in the aviation department. Some other young comrades in aviation testify that he made a splendid record at Sacramento both as a student and later as an instructor. His efficiency and skill brought him promotion from the ranks and he was commissioned a second lieutenant and was in the service until honorably discharged in January, 1919.

Mr. Flowers returned to Wichita Falls and re-entered the oil business, and this time with the young man's traditional luck. In less than a year he made a notable success as a producer and has brought in some of the very profitable

wells in the Burkburnett field. He is a resident of Wichita Falls and has his offices on the seventh floor of the Commerce building.

THOMAS M. HOXIE has been a Texan for forty years, coming to the state when a boy, and in point of residence and business contact is one of the real pioneers of that rich and important little city of Electra in Wichita County. He was a banker of the city for several years, and his chief interest at the present time is with the Farmers Elevator Company.

Hoxie is a name associated with many interesting distinctions and achievements, and has long been well known in Texas. The Hoxies had their original home in Virginia. They have become widely dispersed, some of them becoming pioneer settlers in Iowa. A cousin of Thomas M. Hoxie's father was the late H. M. Hoxie, who built and was an early president of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. Another cousin was the late John R. Hoxie, who built the first packing house in Fort Worth.

Thomas M. Hoxie was born at Mitchellville, Polk County, Iowa, July 28, 1869, a son of Mortimer R. and Anne (Mitchell) Hoxie. The Mitchells were pioneer settlers in Polk County, the town of Mitchellville being named for them. Mortimer Hoxie brought his family to Texas in 1881, first locating at Taylor. Thomas M. Hoxie was twelve years of age at that time, finished his education in Taylor, and acquired some of his early business training in that section of the state.

On coming to the village of Electra in 1907 his first employment was in the private bank of W. T. Waggoner, founder of the town. It was three or four years later that the first great oil discoveries were made in the Electra field. About 1910 the First State Bank was organized to take over the Waggoner institution, and Mr. Hoxie became assistant cashier of the new bank, serving two or three years. For another period of two or three years he was cashier of the First National Bank of Electra. He left banking to become city secretary, an office he held two years, and since then has been office manager for the Farmers Elevator Company of Electra. He has acquired some important oil interests in the local field.

Mr. Hoxie married Miss Anne Kennedy, and they have two sons, Thomas M., Jr., and William Robert Hoxie.

DOUGLAS TOMLINSON. While his residence and business headquarters are in Fort Worth, Douglas Tomlinson has made his mark as a reporter and correspondent both in New York and in England, but his devotion to his home state and its people has been expressed chiefly through the All-Church Press, of which he is founder and president. The All-Church Press, owning and operating papers in all the chief Texas cities, was established in 1912, and now has the distinction of being the largest weekly newspaper organization in Texas.

Mr. Tomlinson was born at Sparta, Bell County, Texas, March 3, 1888, a son of J. D. and Sarah (Hand) Tomlinson, the former a native of Texas and the latter of Alabama. The family moved early to Hillsboro, where the father is now assistant tax collector and was at one time mayor. Douglas Tomlinson, oldest of five sons, completed his public school work at Hillsboro. Two of his brothers are associated with him in the All-Church Press, Homer being general manager while Roy G. is advertising manager of the Fort Worth Tribune, one of the All-Church Press publications.

Douglas Tomlinson was reared and educated in Texas. After four years' study he graduated with the A. B. degree at Texas Christian University, representing that school successfully in inter-collegiate oratorical contests and debates, as well as on the several college publications. The next year was spent in newspaper and magazine feature writing, partly on the Mexican border, earning money for further education. During the summer of 1913 he was employed as a special writer on the San Antonio Express, and was offered one of the highest salaries ever paid to a Texas reporter. Mr. Tomlinson was for three years a student in the University of Texas Law Department, where he received his law degree, besides doing local newspaper work and representing Texas against other states in the interstate debates during each of the three years, the last year winning highest honors in Texas. For one year he was in the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University, New York City, paying his way by his work as a reporter. He won one of the highest university debating honors in America when he was made captain of Columbia University's debating team, which that year was victorious in every contest in the north and east.

Mr. Tomlinson then went abroad, and while in London his abilities attracted the attention of Lord Northcliffe, who later was head of

Allied Publicity during the war against Germany. He received from Lord Northcliffe an unsolicited offer to go around the world as feature writer for his chain of forty British newspapers and magazines, including the celebrated London Times. This offer Mr. Tomlinson refused, and after completing his studies in newspaper work in Europe, returned home to carry out his plans for the establishment of the All-Church Press chain of newspapers.

Having entirely earned his own way through the highest university training of America and Europe, Mr. Tomlinson was not only wholly without capital or financial backing, but also was slightly in debt. Nevertheless, he at once set out to launch the Dallas World, which was followed by the Fort Worth Tribune, the Houston Times and half a dozen allied enterprises now owned by the corporations of which Mr. Tomlinson is president. With business headquarters at Fort Worth the All-Church Press has made good its claim to being the largest weekly newspaper organization in Texas and is constantly growing. More than a hundred people are employed in the home office alone.

On March 20, 1917, Mr. Tomlinson married Miss Mary Elizabeth Capers, of Dallas, widely known for her church work. They have one son, Douglas, Jr. Mr. Tomlinson is a member of the Fort Worth Rotary Club, the Advertising Men's Club, the Salesmanship Club, and is an elder in the First Christian Church of Fort Worth. His method of judging others, by which he would himself prefer to be judged, is that sincere service to humanity is the only standard by which to measure a man's place in the world.

JOHN W. STUART, now retired at Denton, has lived in the county over forty years. He came here without capital, has acquired several farms and homes, reared and provided for his family, and he can credit Denton County with being the scene of his most productive years. His experiences and achievements make up an interesting and instructive story of how a man could achieve prosperity in the face of adverse conditions.

Mr. Stuart was born in Haywood County, Tennessee, October 17, 1852. His father, Arington Stuart, was born and reared in Virginia, finished his education in a college at Petersburg, and was a man of exceptional intellectual attainments and for many years taught school in connection with farming. Shortly after his marriage he moved to Ten-



Douglas Tomlinson

nessee and there combined farming and teaching in country schools until his death in February, 1861, at the age of forty-seven. His wife was Mary F. Rochelle, who survived her husband many years and passed away in Tennessee in 1905. Of their four children Thomas C. served as a Confederate soldier, in early life was a farmer and later a public official and died in Hardeman County, Tennessee. Madaline became Mrs. Leon Minter and died in Hardeman County. The other two sons, John W. and James A., have both been identified with Denton County.

John W. Stuart had a few short terms of country school in his native state, his father being one of his instructors, and he gives his father and other teachers much credit for the efficiency and the good training he received at their hands. He was occupied with the duties and responsibilities of a Tennessee farm and had a knowledge of agriculture as practiced in that state when he came to Texas. He was a young man of twenty-four when he left Hardeman County, Tennessee, and arrived in Denton County in January, 1877. At that time he possessed only \$20 in cash. He was influenced to come to Texas by the belief that better opportunities existed in this state than in the east. The journey was made by railroad as far as Dallas, and thence to Denton he traveled by the popular conveyance of freight wagon. He was almost a stranger when he arrived, though he knew of several families who had come to this part of the state. His first move was to arrange to make a crop that year. He agreed to give half the crop to the owner of the land who furnished the seed and implements, and such time as Mr. Stuart could spare from the labor of the field he gave to the further service of his employer. He made a little money that year. The following year he worked a few months in the brickyard at Denton. He then returned to the farm and in the fall became a cotton picker. Walking on his knees and picking cotton he felt was worth 75 cents a 100 and board, and he continued this arduous labor throughout the season. The next year he rented land, furnished the implements and seed, boarded himself, and had an increased margin of profit to show for his exertions. The following year he continued his cotton experiment, and boarded until July, when he married and established his first home ten miles south of Denton. He continued to rent for about four years, and then moved nearer

the county seat and bought sixty-five acres of unimproved land.

This was the first farm Mr. Stuart owned. His first improvement was a box house of two rooms, which he enlarged later. After five years he sold that place at some profit. He and Mrs. Stuart began their housekeeping with furniture and equipment valued at less than \$100. On selling the first home they bought a quarter section nearby, with some improvements. This was later exchanged for a still larger farm in three years, and a couple of years later they sold and came to the place Mr. Stuart now owns, four miles south of Denton. Here he acquired at the beginning 294 acres, and two years later bought 214 acres adjoining. This was rather substantially improved, but Mr. Stuart kept adding facilities from time to time and altogether invested about \$3,000 besides his own labor. Other purchases, one of a 155 and another of 85 acres, brought his total acreage to 750, and of this body he has half under cultivation. It is a farm and ranch long well known for its improvements and for its production of crops and livestock. Many years ago Mr. Stuart took up the advanced program of stock farming, introducing registered Shorthorns. For about two years before he came to Denton a source of considerable profit was a modest butter-making establishment.

Mr. Stuart while in the country proved true to the American ideals in his attitude toward public education. He was deeply interested in the welfare of the schools, not only for the sake of his own children but for those of his neighbors. He served as trustee of Sunnydale District No. 43, and he donated land for the erection of a new schoolhouse on his farm. He and Mrs. Stuart were largely responsible for the organization of a Baptist Church and the erection of the Alton Baptist Church in that country community. Mr. Stuart moved to Denton largely for the purpose of giving his younger children the advantages of the superior schools of the city, and one daughter is now attending the Normal School and another the High School. Mr. Stuart has always supported the democratic party, having cast his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876. He was one of the original stockholders and is a director of the First Guaranty State Bank of Denton, and two of his sons own stock in that institution.

Mr. Stuart married Miss Emma Whyburn in Denton County July 18, 1880. The Why-

burn family had arrived in Denton County only a short time before Mr. Stuart reached there. Mrs. Stuart was born at Tiverton, Devonshire, England, daughter of John and Emma (Norrish) Whyburn. The Whyburns were not a numerous family in Devonshire, her father and her grandfather being the only sons in their respective families. The Norrishes were more numerous. William Norrish, father of Emma, had a son William and five daughters, all of whom spent their lives in England except Emma. The Whyburn family came to America in August, 1867, when Mrs. Stuart was nine years of age. For three years they lived at Frankfort, Kentucky, then went to Chickasaw County, Mississippi, and in the fall of 1876 came to Dallas by railroad, and from that city a wagon conveyed them to Denton County. They settled at Chinn Chapel, ten miles south of Denton, in the same locality with which Mr. Stuart soon afterward identified himself. John Whyburn was a steam engineer by trade, and while at Frankfort, Kentucky, was a stationary engineer in distilleries and also operated engines for gins and sawmills. In later years he bought a farm and finished his life as a farmer. He died February 26, 1886, and his wife on March 20, 1890. Their children were: Mrs. Emma Stuart; her twin brother John, now deceased; William and Thomas Whyburn, both of Lewisville, Texas.

A brief record of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart's children and grandchildren is as follows: John Williams, a farmer in the old home community, and by his marriage to Addie Vaughan has three children, John William, Herman and Margaret; Benjamin Franklin Stuart, a farmer in the same neighborhood, married Pearl Bryan; Minnie Belle is the wife of Lon F. Rowlett of Denton and their children are Lon F., Jr., Jesse C. and Curtis; Jesse T. Stuart is likewise one of the progressive men in the farming community of Sunnydale and married Lizzie Fralin; Mary Stuart is the wife of Earl Ryan of the Sunnydale locality and their children are Earl Shelton and Varannah Phebe; Grover C. is unmarried and is a farmer at Sunnydale; Allene is a teacher in Texhoma, Texas; Mack, unmarried, is also accumulating experience and interests as a farmer at Sunnydale; Ida Stuart is a student in the Denton Normal; and Viola, the youngest of the family, is in the Denton High School.

Two sons of the family helped the government win the war. Jesse T. was trained in the artillery branch at Camp Travis, went overseas with the Ninetieth Division, and while abroad was detailed to the Army Post-office service, going with the Army of Occupation to Germany and returning home in June, 1919. The son Grover C. joined the navy in January, 1918, was trained in Rhode Island and finished his service in the Navy Yard at Boston.

FRED A. MARTIN is manager of Fakes & Company, a Fort Worth business house with a long and honorable record that is one of the essential features of Fort Worth's growing commercial supremacy. The office held by Mr. Martin is in itself the highest tribute to his business abilities, a post of responsibility and denoting in itself the best essentials of business success.

Mr. Martin was born at Shiloh, Louisiana, October 3, 1878. His parents, W. H. and Molly C. (Moore) Martin, were also born in Louisiana, and are now living in Oklahoma at the respective ages of sixty-three and sixty-one.

Fred A. Martin, oldest of four children, all of whom are living, finished his education in the Louisiana State University. Up to the age of eighteen his principal work was on the farm. Leaving home, he then came to Texas, and in Fort Worth began his career as assistant office boy with the Carter Grocery Company. He was promoted to bookkeeper and from that to cashier, and left the Carter Company to join the Fakes & Company organization. He was credit man and assistant manager and then promoted to the full responsibilities of manager.

Fakes & Company is the oldest furniture and furnishing house goods establishment in the southwest, and its history begins in the same year that Fort Worth was first connected with the outside world by railroad. The business was organized by W. G. Turner and W. T. Fakes in 1876. The outstanding figure in the management and development of this business for many years was Mr. Turner, who was president of the company, and on the bedrock principles of sound merchandising gave the house much of the prestige which it still enjoys. He was active head until 1912, and was then succeeded by another real business builder, E. L. White, who was president of the company until March, 1918. When Mr.

White retired from business he was succeeded as president by George E. Cowden, well known throughout the state as a cattleman and capitalist, while F. A. Martin became treasurer and general manager.

This company deals in wholesale and retail house furnishings, including floor coverings and office furniture. In the forty-five years of its history the company has increased its capital from \$10,000 to \$500,000, and it is claimed that the company's store has furnished more homes than any similar enterprise in the state. The retail and showrooms are at 510-14 Houston Street, while the warehouses are at 16-19-21 Commerce Street. The retail department occupies four floors, over a space 125x200 feet, while the wholesale department covers three floors, over a space 115x200 feet. On the average about fifty people are employed in this business. As a wholesale concern its business is drawn from Texas and Oklahoma.

Mr. Martin is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the College Avenue Baptist Church.

CLAUDE WHITE. In the public service of Johnson County no name stands higher in appreciation of all the citizens than that of Claude White, who is looked upon as a past master and authority upon all county records. He was in the general and detail work of the Court House for many years and for four years served as county auditor.

Mr. White was born in Sumter County, Alabama, December 16, 1873, son of George Sidney and Susan Elizabeth (Ezell) White, also natives of Sumter County. He was not two years old when his father died, and his widowed mother is now living at Cleburne. Of four children only three reached mature years, George S., Claude and W. B. George S. was a merchant at York, Alabama, where he died a few years ago leaving a family. W. B. White lives at Grandview, Texas.

Claude White attended the public schools of Alabama until he was seventeen and later had superior instruction as student in a boarding school at Cuba in that state. The best features of his education have been of a practical nature, gained through his long service in public office in Texas.

When he left Alabama and came to Texas in the early nineties Mr. White located at Grandview. He was then about eighteen years of age, and his first employment was

as a farmhand for Mrs. S. F. Laird. He made two crops on her farm, then became a tenant, and from the savings he laid away he married "the best looking girl in Grandview." With a family of his own to look after Mr. White worked at the carpenter's trade for several years, also did plumbing, and was elected and served three years as constable. He resigned as constable and moved to Cleburne in January, 1902, to become deputy under W. Sam Johnson, then county tax collector. He remained in office during the term of Mr. Johnson and in that time demonstrated an efficiency that was the chief qualification presented the voters when he became a candidate for collector. In a field of numerous candidates he won in the primaries, was elected and when nominated as collector for a second term had no opposition. After four years as county collector he turned over the office to R. A. J. Keel, present county assessor. This did not release him from the Court House since he remained four years under Tax Assessor N. H. Wells, and then became a candidate for this office himself. He was defeated for the nomination in the second primary.

For eleven years Mr. White had been diligently employed on the county records and when he retired from the Court House he turned his attention to farming, merchandising and trading, and was also engaged in farm loan inspection for the Ward Harrison Mortgage Company at Fort Worth. In July, 1917, District Judge Lockett appointed him county auditor, and he was reappointed in 1919 for another term of two years. On the expiration of his term of office, September, 1921, he became cashier of the Farmers and Traders Bank of Rio Vista. His politics have always been identified with the prevailing party of the South. He cast his first presidential vote for Bryan and two other ballots for that statesman, and was an original Wilson man and a strenuous admirer of Wilson throughout both his terms as President. Mr. White joined the Chamber of Commerce of Cleburne when it was organized, and has accepted the various duties of good citizenship in the town. He bought the bonds offered during the World war and took everything the government prescribed according to directions "even to eating bran and shorts and other doubtful food products to save for the hard-pressed friends across the sea." Mr. White's home is on South Walnut Street, a residence he built himself

At Grandview December 18, 1894, Mr. White married Miss Oma Pitts, who was born in Pontotoc County, Mississippi, in 1871. Her mother was Mattie Pegues. The Pitts family came to Texas some thirty years ago, and others of their children were Charles, Nannie, who died as Mrs. J. W. Ross, D. D., of Grandview; Oliver A., deceased; R. Edward, of Cleburne; Leonara, wife of A. E. Kerr, of Houston, Texas; Mark who died at Grandview, and Amanda, wife of J. A. Ingle of Cleburne. Mrs. White finished her education in the Grandview High School and was a teacher several years before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. White have four children, Leown, Irene, Claude L. and Mark Pitts.

SUMPTER TURNER BIBB. To get ahead where his income exceeds his demand, where his ability exceeds his tasks, where he can do the work he likes best, is possible to any man if he will learn how to bend his energies in the right direction. To do so it is necessary for him to know thoroughly whatever he undertakes, instead of merely assuming to know, for, important as they are in their place, energy and effort can never be effective substitutes for intelligent direction. Sumpter Turner Bibb, one of the leading dealers in grain and coal at Fort Worth, early recognized these facts and has governed his life accordingly, with very gratifying results both to himself and his community.

Mr. Bibb was born in Virginia, May 30, 1853, a son of Richard G. and Mary E. (Turner) Bibb, natives of Virginia and Louisiana. He was reared in Virginia, and was the fourth child and second son in the family of nine children born to his parents. His educational training was received in the local schools and in Washington and Lee University. He remained at home until he reached his majority, when he came to Texas, and in 1875 located at Fort Worth. At first he was engaged in a grocery business, and then securing possession of the El Paso Hotel, conducted it for about five years. Subsequently he went into the business of manufacturing ice, and, making a success of this line, incorporated it under the name of the Fort Worth Ice Manufacturing Company, of which he was manager. In 1890 he became secretary and treasurer of the Fort Worth Iron Works Company, and carried a large amount of its stock. In partnership with a Mr. Lilly, Mr. Bibb in 1888 established the business he is now operating, under the name of Lilly & Bibb, but in 1904

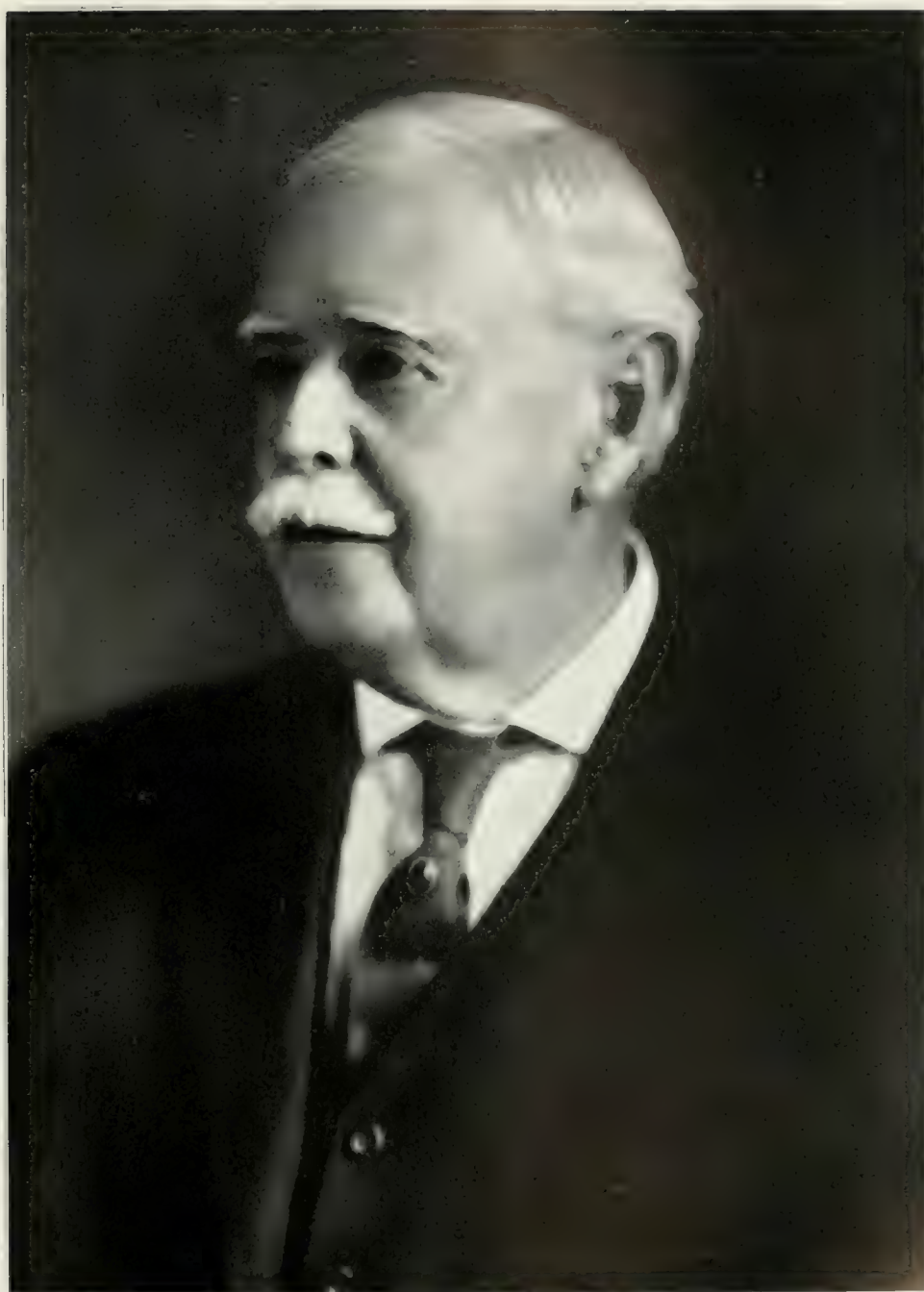
he bought his partner's interests, and since then has operated under the name of S. T. Bibb & Company, his sons, R. T., and S. T. Bibb, Jr., being his partners. From 1900 to 1914 Mr. Bibb was also in a wholesale and retail ice business, and he served as vice president of the State National Bank for a number of years, in which he is a stockholder, but retired from office in 1914. He is a stockholder in the Star Refining and Producing Company, and also in the Hibbs Rubber Company, the Walker Caldwell Oil Company and other local concerns.

On August 27, 1878, Mr. Bibb was united in marriage with Ella Miller, of Tennessee, and they became the parents of five children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being: Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, wife of A. P. Mitchell, of Fort Worth; Richard T. and S. T., Jr., are his partners, the latter also being engaged actively in the automobile business of the A. P. Mitchell Company. At one time Mr. Bibb was very active in politics, but is not at present. He has always had the good of his community close at heart, and not only has aided in the development of many of the leading industries of the city, but has always been willing to bear his part in securing necessary public improvements and the bringing to local men outside trade.

THOMAS LEE GASTON. There is hardly a busier citizen and a man of more varied enterprise in Cooke County than Thomas Lee Gaston. He has lived here nearly all his life, has been a farmer, stockman, banker, has promoted several local industries, and in addition to his extensive farm at Myra he is now proprietor of a garage at Gainesville.

He was born at Greenville, South Carolina, October 21, 1870. His grandfather, Thomas Gaston, was born in North Carolina and after reaching manhood moved to South Carolina and built a habitation in the new country of Greenville County. He was a planter, an influential factor in local affairs, and for many years held the office of justice of the peace. He married a Miss Anderson and they were the parents of five sons and two daughters. Thomas Gaston and three of his sons were Confederate soldiers, and all escaped injury except Edward Baxter, father of the Gainesville business man. One of these sons is Oliver L. Gaston, now living at Fort Worth, Texas. A daughter, Miss Addie S., is a resident of Greenville County, South Carolina.

Edward Baxter Gaston, who brought the



W. D. Kelly

family to Texas from South Carolina, was born in Greenville County, acquired a fair education, and was eighteen years of age when he enrolled as a Confederate soldier. He was in the army of Northern Virginia under General Lee, and at the battle of Chickamauga was wounded and his injuries had not healed in time to allow him to rejoin his command before the close of hostilities. He was a sergeant of his company. In after years he was identified with the Confederate Veterans Association at Gainesville and attended some of the national reunions.

In 1873 he started with his family for the west, traveling by railroad to the Mississippi and the Red River, thence by boat to Jefferson, Texas, and from there overland to Cooke County. He settled east of Gainesville, where he improved some farms in the woods, building houses and clearing land and making a showing of his enterprise as a cotton grower and stockman. He lived in that locality until 1889, when he located six miles southwest of Gainesville on the black land prairie and continued the work of improvement of the old G. Dye farm. He remained one of the useful members of that community until his death on September 10, 1915, at the age of seventy-three. He was a democrat in politics and helped organize the Presbyterian Church at Gainesville and was an elder of the congregation.

Edward B. Gaston married Amanda Wynne, who died in Cooke County in 1882 at the age of thirty-three. Her children were: Thomas L.; Nettie, wife of W. I. Gilliland, of Fort Worth; Corrie, wife of R. E. McBee, of Gainesville; Anna, wife of O. I. Sellers, of Texhoma, Oklahoma; and Edward N., who lives near Myra in Cooke County. Edward B. Gaston married for his second wife Abbie S. Dye, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Green Dye, one of the pioneers of Cooke County. By this marriage there were three children: Lawrence D., of Cooke County; Josie, of Sherman, Texas, wife of William Frasier; and Roy B., of Amarillo.

Thomas Lee Gaston was only an infant when brought to Texas and lived on the farm east of Gainesville until he was about nineteen. He acquired his education in the country schools, attended a business college in Fort Worth, and his active efforts as a farmer were begun in the Myra community. After a few years as a renter he bought land, and has been concentrating his efforts on his pres-

ent farm since 1900. This farm comprises 368 acres, adjoins the village of Myra and is the old Herman Luttmner place. Practically all the land is being used for the growing of grain and cotton and livestock. During the past twenty years Mr. Gaston has invested about \$9,000 in permanent improvements, including a substantial country home, a well, outbuildings and other facilities. Mr. Gaston is one of the men in North Texas who have prospered as farmers in spite of low prices for products. He has sold middling cotton for 3½ cents a pound, wheat at 45 cents a bushel, hogs for 2½ cents and cattle for 3 cents a pound. Mr. Gaston is a good business man, plans his work, but believes in making the best of circumstances at all times, and his constant industry has been perhaps the chief factor in reaching his present prosperous condition.

He has usually supplemented his farming efforts by outside enterprises. He built and operated for five years the cotton gin at Hood, Texas. For two years he owned and operated the Myra Telephone Exchange, for ten years he was operator of a threshing machine outfit. For five years he was rather extensively engaged in cattle ranching, feeding cattle for the market. For a dozen years he has furnished a market for local cotton, buying much of that raised by his neighbors. He helped organize the First Guaranty State Bank of Myra and is still a stockholder. In November, 1920, Mr. Gaston engaged in the garage and accessory business at Gainesville, where he is proprietor of the New Highway Garage.

He has been an interested citizen only in politics, voting as a democrat, beginning with Mr. Cleveland. He has served as a school trustee of the Myra district. He has for twenty-two years had a membership in the Woodmen of the World, and for ten years in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the order at Hood. He has also taken the first degree in Masonry.

In Cooke County at Hood December 11, 1895, Mr. Gaston married Miss Imo C. Hood, who was born in Cherokee County, Texas, July 18, 1870. Her father was a pioneer of Cherokee County and lived out his life there as a farmer. Mrs. Gaston is a sister of A. P. Hood, founder of the town of Hood in Cooke County. One of eight children, she was educated in country schools and in the high school at Greenville. The children of Mr. and Mrs.

Gaston are: Frank N., who died at the age of eighteen; Edward Baxter, assisting his father on the home farm; Thomas Lee, Jr., a student in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, Texas; while the younger children are Oran T., Mary, Paul and Ruth.

REUBEN MORTON HARKEY. A physician by training and for ten years in active practice in Northeastern Texas, Dr. Harkey for nearly twenty years has made his influence and activity more strikingly manifest in the commercial field, particularly as an organizer and director of public and semi-public movements that have had a vital bearing on the welfare and prosperity of West Texas. Dr. Harkey is an enthusiast on Texas soil and climate and agricultural possibilities, and one of the big things to his credit is the work he did in the Pecos Valley of West Texas in stimulating agriculture by means of irrigation.

Dr. Harkey for several years was a resident of De Leon, Texas, where he was engaged in a congenial and highly useful work as city manager and manager of the Chamber of Commerce. He has moved to Abilene and leased a farm and intends to devote his time to agriculture and raising registered livestock.

Dr. Harkey was born at Russellville, Arkansas, March 8, 1871, son of James Madison and Elizabeth (Walker) Harkey. His mother was a native of Tennessee and had some Cherokee Indian blood in her veins. James Madison Harkey was a native of North Carolina, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was both a physician and druggist.

Reuben M. Harkey was educated in the public schools of his native town, is a graduate of the Northwestern Christian College at Bentonville, Arkansas, and in 1892 received his M.D. degree from the University of Arkansas Medical School at Little Rock. Still later he was a polyclinic student in New Orleans. From 1892 to 1902 Dr. Harkey had a busy professional career in Kaufman County, Texas. When he abandoned his profession he went on the road as a traveling representative of the Tilden & Company drug and medicine house of St. Louis, and for three years traveled for the Parke-Davis Company of Detroit. His territory was North Texas. For several years Dr. Harkey had his home at Arlington, beginning in 1904, and in 1907 he made that city his headquarters for a real estate and loan business. While at Arlington he followed his inclination for organization

work by helping establish the Arlington Commercial Club, of which he was the first president and later the secretary and he made the club an instrument for the promotion of good roads and in bringing other facilities of modern life to Arlington.

For four years Dr. Harkey was engaged in the extension work of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan. He served as manager of the Chamber of Commerce at Longview, Texas, and filled similar positions at Midland, Pecos, and other points in West Texas. At Pecos he was a real leader in the development of a semi-arid region. Through the financial backing he secured and his personal initiative seventy-five pump wells were put in operation in the Pecos country, and in giving credit for the present high stage of agricultural progress in that district Dr. Harkey's service should not be overlooked. For this and other work he became a widely known authority on irrigation in that region.

His chief hobby is agriculture and he has identified himself with every promising agricultural movement, not merely for the sake of personal profit but as a means of bringing a little closer the realization of that era when Texas' marvelous resources as an agricultural state will be known throughout the world. After coming to De Leon Dr. Harkey extended organization work throughout the rich agricultural region around that city, and promoted clubs and associations for perfecting a program of diversified farming including the production of corn, watermelons, peanuts, sweet potatoes, dairy products, hogs and all other products for which this region is so peculiarly adapted.

Dr. Harkey came to De Leon in the spring of 1919 to become city manager under the commission government. Coincidentally he was manager of the De Leon Chamber of Commerce and co-ordinated into dual instruments of effectiveness the local government and the Chamber of Commerce. During his administration approximately \$300,000 were spent for waterworks, sewerage system, streets and sidewalks. De Leon has one of the best water supplies in Texas. The source is seven wells, the water being raised by air compressors. A six-inch triplex pump has a capacity of 20,000 gallons an hour. The water flows into the mains from a half million underground concrete reservoir, with a steel tank above of 100,000 gallons capacity.

Dr. Harkey is a director of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. Since he was ten years of age he has been a member of the Christian Church and in different localities has served as an elder and as superintendent of Sunday schools. He has sat in the Grand Lodge of Texas for both the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Harkey's first wife was Miss Hattie Carlisle of Kaufman. She died December 26, 1896. In 1898 he married Miss Hattie Briscoe, daughter of John Briscoe of Hunt County, Texas. His present wife is DeFay Trapp of Bryan, Texas. Dr. Harkey has five children: Mrs. Inez Hillman, Roy, Roland, Homer and Eugene Whaley Harkey.

L. DOW HARBIN, vice president of the Continental State Bank of Burleson, is a banker of wide and successful experience, and in an executive capacity has contributed much to the success of the Burleson institution during the past decade. He is also numbered among Burleson's most progressive citizens.

Mr. Harbin was born near Calhoun, Georgia, December 25, 1882, and was eight months old when his parents came to Texas. His grandfather, Jesse W. Harbin, was a native of Georgia of English descent, and was a planter and slaveholder in that state. He served as a soldier in the Mexican war, being with General Scott's army and was at Mexico City when that stronghold fell. Though well advanced in years he volunteered in the Confederate army and fought throughout that conflict. Aside from his military experience his time and energies were devoted to his farm and he eventually followed his son to Texas and spent his last years in Eastland County, where he died in 1903 at the age of eighty-six. Jesse W. Harbin married Kittie Strain, who died in Eastland County in 1896. Their family consisted of seven sons and two daughters: Jesse, James F., both retired farmers, the former at Eastland and the latter at Cuervo, New Mexico; Belle, wife of Henry Addington of New Mexico; Warren A. Dora, wife of Jules Daniels, of Eastland; Jasper, deceased; Fred of Byers, Texas; David, deceased; and Nat P.

Warren A. Harbin was born in Cherokee County, Georgia, in 1854, and grew up on his father's farm there. He married Annie Curtis, daughter of Thomas Curtis, and the youngest of three children, the other two

being Bud Curtis of Eastland and Miss Vick Curtis of Calhoun, Georgia. Warren A. Harbin, who is now a retired farmer, with summer home at Petrolia and winter home at Harlingen, Texas had the following children; Lewis of Petrolia; Oliver of Arlington; Lena, Mrs. Charles Stephens of Petrolia; Lorenzo Dow; Sola, wife of Henry Byrom of New Castle; and Dollie, wife of Joseph Chapin of Electra.

L. Dow Harbin grew up on a farm near Eastland in Eastland County and attended country schools there and the Eastland High School. He assisted in the work of the farm until he was nineteen and then for two years taught school in Eastland County. He left the schoolroom to go to Fort Worth and attend Draughan's Business College, and on finishing his commercial course became a train news agent for Fred Harvey, having a run over the Santa Fe both ways out of Fort Worth for about a year. He then continued with the Harvey system as cashier of the Somerville eating house for three months, and resigned to enter banking.

Mr. Harbin acquired his training as a banker at Petrolia, Texas, with the Continental Bank & Trust Company. He was there twelve months as bookkeeper and was then sent to Burleson to take charge of the Continental State Bank as assistant cashier. Two years later upon the reorganization of the bank he was promoted to cashier and also a director, and since December, 1920, has been vice president and active head.

The Continental State Bank of Burleson was established in 1904 as a branch of the Continental Bank & Trust Company of Petrolia. Its capital has always been \$10,000, and in 1921 the surplus and undivided profits totaled \$12,500. The bank was reorganized in 1909 and the executive officers are: J. G. Wilkinson of Fort Worth, president; Mr. Harbin, vice president and active manager; E. J. Thompson, cashier; while the other directors are Dr. S. P. McNairn, L. P. Wynne and O. R. Smith.

Mr. Hardin has some congenial associations as a citizen and social factor in his community. He has served as treasurer of the school board and is one of the city aldermen. During the World war he tried three times to get into active service but was rejected for physical reasons. As a civilian he was chairman of the Third Liberty Loan drive for Burleson, while Mrs. Harbin was secre-

tary of the Cleburne Branch of the Red Cross and was one of three to receive the medal granted by the society for extraordinary service. Fraternally Mr. Harbin is affiliated with the Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery of York Rite and with the Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry, and also the Shrine. He has served four times as master of Burleson Lodge, has attended three sessions of the grand lodge, and is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has represented the Burleson Lodge in the Texas Grand Lodge.

At Burleson October 9, 1910, Mr. Harbin married Miss Mabel Lawson, who was born in Johnson County, daughter of Samuel and Carrie (Griffin) Lawson. Her father was a farmer and died in Johnson County in 1910 at the age of forty-three. Mrs. Harbin is the oldest of his children, the others being Roy, Easton, Wilber and Ben Lawson. Mr. and Mrs. Harbin have one daughter, Madeline.

AXEL ARNESON has been a resident of Fort Worth over thirty-four years, and the achievements which give him a conspicuous place in the city's life and affairs are reflected in the history of the Mutual Home Association, which he helped organize, and which for more than a quarter of a century has been one of the quietly working but efficient factors in the promotion of thrift and home building in the metropolis of northwest Texas.

Mr. Arneson, who is secretary and manager of the association, was born in Norway, November 17, 1862, but has spent all his life since boyhood in Texas. Coming to Texas in 1872, his parents located in a pioneer settlement in Bosque County. Western Bosque was then on the fringe of settlements, with the Indian frontier not far removed.

The hardships of pioneer life and sparsity of population provided little opportunity for education, but a thirst for knowledge, encouraged by some good Norse literature in the home, craved means for learning not obtainable in a pioneer settlement. Being an only child with neighbors few and far between, he came to find his companionship in books, making of him a life-long student. Reminiscent of conditions he it told that he once rode his pony seventy miles for a school book—while going to market was an event of the year.

Arriving at young manhood he spent nearly two years in Galveston, attending school part of the time. In the early spring of 1887 he came to Fort Worth, and for over six years

was bookkeeper and city credit man for the Fort Worth Grocer Company, then operated by J. W. Spencer and E. H. Carter, until it was consolidated with the Waples-Platter Company.

He then engaged in business for himself. About this time he was called upon to close up the affairs of a local building and loan association and becoming interested in the work, he, in conjunction with W. S. Essex and Judge Nugent, organized the Mutual Home Association, incorporated in 1894. Mr. Arneson is therefore one of the oldest building and loan men in Texas. For a number of years, however, he was not directly connected with its management, being for six years engaged as chief clerk for Anchor Mills.

About twenty years ago he took over the active management of the Association, giving his whole time to it, and he has the satisfaction of seeing his work so thrive that it has come to be regarded a model of its kind, never having incurred a single loss for the Association.

Truly a public institution, it has grown into the greatest factor in this city for owning house and home for ever increasing numbers, at the same time conserving a multitude of modest savings for constructive work.

As service and usefulness is the measure of worth to community and state so the Mutual Home during its twenty-seven years of operation has earned the esteem and confidence of its host of friends, doing its share many times over in the upbuilding of Fort Worth into a city of homes. Its officials continue unchanged, namely: William Monnig, president; S. M. Furman, vice-president; Ben H. Martin, treasurer; and A. Arneson, secretary and manager.

In 1887, soon after coming to Fort Worth, Mr. Arneson married Miss Emma Grimland, who died in 1900, the mother of two children, Edwin and Judith. Some years later Mr. Arneson married his present wife, Leonora Keeble, and they have one son, Norman, born in 1905. He graduated from the City High School, term of 1920-21. Mr. Arneson's son Edwin completed a technical education as civil engineer. For sometime he was in charge of the field office on the Medina project for the Pearson Engineering Corporation. Later the company sent him to Spain on a project in the Pyrenees. At the outbreak of the World war the construction work stopped and Edwin Arneson returned to America and served his home government in the department of wharves and docks. He is now a resident of



A Arneson

San Antonio, where he is in professional practice, specializing in irrigation engineering.

C. E. WAINSCOTT, now an active figure in the oil industry with headquarters at Fort Worth, is a veteran livestock dealer, was for years connected with the livestock markets at Kansas City, and later did business in the Fort Worth yards.

Mr. Wainscott was born June 29, 1863, in Cooper County, Missouri. His father, W. T. Wainscott, was a native of Kentucky and was a man of great industry who pursued his trade as a mechanic until almost the end of his life. He came to Texas in 1880 and died at Archer City in this state in 1910. He was a consistent Christian and a good citizen at all times.

C. E. Wainscott is the third among four children, all living, and as a boy he had the advantage of a good school at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. When he left school he took up the livestock business and for twenty-seven years was at the Kansas City Stockyards and in that time became widely and favorably known to shippers all over the southwest. On leaving Kansas City and coming to Fort Worth he continued in the same line of business at the local stockyards for four years.

Mr. Wainscott has given his time and energy and capital to the oil industry for the past three years, and is now general manager of the Pioneer Oil & Gas Company, which was organized in 1919. This company is one of the most promising organizations in the great petroleum district of North and West Texas.

Mr. Wainscott has never affiliated with any secret organization. He was an active member and for the past six years has been an elder in the Chestnut Avenue Christian Church, while in politics he gives his influence to the democratic party. He was married May 28, 1884, and is the father of two children. His son, W. C. Wainscott, lives at Wichita, Kansas. His married daughter lives in Missouri.

SPENCER P. MCNAIRN, M. D. Throughout a period of over twenty years Dr. McNairn has been the physician and surgeon depended upon for the professional care of the Burleson community of Johnson County. He is a highly qualified physician, a citizen of public spirit, and altogether a man who has earned an enviable place in community esteem.

Dr. McNairn was born on a farm near

Canton, Georgia, August 2, 1869, and is of Scotch ancestry. His grandparents were Alfred and Elizabeth (Horton) McNairn. Alfred McNairn came to this country from Scotland and he and his wife had children named Larkin, Newton, Edwin B., Cicero, Joseph, William, Spencer, Jane and Elizabeth. All the sons became Confederate soldiers and returned home after the war. Two of them were in Gen. Wade Hampton's command, one was with General Forrest, while Edwin B. served under General Hood and took part in the battles of Corinth, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Tupelo, was wounded at Missionary Ridge, was at Chickamauga and served throughout the Atlanta campaign, and surrendered with his command at the end of the struggle. Edwin B. McNairn was born in Habersham County, Georgia, and came from that state to Texas in 1878. His active life was that of a farmer and he died January 13, 1919, at the age of eighty-one at Burleson. In Pickens County, Georgia, he married Miss Elizabeth Jane Henry, daughter of Albert and Elizabeth (Cantrell) Henry. Albert Henry was a native of Ireland and on coming to the United States settled on French Broad River in North Carolina, where his daughter, Elizabeth Jane, was born August 2, 1843. She died in August, 1900. Her children were: Dr. S. P.; Mrs. Alice Anderson of Bell County; Mrs. Fairlenia Hargrove, who died at Electra, Texas, December 24, 1920; Miss Arlevia, who died at Milford in 1900; and Stafford, who died as a young man.

Spencer P. McNairn was nine years of age when his parents left Georgia and settled in Caldwell County, Texas. He received most of his education in that county. The family made the journey from Georgia to Austin by railroad and thence by wagon to Caldwell County, which then had no railroad communication. Spencer McNairn attended country schools, and as a young man followed farming and had some experience as a wage worker on a ranch. Without a decided taste for ranching or farming and seeing no future in his immediate prospects he determined to qualify for the medical profession as a vocation in which he could render the greatest possible service to himself and to the world. He began his study in the medical department of Fort Worth University in 1895. After one term he practiced medicine on a license as an undergraduate at Rendon in Tarrant County. During 1897-98 he took his second

course at Fort Worth, and in 1898-99 attended the Memphis Hospital Medical College, where he was graduated in April, 1899. During 1903 he took post-graduate work in Rush Medical College at Chicago. Immediately after graduating in August, 1899, Dr. McNairn located at Burleson in Johnson County, where he has won a host of friends as well as professional prestige. In the score of years he has practiced he has had to contend with only one epidemic, that of the influenza during the years 1918-19.

Outside of his profession Dr. McNairn has been identified with the progressive element in securing new advantages for his home town. He helped organize and is one of the directors of the Continental Bank of Burleson. He was a member of the board of education which built the new \$25,000 schoolhouse. He was a member of the committee appointed to secure the right of way for the Fort Worth-Cleburne interurban railroad. Since 1912 he has been local surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and during the World war he was a member of the Medical Reserve Corps and was active in all the auxiliary war work. Mrs. McNairn contributed much to the success of the Burleson branch of the Cleburne Chapter of the Red Cross. Fraternally Dr. McNairn has for a number of years been special examiner for the Woodmen of the World, and is affiliated with the Lodge of Masons at Burleson, the Royal Arch Chapter, Knight Templar Commandery, and Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Fort Worth. As a democrat he supported Governor Hogg in 1892 and voted for Joseph W. Bailey for governor in the primaries of 1920. Mrs. McNairn is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, is a Lady Maccabee, and Past Matron of Burleson Chapter of the Eastern Star.

At Rendon, Tarrant County, December 25, 1900, Dr. McNairn married Miss Susan Ellen Norwood. She was eleven years of age when brought to Texas from Pontotoc, Mississippi. Her father, James P. Norwood, became a farmer in Tarrant County. He had a brief record of service in the Confederate Army. He married Miss Robbins and their surviving children are: Charles, Washington, Mrs. McNairn, Jinks, Mrs. Rilla Adams of Capitan, New Mexico; Mrs. Dollie Warren of Everman, Texas; Mrs. Dovie Story of Retta, Texas, and Mrs. Lela Hainey of Fort Worth. Dr. and Mrs. McNairn had two daughters:

Thelma, who died April 6, 1909, at the age of eight; and Beatrice Helen, who died December 24, 1913, at the age of thirteen.

LESLIE MAYS COBB, whose home is at Ponder in Denton County, is a native Texan, and is a member of one of the families of the northwestern part of the state established here at the close of the Civil war.

His father was the late and well remembered Rev. Samuel S. Cobb, who was born and reared near Knoxville in Eastern Tennessee. He acquired a liberal education, was early converted and determined to become a preacher. In that ambition he was discouraged by his father, but he persisted, and his earnestness and the efficiency with which he did his work well justified his choice of a vocation. For four years he was a private in the ranks as a Confederate soldier, and was twice wounded. When the war ended he came to Texas and began his ministry in the Lone Star State at Jefferson. Later he located at Decatur in Wise County, being pastor of the Methodist Church there during the limited time he was permitted to remain with one church. After an interval he returned to Decatur and for some twenty years was pastor there. His last pastorate was at Collinsville, Texas. He was finally superannuated on account of ill health, and died at Denison at the age of sixty-seven. Though a minister of the Gospel he took an active interest in local politics, and for several years was justice of the peace at Decatur.

At Gainesville, Texas, Rev. Mr. Cobb met Miss Laura Smith, who was also born near Knoxville, Tennessee, though she was reared in Missouri and her family came to Texas during the Civil war, locating in Cooke County. She is now seventy years of age and makes her home among her children. These children are: Dixie, wife of J. D. Hapgood of Dallas; Twitt C. of Brownwood, Texas; Beulah, wife of Hugh B. Libe of Camden, Arkansas; Elizabeth of Dallas; Myrtle, Mrs. R. E. Collins of Decatur; and Leslie M., the youngest.

Leslie Mays Cobb was born at Decatur, Texas, June 6, 1886. He acquired a good common school education at Ardmore, Oklahoma, and Denison, Texas, and from school he found his first regular employment with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway at Denison, for a time being a train crew caller, and later in the freight department. Before reaching



Emmett Brown

his majority he moved to Dallas, and was clerk for the Live Oak Grocery Company and later for James A. McNabb. For one year he was on the road as a commercial salesman, and when he left the road he established his home at Ponder, and has been a resident of that community since 1915. In the fall of 1920 Mr. Cobb resumed his duties as a commercial salesman, representing the Forest City Overall Company of Rockford, Illinois, and the Margulies Manufacturing Company of New York City. His territory is an extensive one in West Texas along the line of the Texas & Pacific from Fort Worth to El Paso, over the Panhandle country tributary to the Fort Worth & Denver, and also the region about San Angelo. It takes about three months to cover this territory, and he appears among his customers four times a year.

In July, 1907, at Ponder Mr. Cobb married Miss Bessie Wakefield. She is a member of one of the most prominent families of this section of Denton County, her father being Frank Wakefield, now living retired at Mineral Wells, Texas. Mrs. Cobb was educated in the public schools and the Ursuline Academy at Dallas, and was married soon after leaving school. They have two children, Mary Lou and Shelly.

EMMETT BROWN. Of all Texas cities none can claim a more glorious crown in connection with educational work in the public schools than Cleburne, the vital metropolis and judicial center of Johnson County. In fact, the public schools of Cleburne have gained standing that places them among the most efficient and most perfectly organized and co-ordinated in the entire United States. In formulating and carrying forward this great work Professor Emmett Brown, the present superintendent of the city schools, has played a large and benign part, and it's a matter of consistency as well as of gratification to offer in this history a brief review of his career and of the splendid advancement made by the public schools over which he maintains charge as chief executive.

Mr. Brown initiated his connection with the Cleburne schools in the year 1897, in the summer of which year he became a teacher in the high school. He continued his effective service in this capacity until 1907, when he was advanced to the office of principal of the high school. Further appreciation of his executive and pedagogic ability came in 1913, when he was elected superintendent of the city schools,

an office of which he has since been the valued and honored incumbent. When Mr. Brown began his enthusiastic work as a teacher in the Cleburne high school the building utilized for the school was a frame structure of unpretentious order, as were also the three buildings of the ward schools, each of which had four rooms. In 1907 a new high school building was erected, the same being now known as the "Junior High." In 1915 three modern ward school buildings were erected, with facilities such as to require the employment of forty-six teachers, and the year 1917 recorded the completion of the new central high school building and another ward building, as well as a building for negro pupils. All of these buildings are of the best modern type, constructed of brick and cement, and all fireproof. Significance attaches to the mere statement that the city's investment for school facilities now represents an investment of \$1,240,000—an investment which, in proportion to the material wealth of the community, is the largest directed to such purpose in the entire United States. The general equipment and facilities of the Cleburne schools is not excelled in the entire country, and in proportion to population the attendance in the schools is the largest in the Union. These are conditions of which Cleburne and its citizens may well be proud, for in no other medium is the progressiveness and the value-appreciation of a community so effectively demonstrated. The board of education, the superintendent and the entire corps of teachers keep in touch with advances made in school work, and this is shown in the definite leadership which is legitimately claimed for the public schools of the Johnson County capital.

The spirit of the schools and the community is notable for its complete harmony and for the correlation of all interests, and it has well been said that this community has inspiring realization of the fact that the work of the schools is not only a preparation for life but is also life itself. The funds asked for by the superintendent to carry forward the progressive and cumulative work of the schools have always been promptly and cheerfully provided by the voters of the city and by the trustees of the schools, who give co-operation from every angle. The efficiency of the work accomplished needs no further voucher than the records made by students. The Cleburne schools have a greater number of former students enrolled in colleges and universities than those of any other city of the same compara-

tive population in the United States. For a period of eight or ten years Cleburne furnished all appointees from its Congressional District to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, and invaded the state at large by supplying two brilliant students of the high school to that great military institution, by appointment of the congressman-at-large.

The Cleburne schools are prolific in societies and athletic organizations, and all legitimate organizations of this kind receive ready executive encouragement. It is well understood by all students and pupils that no organization will be tolerated if it conflicts in the least with constituted authorities or in the least degree jeopardizes the work and efficiency of the schools. Summary action is to be looked for on the part of the superintendent if any abuse of privileges or any transgression of authority is attempted, and above all else the general spirit of loyalty is held as the prime desideratum. The schools of Cleburne have been eminently favored in the obtaining of teachers of ability and enthusiasm in their profession, and the superintendent attributes much of the splendid success of the school work to the earnest and effective co-operation of the teachers.

The man whose labors have been forceful in building up the public-school system of Cleburne to its present unrivaled standing and giving the citizens and patrons full return for every dollar invested, has done all this great service with no selfish motives and with a singleness of purpose that marks him as one of the really great constructive and administrative powers in public-school service in the United States. His reward has been coincident with his service, and the gratitude of the community and of the many students of the Cleburne schools fully repays him for all that he has given of thought and action. This representative educator and school executive of Texas is he whose name initiates this review.

Emmett Brown was born on a farm near Sparta, Georgia, December 1, 1875, and in his native community he received his early education, which was advanced by his attending Peabody College. After his graduation in this institution in his native state he entered the University of Nashville, Tennessee, where he completed the classical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Through his service in connection with mercantile enter-

prise he largely defrayed the expenses of his higher education, and this fact has begotten in him an enduring appreciation of the value of such self-help, with the result that his interest in and sympathy with aspiring youth working under similar handicap are unfailing and instant. Almost immediately after his graduation in the University of Nashville, Mr. Brown came to Texas, where, in the autumn of 1896, he initiated his pedagogic career by becoming a teacher in what is now the Texas Christian University, at Fort Worth, the school at that time having been established at Thorp Spring. In the summer of 1897 Mr. Brown came to Cleburne, as previously noted, and his rise in his profession has here been coincident with the splendid advancement of the Cleburne schools. He has secure place in the confidence and high esteem of the citizens of this community, and has stood exponent of utmost civic loyalty and progressiveness. He was secretary of the committee that framed the present city charter, the first granted under the modern "home-rule act" in Texas and the first city charter in the state to make adequate provision for schools. He has given zealous co-operation in every movement and enterprise tending to advance the best interests of the community, and he has been a valued member and officer of both the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club, in each of which he has been assigned the chairmanship of the committee on public affairs. These committees have initiated every movement for the furtherance of public improvements in the city, have formulated campaigns for new municipal ordinances for which there has been need, have had much of leadership in directing civic policies and furthering work for the beautifying of the city. Mr. Brown was chairman of the committee of public affairs of the Chamber of Commerce when it made the first successful Liberty Loan drive in the country. He is past presiding officer of each of the three Masonic York Rite bodies in Cleburne and a member of Maslah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. of Fort Worth. He has been for fifteen years superintendent of the Sunday School of the Presbyterian Church, and is serving as an elder of this church.

The lineage of Professor Brown traces back to sterling Scotch origin, and the progenitor of the family in America came to this country in the colonial era and settled in Queen Anne County, Virginia. One of his great-great-grandfathers was General Epps Brown, a dis-

tinguished officer in the Revolutionary war. From Virginia representatives of the Brown family removed in an early day to Georgia, the native state of Emmett Brown. Prior to the Revolution members of the family had been large landholders and slave owners, with especially extensive holdings of land in two counties of Georgia. Thus the family was land-poor at the close of the Civil war, which brought devastation and disaster to many of the southern states, it having thus been necessary to sacrifice much of the land in order to meet outstanding obligations and assist in the rebuilding of the industrial fabric of the state. George R. Brown, father of the superintendent of the Cleburne schools, gave his active life largely to agricultural pursuits in his native state and his early educational advantages were limited. Though he was the eldest son in the family he was too young for military service in the Civil war. His father, Algernon Sidney Brown, equipped the Sixth Georgia Regiment of infantry for service in the cause of the Confederacy, this action having been taken by him primarily because no member of his family was eligible for military service. George R. Brown married his cousin, Miss Laura V. Brown, a daughter of Alfred Epps Brown, who was a son of General Epps Brown, the Revolutionary soldier previously mentioned in this context. George R. Brown remained in Georgia until his death, in 1898, when forty-nine years of age, and his widow now resides in the home of her son Emmett, of this review, who accords to her the deepest filial love and solicitude, he being the eldest of her children; Dr. Wade H. Brown, the next younger child, is a member of the staff of the Rockefeller Institute, in New York City; and Miss Annie Laurie Brown is a popular teacher in the public schools of Cleburne, Texas, under the superintendency of her elder brother.

In December, 1900, at Wilson, North Carolina, was solemnized the marriage of Professor Brown to Miss Canary Harper, who was born and reared in that state, a representative of one of its old and honored families. Mrs. Brown formed the acquaintance of her future husband while both were students in the University of Nashville, and prior to her marriage she had been a successful teacher in the North Carolina State Normal School at Greensboro. Professor and Mrs. Brown have an attractive home at Cleburne, are popular figures in the representative social activities of the city, and their home circle include their three children, Miriam, Laurie and Harper.

JAMES S. HOFFMAN is representative of a family that is one of the oldest in Johnson County. The Hoffmans were here before the city of Cleburne existed. James S. Hoffman has spent a busy life and in a way to gain him honorable distinction in his native county. He has been a farmer, cotton gin operator, and public official.

His grandfather, Michael S. Hoffman, was a pioneer Texan. He came here from Louisiana, though he was a native of Tennessee, where he joined General Houston's army in the war for independence, subsequently settling in Texas. His widow for many years drew a pension for that service. His first home was in East Texas, and later he removed to Bell County, then out on the frontier, and finally reached Johnson County by means of the old fashioned ox wagon. His settlement was made about ten miles north of Alvarado, where he lived out his life and where one of his sons is still living. Michael S. Hoffman was a millwright by trade. He made mill machinery almost altogether from wood. He fashioned wooden cogs and made wooden rollers and at a time when there were no facilities for the manufacture of iron and steel products in Texas and when machinery could not be transported to pioneer communities he built from native timber practically everything required in a mill for the making of flour and meal and the grinding of sorghum. However, after he came to Johnson County most of his work was farming. He died in the seventies when about seventy years of age. His wife, Phoebe Wilson, survived him several years. Their children were: Francis Marion; Rev. William F., who operates the old homestead near Alvarado; John J., a farmer in New Mexico; Shelby, a resident of Peacock, Texas; Mrs. Jane Renfrow and Mrs. Susie East of Burleson, Texas; Mrs. Mattie Lockett of Hanley; and Mrs. Sallie Birdwell of Coleman County.

Francis Marion Hoffman was born in Louisiana, and was only a schoolboy when the family moved to Johnson County. He attended private schools and as a youth set his energy to account as a farmer. At the opening of the war between the states he entered the Confederate Army, and enlisted at what was then known as Camp Henderson by the big spring, on the site now occupied by the city of Cleburne. Much of his service was east of the Mississippi where he participated in the battles of Shiloh and Chickamauga and

a number of the engagements in the Atlantic campaign. He was twice captured, suffered one wound in the neck which came near causing his death, and afflicted him the rest of his life. He spent one winter as a prisoner of war at Camp Douglas, Chicago. For over half a century he has taken a deep interest in the war and his comrades, and is one of the few surviving members of Pat Cleburne Camp. While he spent a few years in Tarrant County nearly all his active life has been lived in Johnson County. He has been a staunch upholder of the democratic faith in politics though no office has ever tempted him. For many years he was a very active and influential member of the Baptist Church.

In 1867 near Alvarado Francis M. Hoffman married Miss Elizabeth Hudson. She is a stepdaughter of Aquilla C. Cahill, who brought his family into Johnson County in 1856 from Alabama. He was a farmer and one of the sturdy citizens and pioneers of the county, being a leader in the Methodist Church. He demonstrated his business ability by settling out on the prairie instead of in the cross timbers as did most of the pioneers. Mrs. Francis Hoffman died in 1888. Her children were: James S.; Mrs. Ida Vance, who died at Cloud Chief, Oklahoma; Mrs. Mollie Boyd of Crosbyton, Texas; A. C. of Memphis, Texas; William F. of Anson, Texas; and Mrs. Nannie Richardson, who died at Alvarado.

James S. Hoffman was born in the country near his grandfather's old homestead October 27, 1868, and grew up in that vicinity. He supplemented the advantages of the common schools with two years in Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas. After his marriage he became a farmer and he also established and for six years operated the cotton gin at Pleasant Point. He removed to Cleburne to take up his duties as office deputy under Sheriff W. A. Stewart and continued under Sheriff Frank Long, altogether for seven years. In the fall of 1904 he was elected district clerk, and filled that office until December 1, 1910. In 1910 he was elected president of the County and District Clerks Association of Texas.

After leaving office Mr. Hoffman was in the fire insurance business for two years at Cleburne, and was then appointed deputy tax collector, serving four years under Collector H. F. Southern. His active business since

1918 has been as manager of the Farmers Gin Company of Cleburne.

He has always taken an active part so far as his capital permitted in every enterprise promoted in the city of Cleburne. He was one of the board of directors of the old Board of Trade. He subscribed his limit for bonds and for Red Cross work during the World war, and two of his sons were in training as soldiers, though not permitted to go overseas. Mr. Hoffman is a democrat, cast his first vote for Mr. Bryan and has the highest admiration for that Nebraska statesman. Though he was reared in a religious home he has never become a member of any church. Fraternally he is Past Noble Grand of Johnson Lodge No. 131, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Cleburne, and is also a member of the Yeomen and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the celebration committee for the observation of the fiftieth anniversary of his Odd Fellows lodge.

In Johnson County January 8, 1893, Mr. Johnson married Miss Laura Morris. She was born in Georgia and was a small child when her father, John Morris, brought his family to Texas, and after a few years in Brown County moved to Johnson County. Mrs. Hoffman's sisters and brother were: Mrs. Mrs. Fannie Fowler, Mrs. Martha Snodgrass, now deceased, Mrs. Allie Yarbrough, Miss Florence and William Morris. Of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman the oldest, Mrs. Pearl Marchbanks, died at Cleburne in 1920. The others are W. Martin, Ned B., J. Rucker and Byrdie. Martin was in training as a soldier for two months, being discharged for disability. Ned was at Camp Travis when the armistice was signed.

ANGUS McMILLAN, banker at Joshua, has lived in that section of Johnson County more than forty years, and his activities have been concerned with merchandising, farming and financial affairs. He has helped progressive movements in his home community at all times, and has endeavored to bear his proper responsibility as a citizen.

Mr. McMillan was born near Kossuth in Northern Mississippi December 19, 1858, and is the only representative of his family now living in Texas. His father, Dr. Daniel B. McMillan, was a native of Alabama, as a young man moved to Mississippi, where he married near Kossuth, and practiced his profession there and also in Texas. In 1877 he

came to Johnson County and made settlement at old Caddo Grove and was the first man to erect a business house in the present village of Joshua. He gave the postoffice its name. The new railroad station was Caddo Peak, but as there was already one postoffice of that name in the state Doctor McMillan suggested the name of Joshua and it was accepted by the postal department. In other ways Doctor McMillan besides his work as a physician was a factor in shaping the civic destiny of this locality. He always felt that oil would be produced there, and he purchased Caddo Peak, a high point two miles northwest of Joshua. After his death prospecting has been carried on in that locality, and the log of the test wells since 1918 has brought much encouragement to those interested in that field. Doctor McMillan was not an active church member, voted as a democrat and was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Doctor McMillan, who died in 1911, married Miss Olive Frances Clinton, who died two years before him. Her father, David Clinton, was a native of Kentucky, moved from Tennessee to Mississippi, and finally came to Texas and died at Joshua in 1900 at the age of ninety-eight.

Angus McMillan was the only child of his parents and was eighteen years of age when he came to Texas in 1876, preceding his parents. He acquired his education in Mississippi and at Caddo Grove, became a clerk in the store of W. L. West. He was thus employed for several years and married the niece of Mr. West. After that for a number of years his principal concern was with farming, and on July 17, 1905, he became president of the Citizens Bank of Joshua. This bank was established in September, 1904, by J. W. Spencer and other Fort Worth men, and was purchased by Mr. McMillan and local associates. It has a capital of \$40,000 and their responsibilities are \$100,000. The cashier is Charles C. West and the vice president Frank P. West, both sons of the pioneer, W. L. West.

Mr. McMillan during his residence in Joshua has worked in behalf of good schools, favors better highways and acts with public spirit whenever the occasion requires. During the war he as a banker took the lead in promoting the sale of all government securities and contributed likewise to all auxiliary work of the war. He is a democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Cleveland in 1884.

In February, 1881, Mr. McMillan married at old Caddo Grove Miss Sallie Drake, daughter of Oziah Drake, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where she was born. Her mother was a sister of Mrs. W. L. West and Miss Drake was living at the home of Mr. West when she met Mr. McMillan.

STERLING B. CAPS, of Cleburne, has been a resident of Johnson County practically all his life, has been well and favorably known in business affairs at Cleburne, and the following brief record of himself and his father will be read with interest by their many friends in this part of the state.

His father was the late William J. Caps, who was born in Davidson County, Tennessee, of English ancestry. His grandfather, Obediah Caps, came from England and settled in North Carolina about the close of the Revolutionary war, and lived out his life there on a farm. Caleb Caps moved from North Carolina to Tennessee and married a Miss Fowler. He was a slave-holding farmer in Tennessee. William J. Caps served as a Confederate soldier with a Tennessee regiment and in 1867 started with his family and with some other parties seeking settlement in Texas, leaving Dickson County, forty miles west of Nashville, and traveling overland through Indian Territory until they reached old Fort Graham, in Hill County. This was on the Brazos River, about seven miles from Whitney, and was then famous as a trading center, headquarters for cowboys and immigrants and was frequently the scene of wild and riotous excitement, saloons being the chief business institutions. Supplies to Fort Graham and the surrounding country were freighted from Waco or Bryan. William J. Caps did farming for a couple of years near that village and then moved into Johnson County locating in Caps Valley on the Nolan River. Here he broke some of the sod with ox teams, his son Sterling driving the cattle while the father held the plow. The whole region was grass grown just as nature left it, save for here and there a broken sod made by some settler with courage and determination to make a home. The Caps family again and again witnessed great herds of cattle coming up from Southern Texas, bound for Indian Territory and Kansas. One such herd numbered eighty thousand. William J. Caps cut the logs from the cross timbers not far away with which he built his house, and his yard fence was constructed of rocks. For a number of years he

lived in that community, enjoyed some degree of prosperity as a pioneer, and saw the entire valley fill up with other settlers. When he left that farm he moved to Cleburne, and was in the grocery business during the early eighties on part of the site later occupied by the old Green Tree Hotel on South Main Street. He sold out and he and his son Sterling then entered the livery business, and for several years their stables were on the site of the present postoffice garage. At that time all communication with inland towns from the railroad was made by livery vehicles, and the enterprise was profitable to its owners. Commercial men frequently made trips to points as distant as Waco and over the western region they were gone for a month at a time. About the time Sterling Caps was elected city marshal William J. Caps sold out this business and thereafter lived retired in the enjoyment of a well earned prosperity until his death in October, 1907, at the age of seventy-three.

William J. Caps married Martha Marsh. Her father, Aquilla Marsh, was a planter and slave holder in Tennessee before the war, but was impoverished as a result of that struggle. He died in Tennessee and Mrs. Marsh accompanied her daughter Martha and Mr. Caps on their journey to Texas and died while they were passing through Indian Territory and was laid to rest in what is now the State of Oklahoma. Mrs. William J. Caps died before her husband. Of her eight children, six grew to mature years, but only two now survive, Sterling B. and Mrs. Alma T. Hoshour. The latter lives at Havana, Cuba.

Sterling B. Caps was born April 27, 1865, near Dickson Station, Tennessee, and was therefore two years of age when the family came to Texas. He acquired his schooling in this state, attending school at Cleburne, and thereafter was his father's helper on the farm and in business, and eventually became a partner in the livery establishment. He filled the office of city marshal eighteen months and then resigned, and again took up the livery business in partnership with C. B. White. This firm for several years handled mules on an extensive scale, buying and selling, and in a single year their transactions aggregated the value of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Much of their stock they shipped out to Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Leaving this enterprise Mr. Caps entered the general land business, buying farm lands on his own account, and for two years was associated with J. R. Nail. They had widely established con-

nections and the business was one that proved very strenuous, and finally Mr. Caps withdrew and his subsequent efforts as a real estate man have been on a more modest scale.

Mr. Caps' home is at Grassmere, on the hill overlooking Cleburne, two and a half miles northwest. The house was built as a country home by Mr. Cooper, a wealthy manufacturer from Moline, Illinois. Mr. Caps is a democrat, casting his first presidential ballot for Mr. Cleveland in 1888. He was a partisan of Governor Hogg against Clark in the famous campaign of 1892, and was a supporter of Senator Bailey for Governor in 1920.

Mr. Caps returned to Tennessee to claim his bride. He married in Dickson County, October 19, 1887, Miss Sallie Cox, who was born in that county, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Raines) Cox. Mr. and Mrs. Caps have five children, Myrtle, Cleo, William Jefferson, Della and Leota.

WILLIAM B. MONTGOMERY. In the struggle between the north and south, in livestock, the pure bred industry, good citizenship, business affairs and all other interests the Montgomery family, which for half a century has been identified with Denton County, has a record of more than ordinary note and interest.

While the life record of William B. Montgomery belongs almost altogether to Denton County, his father, Abram H. Montgomery, was a native of Kentucky. At the age of thirteen he was earning his own living as a merchant's clerk. Later he engaged in the horse and mule business, and followed the practice of that time in driving south and selling to planters. The business grew to extensive dimensions, and he acquired as an adjunct a horse ranch. His partner was a man of northern sentiments, and when the war came on, while Abram Montgomery was driving a bunch of stock to the southern market, his partner put the Federal soldiers on his track and they followed and shot him and his two negro servants, took away the stock and left him for dead. He was picked up by an old colored woman, taken to her cabin, and the only attention he received for several weeks was given by this old darkie, who poulticed his wounds with vinegar and clay. He finally recovered and joined the Confederate army, being commissioned a major. He was soon assigned to special duty at Jefferson, Texas, to manage the meat packing plant for the Confederate Government. He remained there until the close of the war, and then remained

in eastern Texas, engaging in the merchandise business, later conducting a livery, sale and feed business, and also operated a stage line between Marshall and Shreveport.

In 1870 Abram H. Montgomery moved to Pilot Point, Texas, and then changed his business to farming and the raising of fine stock on his ranch two miles east of town. Credit belongs to him for having shipped in the first registered Durham cattle to Texas. He raised fine stock on his farm, and kept up that feature of his business the rest of his life. He was also a pioneer in having developed his land from the grass roots, broke out and planted the first area to crops, and gave it buildings that marked it as a home of comfort as well as enterprise. He always advertised his stock and the Montgomery Durhams became widely known over the southwest. He was a regular exhibitor at stock shows and fairs, and just a year before his death he took a bunch of cattle to the Grayson County Fair and won the first prizes in every class in which he showed. He also raised horses and mules, and was for years one of the leading breeders of the state.

Abram Montgomery, who died in 1886, enjoyed many influential associations and connections with the prominent men of his time, although he was not officially interested in politics, and most of his time and energies were bestowed on his home and his individual business. He knew what was going on in politics. He was a warm friend of Dave Culberson, father of present U. S. Senator Culberson. He had a practical education, possessed an interesting personality, was a good visitor and conversationalist, was an active worker in the Methodist Church and his home always afforded a welcome to ministers and presiding elders. He was one of the charter members of the Pilot Point Lodge of Masons.

At the close of the war he went back to Kentucky, and in Garrard County in 1866 married Miss Mattie Burnside, who was sixteen years his junior. She was born in Kentucky in 1840, daughter of William Burnside, a native of Virginia. She survived her husband over thirty years, passing away in April, 1920. Her only son is William B. Montgomery, and her three surviving daughters, now living in San Antonio, are Mrs. D. W. Light, Mrs. O. E. Cooper and Miss Bess.

William B. Montgomery was born at Jefferson, Texas, May 29, 1870, but shortly after his birth his parents moved to Denton County, and in this locality he has found interests and

occupations well calculated to satisfy a man of ambition and energy. He finished his education in old Franklin College, then known as the Pilot Point Seminary, conducted by Dr. M. B. Franklin. On leaving school he managed the home farm, and for a number of years continued his father's standards in the cattle industry. He finally sold the Montgomery herd of Durhams to Colonel Jot Gunter, thus terminated the long association of the Montgomery name with this stock. He is still interested in agriculture, but on leaving the farm he engaged in the cotton gin business at Pilot Point, that being one of his interests. He is manager of the extensive D. W. Light properties in this locality, including farms and the business relations involved in many tenant holdings. He is a stockholder and secretary of the Pilot Point Roller Mills and is manager of the Light Brothers gin.

Much could be said of his record as a public spirited citizen. He has been a member of the Board of Education and the City Council of Pilot Point. While in the Council the Public Square was paved and the old town water works plant was purchased preparatory to rebuilding and making a modern plant. A democrat, he cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1892. At times he has attended state conventions of the party. In the famous campaign of 1892 between the rival candidates for governor he supported George Clark. In the primaries of 1920 he was campaign manager for Senator Bailey in the Pilot Point precinct, and is one of the loyal friends of the Senator. During the World war he was a member of the Denton County Council of Defense, chairman of one of the Red Cross drives, was interested in the success of all the activities for war funds, and his home workers did their share of knitting and other labor under the auspices of the Red Cross. Mr. Montgomery is affiliated with the Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, the Knights of Pythias and several insurance societies.

At Pilot Point, December 18, 1889, he married Miss Hollie T. Harper, who was born in Georgia July 4, 1870, daughter of John E. and Harriet A. (Harkness) Harper. The Harper family moved to Texas in 1873, and after living for a time in Dallas County moved to a farm near Pilot Point. Her father was for several years a merchant there and died in 1900, at the age of sixty-four. He was a captain in the Commissary Department of the Confederate army during the war. His widow

is now living at Dallas, and her children are: Carrie M., wife of Dr. H. L. Kyle, of Dallas; John B., who died in Pecos County, Texas, leaving a family of four children; James E., of San Antonio; Mrs. Montgomery; Hugh, representing the San Antonio Drug Company at Monterey, Mexico; and Kate, wife of Robert E. L. Knight, of Dallas.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are the parents of four children: Harry H., who finished his education in Baylor University, lives at Houston, and by his marriage to Miss Annie Cupples, of San Antonio, has a son, Harry, Jr.; Margaret graduated with the A. B. degree from Baylor University in 1921; William B., Jr., is a high school student at Pilot Point; and Katherine, born in 1912, is in the third grade of the public schools.

JOHN L. HEARD. While he began his career as an educator, John L. Heard could not justify himself in remaining in a profession which was so ill paid, in spite of the evident success of his labors otherwise, and about twenty years ago he came to Texas and has applied his talents and energies with a very interesting degree of profit and success to farming in the Valley View community of Cooke County.

Mr. Heard was born near Malvern, Hot Springs County, Arkansas, January 29, 1881. His grandfather, Hiram Heard, spent his early life in Alabama, and then moved to Arkansas, and was a farmer in the rugged districts around Hot Springs and died and is buried near Malvern. His sons were Hiram, John, Luna, Andrew Jackson and Stephen, while his daughters were Nancy, who became Mrs. Levi Styles; Mary, who married Andrew J. Davis, and Martha, who became the wife of A. T. Elliott.

Stephen Heard was born in Alabama and was a child when taken to Arkansas. He grew up in Hot Springs County. He was born in 1831 and is now living retired at Los Angeles, California, in his ninetieth year. Vigorous in both mind and body, his life has been one of worth and more than ordinary attainments. He acquired a liberal education for his day, and for a number of years was a teacher in the country schools of Arkansas, his precepts and example undoubtedly influencing his son John to take up the same profession. In later years he devoted his time to farming, and since 1912 has lived on the Pacific Coast. When the war broke out between the states he went into the Confederate army and remained until the

final surrender, seeing much hard service as a buck private, though escaping both wounds and capture. When the struggle was over he forgot the cause as fast as he could and never connected himself with any veteran post. In a very active life he has always been devoted to intellectual diversions, acquired a wide acquaintance with literature, and when necessary could deliver himself of a public address. For many years he was active in the Masonic order.

Stephen Heard married Caroline Smirl, a native of Dallas County, Arkansas, whose parents came from Mississippi. She died near Malvern in 1885. Her children were: Joseph, of Redlands, California; Nannie, who died at Seligman, Missouri, wife of Bishop McCann; Charles A., of Los Angeles; Thomas Z., of Clayton, New Mexico; John L. and Isaac Stephen, of Los Angeles.

John L. Heard spent his boyhood days on an Arkansas farm. He attended public schools and completed his sophomore year in the University of Arkansas, in Fayetteville, the president of which was then Doctor Buchanan, one of the ablest educators the state ever had. After leaving university he taught his first school near Malvern, and later was in grade work and finally principal of the schools of Lono. The highest salary his services commanded as principal was sixty dollars a month. Being satisfied there was no real future in educational work, he determined to become a farmer. In 1900 he came by railroad to Texas, being influenced no doubt in his choice of location by the presence of a brother at Gainesville. He was then unmarried, and his first experience in farming was as a tenant in Cooke County. He worked hard, made some headway and gained some property, and after he had been in the state two years bought a hundred acres on time. The improvements of this farm, of a most substantial nature, are largely of his own creation and handiwork. After he married he lived in a two-room frame house which he built as carpenter, and which became the nucleus of the larger and more commodious residence of subsequent years. Other improvements followed, and his farm now has the appearance of an old settled place. Mr. Heard a number of years ago put up one of the early silos of the county and has been satisfied that it has contributed many dollars to the profits of his farm. For a number of years he was a breeder of Poland China hogs and was one of the leaders handling this strain in the county.

His early experience as a teacher commended him as a proper person to aid in the management of district schools and at different times he has been on the local board for twenty years. He is a democratic voter, but not a factor in local politics.

In Cook County, December 7, 1902, Mr. Heard married Miss Lula A. Dickenson, daughter of Albert G. and Christiana (Halbert) Dickenson, who came to Texas in 1878 from Washburn, Missouri, and settled near Valley View, where her father lived out his life as a farmer. Mrs. Heard has a brother, Elmer, of Loraine, Texas. She was born in Cooke County, May 25, 1879, the year after the family settled there, and acquired her education in the Valley View schools. The children in the home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Heard are Eureka Puella, Elsie, Vera, Golda, Mary, Iris and Arabella.

IRWIN T. WARD, who is presiding on the bench of the Eighteenth Judicial District of Texas, has the distinction of being the youngest District Judge in the State of Texas as well as that of being a native son of the Lone Star commonwealth. He is one of the representative lawyers and jurists of the younger generation at Cleburne, county seat of Johnson County, and represented this county as one of the young patriot soldiers with the American Expeditionary Forces in France at the time of the great World war.

His father is the honored Pierce B. Ward, for thirty years a leading member of the Cleburne bar. He began practice there in the same year that his son, Judge Ward, was born. Pierce B. Ward came to Texas as a boy of fourteen in 1874 from Mississippi. He was born in Clark County of that state. He finished his education in Texas, was a student in Granbury College, and began his law practice in Breckenridge. He was County Attorney of Stephens County one term and subsequently elected District Attorney of Bosque, Johnson and Hill counties, the only man who ever held that office in these counties. Since moving to Cleburne early in 1891 he has had a busy practice. In matters of politics he has always been a factor of influence. He was chosen to represent the district of Johnson, Ellis and Hill counties in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Legislatures.

Aside from the other substantial work he accomplished while a member of the Senate, there is one matter should be referred to as a matter of patriotism and history. After com-

ing to Texas Pierce B. Ward settled at Acton, in Hood County, and in that locality he attended school and became acquainted with some of the grandchildren of Davy Crockett, one of the heroes of the Alamo. He also visited the grave of Davy's widow buried in a neglected spot in the Acton cemetery. He came to manhood impressed deeply with the idea that Texas was not showing proper respect for the memory of one of its chief patriots in neglecting to mark the grave of his wife and the mother of his children. He decided that if ever placed in a position that made it possible he would make an effort to induce the commonwealth to erect a suitable monument over her grave. His election to the State Senate offered that opportunity. He introduced a bill appropriating funds from the public treasury, secured its passage and the signature of the Governor making it a law. In 1911 the shaft was erected, bearing the life-sized figure of a woman looking anxiously with hand over her eyes for the coming of him that had gone away to battle for the liberty of a new nation and had never returned. The slab over her tomb shows that Mrs. Crockett was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, in 1788; that she married Davy Crockett in Lawrence County, Tennessee, in 1815, and that she died in Hood County, Texas, in 1860.

Judge Irwin T. Ward was born at Cleburne, November 24, 1891, within a few months after his parents here established their home. He profited fully by the advantages offered by the excellent public schools of Cleburne, thereafter pursued a higher course of study in the Polytechnic College of Fort Worth, and in 1912 graduated in the law department of the University of Texas, his reception of the degree of Bachelor of Laws having been virtually coincident with his admission to the bar of his native state. Soon after leaving the law school he was appointed private secretary to Speaker Terrell of the Texas House of Representatives, and in this capacity he served during the legislative session of 1913. Thereafter he was actively associated with his father in the practice of law at Cleburne until a higher duty called him when the nation became involved in the World war. In May, 1917, Judge Ward entered the first Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs, Bexar County, and there he received in due course his commission as Captain of Infantry. At Camp Travis he organized and became commander of Company D, Three Hundred and Fifty-ninth Infantry, Nineteenth Division, and later he

was promoted to Major of Infantry and ordered to service overseas. In France he was assigned to the First Battalion of the Thirtieth Infantry, Third Division, and with this command he continued in active service until January, 1919, when he was assigned to the First Battalion of the Eleventh Infantry, stationed in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, where it was his privilege to see frequently the gracious young Grand Duchess when she appeared in public in the little principality over which she had reigned. In February, 1919, Major Ward attended the School of Fire at Chatillon-sur-Seine, France, where American Ambassador Davis formally dined with members of the European nobility and with other distinguished guests in the special observance of the birthday of Gen. George Washington. At that place Major Ward was assigned to duty as musketry instructor, and he had just effected the completion of his target range when he was ordered back to the United States with the Seventy-eighth Division. He had command of all the troops on the army transport "Panaman" on the return voyage, as he had been in command of the transport "Northern Pacific," which conveyed his regiment and other troops to France. Major Ward was mustered out at Camp Dix, New Jersey, on the 30th of May, 1919, and arrived at his home in Cleburne on the 5th of the following month. His interest in military affairs and in his former comrades has not waned, and he has been actively and prominently identified with the affairs of the American Legion since his return to Texas. He was one of the organizers of Cleburne Post No. 50, and in the summer of 1919 he went to Gatesville to attend a reunion of the soldiers who had entered the nation's service from Corvell County. On this occasion he made a spirited speech in the interests of the American Legion and started a movement to organize its work in that county.

Upon his return from France to his native city Judge Ward resumed the active practice of his profession, and by his professional confreres and other friends he was urged to become a candidate for the office of District Judge. He decided to respond favorably, defeated his opponents in the primary, was elected without opposition in November, 1919, and succeeded Judge O. L. Lockett on the bench of the Eighteenth Judicial District. His administration has fully justified the electoral choice which placed him in this important office, for he has the true judicial temperament

and poise and has a broad and exact knowledge of the science of jurisprudence. From the time of attaining to his legal majority he has been a staunch advocate and supporter of the cause of the democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Church, in which he has been specially zealous in the work of the Sunday school.

Vital and progressive, Judge Ward naturally takes deep and loyal interest in all things touching the welfare of his home city, county and state, and exemplification of this has been given through his connection with the Cleburne Chamber of Commerce and the local Rotary Club, in the former of which he is chairman of the street paving committee. In the Masonic fraternity he has received the chivalric degrees and is a member of the Commandery of Knights Templar in his native city, as is he also of Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Fort Worth. His name is still enrolled on the list of eligible young bachelors in Cleburne.

THOMAS RICHARD ALLEN, M.D. About the time the military forces established Fort Worth as a garrison to defend Northwest Texas from the Indians the Allen family came into this section of Texas, Thomas Richard Allen being an infant at the time. His subsequent life has coincided in many particulars with the growth and development and history of this part of the state. He was a Confederate soldier, was an Indian fighter on the plains, has been a cattle man in the days of the unfenced range, and for the past thirty years has regularly practiced medicine, and is still active in his profession at Justin.

Doctor Allen was born in the town of California, Moniteau County, Missouri, October 23, 1846. He is of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, Richard F. Allen, Sr., with three brothers came from Scotland to the United States before the Revolutionary war. All of them lived in North Carolina for a time. One of them, Robert, remained in Texas. Of the other three, one, Jesse, removed to Mississippi and was the ancestor of the distinguished Congressman John Allen of that state. Another, Frank G., went to Louisville, Kentucky. Richard F. Allen moved out of North Carolina to Bedford County, Tennessee, where he spent the rest of his life as a farmer. His widow subsequently went to Missouri when her son Richard F. was a man of thirty-five. In their family were five daughters and three sons: Matilda, who became the wife of Charles Medlin and died in Denton County,

Texas, leaving a number of descendants; Mrs. Ranes Neese, who also left descendants in Denton County; Mary, who became the wife of Daniel Barcroft, after whom Bear Creek is said to have been named, and left descendants in Tarrant County; Mrs. Owen Dunham, who lived in Tarrant County, where some of her family survive; Mrs. John Freshour, who died in Missouri; Jesse, who died in Tarrant County; Thomas, who died near Roanoke, Texas; and Richard Franklin, Jr. Richard Franklin Allen, Jr., who is buried in the Medlin cemetery near Roanoke, married Rosa Linda Brown, a niece of Governor Aaron V. Brown of Tennessee and a daughter of George W. Brown of Irish ancestry. The year following the birth of Doctor Allen his parents joined a colony of fifteen related families emigrating to Texas. The Allens settled in Tarrant County, near the Denton County line, where Richard F. Allen died in 1851. His widow then moved into Denton County, to a point a mile and a half northeast of the present site of Roanoke. There she became the wife of Jesse Eads and lived in that locality until 1859, when she moved her cattle and her home into Wise County, locating thirteen miles northeast of Decatur. There her children grew up. These children were: Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, who died in Tarrant County; Mary, who became the wife of Thomas Callaway, and they crossed the plains to California in 1855, then went north to Idaho and lived out their lives near Boise; Sabrina, who became the wife of J. J. Eads and died at Barksdale, in Edwards County, Texas; Serena P., living at Porum, Oklahoma, widow of W. H. Shumate; Miss Malinda, who died in Wise County; Hugh B., who went to California with his sister, also to Idaho, where he married Miss Scooller and finally returned to Texas and died in Wise County; Thomas Richard, the youngest son of the family.

Thomas Richard Allen has some recollections of frontier days in North Texas before the war. He attended private and public schools until he was thirteen, when he entered the Aynes School at old Elizabethtown. He remained a student there until he entered the Southern army, joining Captain Scantlin's Company of Cooke County, a part of Wells' Battalion, made up of seven companies. This battalion rendezvoused at old Fort Arbuckle, in Indian Territory, spending the winter of 1861 there. In the spring of 1862 they went into Arkansas, joining Price's army, and under Gen. Albert Pike fought in the battle of Pea

Ridge or Elkhorn. The battalion had experience in other minor engagements and skirmishes, including Prairie Grove. The command was captured at Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation, and was sent to Fort Smith, then to Little Rock, Memphis, and then to Leavenworth, Kansas. Doctor Allen was never placed in prison in any of these places for the reason that he had a friend high in the councils of the Union Army, General Reynolds, who was a schoolmate of his father. When the Confederates were captured General Reynolds noticed in the list of prisoners the name of Allen and discovered the boy of his old friend, furnished the necessary influence to have him treated well and the third day after reaching Fort Leavenworth he was released. Unable to return home because of the unsettled conditions, he accepted a neutral service, in charge of a train of wagons from Kansas City, Missouri, over the route to Santa Fe, New Mexico. There were sixty-five wagons in the train carrying government stores for the fort, and seventy men made up the drivers and escort. At one time they were threatened by an attack from savage Comanches and on another occasion a band of mounted Indians numbering some five hundred demanded from Doctor Allen that he divide his supplies, since they were at war with the Comanches and were destitute and hungry. Doctor Allen after some discussion agreed to give them flour and meat. On returning east from Santa Fe the next spring the train was held at Dodge City waiting for re-enforcements, until four hundred wagons were gathered, constituting a large and formidable force that started east in two columns through the hostile territory. The only loss sustained by the caravan was a man driving the extra oxen. He was surprised and killed and scalped by two Indians.

When young Allen left Kansas City for home he made the trip on horseback, his companion being Calvin Speers. He began gathering up the family cattle scattered during the war and continued in the cattle business until 1878, when he sold out. During that time he was a resident of Wise County and in 1880 was elected county sheriff, filling that office four years. It was at the conclusion of his official term that he settled down to complete his medical education. He had previously studied medicine for two years. March 10, 1891, he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis. He had previously practiced two years with a

state license at the old town of Greenwood, and he returned there with his medical diploma and continued his professional work in that community for sixteen years. Since 1904 Doctor Allen has practiced medicine with his son, Dr. J. H. Allen, in the Justin community.

Doctor Allen has kept in close touch with Texas politics for a great many years and has also been deeply interested in the cause of public education. He cast his first presidential vote for Horatio Seymour in 1868 and has never failed to participate in the general national elections since then. He has been a delegate to nearly all state democratic conventions since the war, frequently has been precinct chairman, was a partisan of Governor Hogg in the Hogg-Clark political fight, and while previously a warm supporter of Senator Bailey, he kept his allegiance within the regular faction in 1920. He is a Master Mason and Odd Fellow and for years has been an elder in the Christian Church. His interest in education led him to organize the Greenwood College in Wise County and for a number of years he was president of the college company. When he began practice at Justin he recognized a great need for popular education and under his leadership an association was organized which established Pennington College, an institution that performed the service of a first-class high school until the Independent district was organized, when the college charter was surrendered and the facilities turned over to the public school.

In Navarro County, Texas, September 26, 1869, Doctor Allen married Miss Rhoda Gage. Her father was Jerry M. Gage and her mother a Miss Chaney. Mrs. Allen was born in Arkansas, but was brought to Texas when a child and was a schoolmate with Doctor Allen in Wise County. Her father died in that county, his children being William, Calvin, James, Reese B., Jonathan L., F. M. (Bud), Mrs. America Clemens, Mrs. Sallie Cunnius and Mrs. Allen. Mrs. Allen, who died March 4, 1907, was the mother of four children. The oldest is Thomas Franklin, of Altus, Oklahoma. The second is Dr. Joseph H. Allen, an associate of his father in medical practice at Justin, who married Effie McDaniel. James E., the third son, is also a resident of Altus, Oklahoma. Theresa P., the only daughter, is the wife of U. B. Johnson, of Justin.

REV. J. S. O'CONNOR, pastor of Holy Name Catholic Church of Fort Worth, is one of the brilliant men in the Catholic priesthood in

Texas, and his work in his parish, his devotion to the welfare of humanity everywhere, and his ready co-operation with civic movements has made him a most welcome and valuable citizen of Fort Worth.

Father O'Connor was born at Ottawa, Canada, December 2, 1870, son of Mathew and Mary (Doyle) O'Connor. From 1880 to 1889 he attended public schools in Canada. He entered the priesthood only after a long and thorough education and training. From 1890 to 1893 he was a student in Mont La Salle College at Montreal, was in Holy Cross College at Quebec from 1893 to 1896, and until 1898 continued his studies in St. Viator's College at Bourbonnais, Illinois. From 1898 to 1904 he was in the Seminary of St. Thomas, Valleyfield, and on July 10, 1904, was ordained to the priesthood in St. James Cathedral, Montreal.

Father O'Connor was at once delegated for service in Texas, his first appointment being as assistant to the Dallas Cathedral. In 1906 he became secretary to the late Bishop Dunn and chancellor of the Dallas Diocese. He was appointed administrator of the Sacred Heart Cathedral on July 8, 1907, and since September 3, 1911, has been engaged in the congenial duties of the pastorate of the Holy Name Church at Fort Worth.

Father O'Connor is a fourth degree Knight of Columbus and past chaplain of that order, and is also affiliated with the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

E. CLAUDE MANNING. A residence of thirty years, supplemented by a long, varied and successful experience in business affairs, and in the municipal administration of the city, as Commissioner of Finance and Revenue, has given E. Claude Manning recognition as one of the best known and popular citizens of Fort Worth.

Mr. Manning was born in Chillicothe, Missouri, February 5, 1870, a son of Henry C. and Demaris Anne (Clausas) Manning, his father a native of Tennessee, and his mother of Chillicothe, Missouri. E. Claude Manning lived at Chillicothe until he had attained the age of seventeen. Leaving home at that time, he gained his initial experience in commercial affairs as a clerk in a drug store at Trenton, Missouri. From the winter of 1888 until 1891 he was connected with a mercantile house at St. Joseph, Missouri, and in 1891 came to Texas as traveling representative of the Turner-Frazer Grocery Company, and for the



J. S. Connor

ensuing eleven years he sold groceries over Texas territory as a representative for this and other firms.

Upon retiring from the road, Mr. Manning engaged in the lumber business at Fort Worth as president and general manager of the Manning Lumber Company. In 1907 he disposed of his lumber interests and engaged in the real estate field, both as a broker and as a builder and developer, a line of industrial effort which proved profitable to him and of benefit to the growing city. In 1912 he established the Manning Dyeing & Dry Cleaning Company, which business he still owns and conducts.

Mr. Manning has always felt keen interest in the promotion of the city's welfare, and has given liberally of his time to public duty. He was twice elected and served as Commissioner of Finance and Revenue, and his efficient service as a public officer did much to promote and conserve the financial welfare of the municipality.

In 1891 Mr. Manning married Hattie Carder, a daughter of Benjamin F. Carder, of St. Joseph, Missouri. They have one son, Claude, Jr.

Mr. Manning is a Mason and a Shriner, a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias and an Elk. He is a member of the Rotary Club and the Lions Club, while he and his family are members of the First Christian Church.

RIGGS PENNINGTON has been identified with the citizenship of Johnson County since 1875. He is a native of Texas, represents a family established in the southern part of the state about the time Texas won its independence from Mexico. He is an ex-Confederate and his mature years have been accompanied by much constructive work in the development of rural localities in Johnson County, several good farms proving the value of his handiwork in this section.

Mr. Pennington, whose present farm is four miles south of Cleburne, is named for his grandfather, Riggs Pennington. His grandfather was a Kentuckian by birth, grew up when the Middle West was almost a complete wilderness, had few school advantages, and most of his life was spent on the frontier, though civilization finally overtook him and he died in a community accessible to the outside world by railroad. He lived in Indiana and then in Illinois, and from the latter state accompanied by his family started with wagon

and horse team for Texas. This was in 1837, only after the battle of San Jacinto had been fought. The Pennington family brought their store of gold in a nail keg with trace chains piled on top of it to allay suspicion. Crossing the Brazos River at Washington, the team nearly backed off the ferryboat and the loss of the money was narrowly averted. Riggs Pennington settled at Brenham, in Washington County, and spent the rest of his days there. While he was never in politics, he was a man of public spirit, encouraged schools and other civilizing and enlightening agencies, opening his home to a residence of teachers of the community schools. He was a democrat and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Physically he was above the average, nearly six feet tall, a man of spirit and enjoyed living to the full. His career as a Texas planter was successful, and he died leaving a large estate. Riggs Pennington married Johanna Osborn, who died in 1872, having survived her husband two years. Both were eighty-four when they died. Among their children were Wesley, Elijah, Elisha, Lydia, who married a Mr. Whitaker; Matilda, whose husband, John D. Dupuy, had a headright in Johnson County; Elihu, William, Stephen, Hansford and Asa.

Elijah Pennington, father of Riggs Pennington, of Johnson County, was a youth of eighteen when the family made their journey from Illinois to Texas. He was born in Indiana, June 1, 1819, and not long after the family moved to Illinois and became pioneers in Knox County, near Galesburg. After the family came to Texas they paid out much of their money for cheap land and adopted the southern plan of planting and stock raising, using negro slaves for the heavy labor. Elijah Pennington after his marriage established his home four miles north of Brenham on part of the family estate, and lived in that county, and after retiring from the farm was in Brenham, where he died March 13, 1909, in his ninetieth year. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, being a member of the Somerville expedition, and also did some service for the Confederacy before reaching the retiring age of forty-five. He helped establish and maintain schools in his county and the impulse to do something for others was always a strong motive. He married in Arkansas Ellen McAlister, who died October 4, 1912, when almost eighty-seven. They reared six of their nine children—Riggs; Asa, in Southern Texas; Mrs. Matilda Ann Applewhite; John R., who

died at Brenham: Joseph, of Brenham, and Elijah a Brenham attorney.

Riggs Pennington, representing the third generation of the family in Texas, was born in old Washington County, under the flag of the Republic of Texas, October 1, 1845. He acquired a country school education and his life was with his parents until twenty-one, though in the meantime in August, 1863, he joined Capt. Lee Scott's Company, Col. Dave Terry's Regiment of Cavalry. This regiment was dismounted before the close of the war and served in Texas and Louisiana, its chief duty being to prevent negro uprisings and look up deserters. His brother, Elijah, was first lieutenant of the company. The regiment was at Richmond, Texas, when the news of Lee's surrender was reported, and on reaching Hempstead, in spite of the appeal of the captain to stay together and be mustered out regularly, the men dispersed on their own account. Mr. Pennington reached home in May, 1865. After the war he supplemented somewhat his early education and then resumed the work of the farm on part of the old estate. Later he sold his property interests in Washington County, and reached Johnson County in Northern Texas about the 15th of November, 1875. His first home was on Village Creek, twelve miles above Cleburne, a locality in which he built one of the best small homes of that day. After five years there as a grain raiser and cattle feeder, a strenuous period in his history, he moved to a community south of Cleburne and built his first home within sight of his present place. That was a tract of new land, and he improved and occupied it five years. He then moved to his new and present purchase, where he constructed another good home and improvements. Corn and cotton have been the staple products of his farm, and he has brought a large amount of soil under cultivation.

As one of the successful and prosperous members of the county, Mr. Pennington has been a stockholder in the Traders State Bank, the Home National and the Citizens National Bank, and was made a director in all these institutions. In politics a staunch democrat, he has never scratched a ticket in his life, and as he says, "never saw the day he would vote for a yellow dog for office." He is a loyal Baptist and has attended Baptist associations as a delegate.

In Washington County, Texas, July 16, 1868, Mr. Pennington married Miss Sarah Rebecca Moore, who was born in Laurens District of

South Carolina, June 8, 1848, and was brought to Texas just after the Civil war by her parents, Robinson and Eliza (Todd) Moore. Mrs. Pennington died September 16, 1901. Of her twelve children, eight are still living: Alpha, wife of J. T. Falkenbury, of Cleburne; John Elmo, a Johnson County farmer; Lawrence, of Cleburne; Ellen, wife of J. B. Jackson, of Brownwood, Texas; Irene wife of Oscar Tarlton, of Fort Worth; Miss Nona, Robert and Miss Queener Pennington, of Fort Worth. September 9, 1903, Mr. Pennington married Miss Catherine A. Vinson. She was eighteen years of age when she came to Texas from Yell County, Arkansas, in company with her mother and brother. She is a native of Arkansas. Her father was born in 1819 and died while a Confederate soldier. Mrs. Pennington has a brother, James, who is a blacksmith at Joshua.

WILLIAM W. WILKINSON. Another one of Texas' sons who worked his way from the farm to the law profession is William W. Wilkinson. He was born on a farm in Navarro County, Texas, on December 30, 1869, and is the eldest son of Isaac Newton and Sue (Hust) Wilkinson, both of whom were natives of the State of Tennessee. Young Wilkinson attended the rural schools in the county of his birth, and attended the Public High School in Hillsboro, Hill County, Texas, for two years, where he finished with honors and at the head of his classes. He then entered the Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Virginia, but on account of the illness and death of his mother in 1890 was prevented from completing his course there. He then took up the study of law at the University of Texas in 1890, taking along with it a partial course in the Academic Department of the University, and graduated in the Law Department in June, 1892, and upon receiving his diploma obtained a license from the Supreme Court of Texas to practice law. In the early part of 1893 he moved to Fort Worth and began the practice of law, which profession and calling he has ever since followed and has established a good clientage in the civil practice and is one of the leading lawyers at the bar of his state.

He has always taken an active part in the civic and political affairs of his city, county and state. With some of his friends, who were also public spirited, he started the first movement for modern street improvements and paving of the streets in the residential parts of the City of Fort Worth, and to his



D. S. Donald

efforts and labor is due the beginning of the paving of residential streets in the city, and in recognition of his ability in this line and his qualifications as a lawyer on the law of street improvements, etc., he was appointed by one of the leading paving companies in the state as its legal representative in Fort Worth, which appointment he holds and has held since June, 1912, and is recognized as the best posted lawyer in the city on street paving law. He was also assistant city attorney of Fort Worth for a couple of years, in charge of tax department.

Mr. Wilkinson was married on June 24, 1903, to Emma A. Morris, of Mississippi, and they have three boys, L. M. Wilkinson, William W. Wilkinson, Jr., and Thomas Joseph Wilkinson. Mr. Wilkinson has always been a democrat and worked for the best interest of his party. When in the University of Texas he became a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity, and on moving to Fort Worth joined the Fort Worth Club, and also became a member of fraternal orders.

D. STEPHEN DONALD was born in Denton County more than sixty-five years ago and has always regarded that county as his home, though his interests and varied fortunes as a stockman have covered a rather extensive range over the grazing lands of the state. Mr. Donald had his share of success and adversity with other old time Texas cattle men, and is one of the surviving veterans of that class. His attention for a number of years past has been given to the modern phase of stock husbandry including a permanent stock ranch with high bred cattle as his mainstay.

Mr. Donald was born five miles west of Lewisville, Texas, March 12, 1855. His father, Robert H. Donald, was a native of Tennessee and while in Alabama married Miss Frances Rowe. From Alabama they came to Texas at the beginning of the decade of the fifties, traveling overland, and after about two years in Smith County in East Texas moved by ox wagon to Denton County, where Robert H. Donald was a resident some thirty-six years. The equipment and capital with which he began his career in Denton County consisted of a yoke of steers, a wagon and one horse. His home was a primitive building well out beyond the settled district, and he lived there until his place was the center of a highly developed and prosperous community. He was not a man of extensive school education, but had a practical knowledge of affairs and the

industry and determination that enabled him to perform his duties acceptably. He was a participant in politics and was elected a member of the Fourteenth Texas Legislature. Among his colleagues were Judge Pickett of Wise County, John Cochran of Dallas County, and Dr. Foote of Collin County. He early realized that the effectiveness of a good legislator depended upon his influence and work in the committee room, and it was there he was satisfied to discharge his obligations to his constituency and his state, leaving speech making for the ambitious younger members. He had the gift of language and sound ideas, but seldom essayed to make a speech. A photograph of the House in which he served shows three negro representatives from somewhere in East Texas. He was by nature and experience a democrat, and during the war between the states was in Captain Patten's Company, Bourland's command, in service around Fort Arbuckle in Indian Territory and around Gainesville in North Texas. He died in 1890, being survived by his widow thirteen years. Of their children the first was Mary Ann, whose first husband, John Craft, died while a Confederate soldier, and her second marriage was to J. H. Crawford; she died in Denton County. James H. is a retired farmer at Lewisville. Nannie was the wife of H. Frank Wakefield and at her death left a daughter, Mrs. George Owens of Ponder. Benjamin F., who died in February, 1921, at Fort Worth, had his home at Justin, Texas, where a large family survive him. D. Stephen is the next in age. Martha is the wife of Dr. W. H. Pennington and lives at Mineral Wells. Emma and Miss Fannie, twins, the former being Mrs. J. C. Heath of Denton and the latter a resident of Lewisville. Bettie is the wife of F. S. Wilson of Pilot Point. Robert L., the youngest, of Lewisville has extensive ranch and livestock interests in Tarrant and Denton counties.

D. Stephen Donald has recollections of Denton County when it was a strictly pioneer community. He attended school on Timber Creek, between Flower Mound and Lewisville in a log cabin schoolhouse without floors and with split logs for benches. Later he was a pupil in the Donald school, and finished his education as a student in Trinity University at Tehuacana. He remained at home to the age of twenty-five and began his own career by borrowing the capital with which he bought "doggy yearlings" at two and a half and three dollars a head in East Texas. He put these

on the open range at Pilot Knob and remained in that locality some seven years. By that time he had accumulated a bunch of 3,000 head and then moved into Hardeman County. The four years he spent there was a period of excessive drought, and at the end of that time he had only 250 cattle left. This remnant and two small farms he owned near Lewisville he turned over to the bank in part satisfaction for his debts, and started out to begin all over again, with the handicap and stimulus of eight thousand dollars in debt. With borrowed money he invested in some native stock in Leon and other localities of South Texas, wintered them in Denton County and sold to ranchers in Indian Territory. Three years of hard work along this line put him in a position where he could pay a thousand dollars down on the section of land where he now lives. The purchase price was ten dollars an acre. He had borrowed the thousand dollars and as he has always been willing to borrow capital for his business he was satisfied to keep his lands burdened until 1918, when he finally paid off his obligations. About the time he bought this land Mr. Donald quit handling native stock and began building up better grades, first with the White Face and later the Shorthorns. Shorthorn cattle has been his specialty for a number of years. In 1902 he leased 5,000 acres of the Forester pasture, where he grazed as many as 2,000 head of steer and stock cattle four years. Following that he leased 7,000 acres in Clay County fifteen miles west of Henrietta, and that was the headquarters of his ranching operations four years. Since then his livestock business has been conducted in conjunction with his 800 acre farm seven miles northwest of Krum and 1,500 acres on Clear Creek in the northwest part of Denton County, the latter ranch being used as a pasture and stock farm caring for some 500 head of grade cattle.

The home place of 800 acres is devoted principally to the raising of registered cattle, wheat, and grain farming.

Besides his splendid residence he has two tenant homes across the public highway, and the center of the farm and ranch is marked by a wealth of building improvements including barns, stock shelters and silos. His experiment with the silo has resulted most satisfactory. His favorite material for silage is red-top sorghum.

Denton County people esteem Mr. Donald for other interests than those of a successful rancher. He has long been an interested par-

ticipant in democratic state politics. He was a supporter of the early ambitions of Bailey and Hogg, the former for Congress and the latter for Governor. He was a delegate to the convention of 1890 which nominated the former attorney general for governor, and in the campaign of 1892 threw all the strength of his influence to Governor Hogg for the renomination. He has always been well satisfied to think that he has contributed in some way to the rise of two of the most prominent Texas statesmen. During the World war period Mr. Donald was a leader in his precinct in behalf of the sale of Liberty Bonds, the raising of funds for auxiliary war work, and he also worked effectively in transforming neutral and alien sympathies to positive patriotism.

While without a family of his own Mr. Donald is a staunch believer in public education and has given generously of his means to establish and maintain good schools. The Plainview school stands adjacent to his farm and he has willingly met increased taxes for its maintenance and derives no small degree of pleasure from the recent act which provided for the construction of a brick schoolhouse to replace the old frame house. This school is the largest single rural school in the county, and one of the largest in this part of the state, if not in the state, employing four teachers. It was finished and ready for the fall term of school on October 24, 1921. In the matter of churches he has manifested like generosity and support of moral and religious movement. He holds his membership in the Presbyterian Church at Krum, which he helped to build. He endorses the teaching of truth whether in school or church, and is in hearty sympathy with every institution or movement which is for the enlightenment of the community.

BUDD M. ROBINSON. While a resident of Fort Worth only a few years, Budd M. Robinson is not a stranger to some of the dominant interests and resources of this section of the state. He has had nearly a quarter of a century of experience in the development of mineral lands and gas and petroleum, and as an individual operator drilling and developing new oil territory his work has had a pioneer character and importance in Texas.

Mr. Robinson, whose business headquarters are in the First National Bank Building of Fort Worth, was born at Waterloo, Iowa, June 28, 1870. His father, George H. Robinson, was a New England Yankee, native of New

Hampshire and in 1862 came West and located at Waterloo, Iowa, where he was in the leather business for many years until 1885, and later a piano dealer. He is now retired at the age of seventy-nine. His paternal ancestry was English. He married a Miss Jackson, whose people came from Scotland.

Budd M. Robinson is the second in a family of three children, all still living. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa, but his only degrees and diplomas were acquired in the university of hard work and experience. He has been mastering circumstances since boyhood, and has had an unusual training in the complex problems of existence. After leaving home he traveled up and down the Pacific Coast until he was twenty-six, and since then has been engaged in mining and oil development, coming to Fort Worth in 1918.

For twenty years Mr. Robinson is prominently connected with the zinc and lead mining interests in the Joplin district of southwestern Missouri and still has large interests in mineral lands there. He was responsible for developing some of the large mines in the Joplin district, several of which have been steady producers of zinc ores for twenty years.

Mr. Robinson located at Fort Worth when the McClusky well came in. He had previously been interested in a wild cat proposition in the northeast corner of Stephens County in 1912. From that date he had firm faith in the oil wealth of that section and the McClusky well only confirmed that faith to the general public. Mr. Robinson has drilled many wild cat wells in Texas and is still actively engaged in such work.

While politics and office are not in the path of his ambition, Mr. Robinson is a staunch republican, and expects to see Texas a republican state within ten years. Much of the greater part of the happiness and good fortune that have attended his life Mr. Robinson credits to Mrs. Alice M. Robinson, whom he married December 2, 1908. Mrs. Robinson is a native of Toledo, Ohio, but was reared and educated at Creston, Iowa.

GEORGE W. SEELY has been a resident of Denton County more than forty-five years, and practically all his life. His mature activities have identified him successfully with the farming community around Justin, and at all times and occasions he has manifested a high degree of public spirit in everything concerning the general welfare of the locality.

His father was the late William E. Seely, who was born in Calhoun County, Mississippi, and was eight years of age when his father, Ellis Seely, died. He grew up in the home of his uncle, Terry Seely, acquired a country school education, and was a Confederate soldier in a Mississippi regiment all the four years of the struggle. He saw some of the strenuous fighting in the South, did his duty as a private, and had the fortune never to be wounded or captured. He was a man of strong southern faith and sentiment and always voted as a democrat, but was never attracted by the honors and responsibilities of public office. Anything his community needed aroused his immediate support, and he is remembered for the earnest and helpful influence during his career in Denton County. It was shortly after the close of the war that he moved out of Monroe County, Mississippi, traveling by wagon to Texas, accompanied by his small family and bringing very limited capital. He first settled in Freestone County, Texas, and for seven years rented a farm at the old postoffice of Stewarts Mill. His next move brought him to Denton County, and he bought practically a new farm on Elizabeth Creek seven miles southwest of Justin. It was during his residence in Denton County that he achieved financial independence and effected generous provision for his family. The first habitation of the family in this county was a log house with a shed leanto, but later he supplanted it with a good home, and also erected substantial buildings for stock and grain and other purposes. Grain raising was his chief resource as a farmer. He grew cotton on a small scale, and gradually got into the stock business, improving his herd with high grade shorthorns, and also bred some of the better class of saddle horses. He found a ready market for his surplus stock in the home locality. His first land purchase was a quarter section, and then as prosperity justified he accumulated a larger holding until he owned practically a section in a body. More than half of this came under cultivation during his lifetime, and his children generously assisted him in developing the farm. The only organization in which he claimed membership was the Baptist Church. William E. Seely died at the age of seventy-five. He married in Calhoun County, Mississippi, Luvisa Thomas, who passed away at the old home near Justin when about sixty years old. Her children are James T., of Weatherford, Texas, and George W., of Jus-

tim. The father by his second marriage, to Mrs. Lizzie Hays, had a son, Frank Seely, now in Oklahoma.

George W. Seely was born in Freestone County, November 14, 1872, and was two years of age when his parents moved to Denton County. He grew up on the old Elizabeth Creek farm, gained his education in the county schools there, and remained in school until about eighteen, though in the meantime he had proved his usefulness to his father in clearing the land and attending the crops. He continued with his father until past his majority, and when he married he succeeded his father on the home place and subsequently built a new home. His land holdings comprised 454½ acres and of this generous body 335 acres are under cultivation. He has made success as a grain and stock farmer, and is still active in the supervision of his farm interests, though his home for several years has been in Justin that his younger children might have better school advantages immediately accessible. He has always been interested in the matter of education and served several years as trustee of the school board. He and Mrs. Seely took part in the organization of the Community Baptist Church and are still members of it. In politics he is a democrat and cast his first vote for W. J. Bryan.

At Jefferson, Texas, on his birthday in 1895, Mr. Seely married Miss Virginia McAlester. She was reared in that section of Eastern Texas, her father, Newton L. McAlester, having settled there from Arkansas. Newton McAlester was a Confederate soldier, a farmer by occupation, and died at Austin, Texas. His children were four daughters and one son, and Mrs. Seely and her sister, Mrs. Emma Westerberg, of Jefferson, are the only survivors.

Mr. and Mrs. Seely became the parents of twelve children. There are ten living sons and a daughter. The oldest, George Arthur, is a farmer on the homestead, married Virginia Hardeman and has a son, Arthur Jerome. The second son, William Earl, of Justin, married Mamie Ogle and they have a daughter, Noma Jean. The next two sons are Thomas, of Justin, and Homer, a clerk in that town. Lizzie Lee, the daughter, is a student in the North Texas Normal College at Denton. The younger children are Roy, Charley, Horace, Marvin, Carl, Virgil and Walter and the only one deceased is Carl. Four of the sons were registered in the draft during the World war.

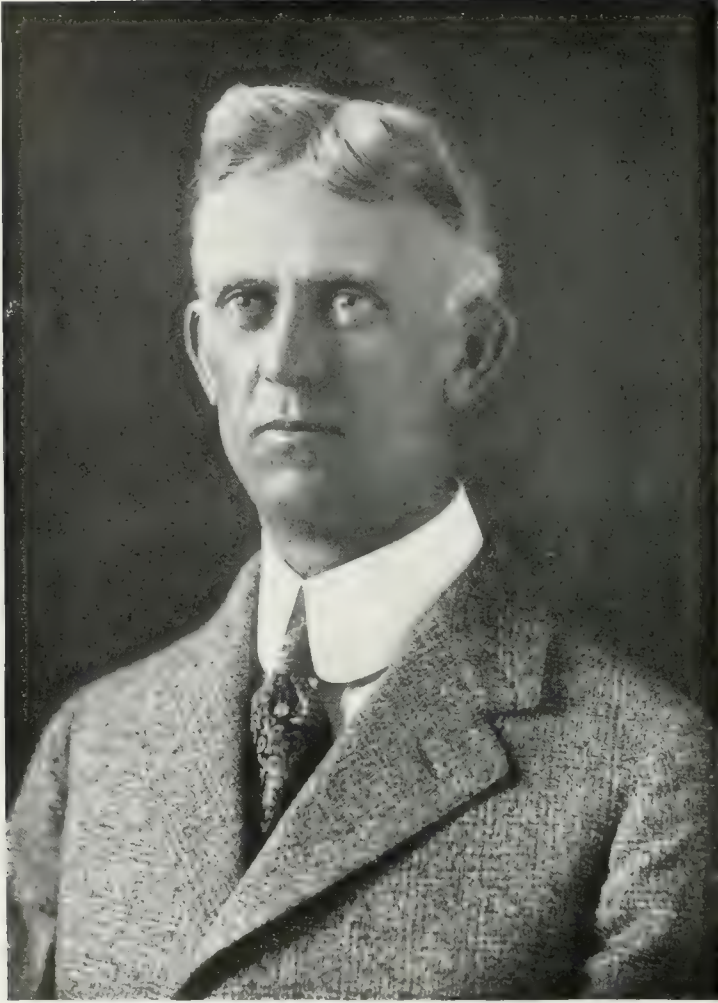
The Seely home in Justin is a two story

bungalow, built by the old time merchant, T. W. Leverett, and is one of the most attractive residences of the community, containing eleven rooms with bath, running water and is electrically lighted by a Delco community system of which Mr. Seely is a member and part owner.

HARRY R. LORD. That the Hebron locality of Denton County is one of the most progressive communities is due in some degree at least to the influence and activities of the Lord family, which has been represented here over forty years. Among them is Harry R. Lord, farmer, stockman, cotton ginner, and a real leader in community affairs.

His father was the late Charles Lord, who was born near London, England, in 1847, and acquired his early educational advantages in his native land. When about twenty years of age he accompanied his parents to the United States, who settled near Bloomington, Illinois, where they died. Charles Lord had three brothers and four sisters and was the only member of the family to come to Texas. He married while in Illinois, Amelia Harrison, who is now living at Lewisville, Texas, at the age of seventy.

Coming to Texas in 1874, Charles Lord made his first settlement some sixteen miles north of Dallas, and during the two years on the farm there his son, Harry R., was born. He then moved over into Denton County and established his home on the farm now occupied by his son Harry. The first improvements on this land were made by him, and the development work continued under his direction and hand until it stood as proof of the work and enterprise of a progressive settler. He was engaged in mixed farming, and though he began with a tract of some forty or fifty acres he added by purchase until he had title to 210 acres. He erected one of the good homes of the locality, and there were other improvements as well. The stock he raised was the best strain he could acquire, and he derived pride and satisfaction as well as profit from his herd of Shorthorns and his horses and mules. He planted a yard of cedar trees against the advice of his neighbors who said they could not be grown in the black soil of this hill top. They grew, and developed something of an arbor of cedar woods. Like many Englishmen he had a practical bent for horticulture, and set out an orchard of apples, peaches, plums, apricots, pears and other fruits and the trees grew and fruited and



C. S. Hodge

proved his good judgment as an orchardist. While the orchard had disappeared, other improvements remain as substantial witness to his good work.

His interests also extended to other affairs of the community. The public schools lay especially close to his favor. He contributed to the building of the Union Church, one of the early religious organizations of that section. He and his family were Methodists, and he was a Sunday school worker. He voted as a democrat, but was not in politics, his concern being rather with the broader issues of politics and matters of good government.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lord were: Harry R.; Fred, a farmer in the home community; Irving of Denison, an employe of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway; Lula, wife of J. H. Morgan, Jr., of Denton County; May, wife of Jacob Gravley of Carrollton, Texas; Maggie, wife of J. C. Cobb of Lewisville, Texas.

Harry R. Lord was born July 5, 1875, and since infancy has lived at the old homestead in the Hebron locality. He attended country schools, also the public schools of Dallas, and spent a year in the North Texas Normal College. He left school to return to the home farm and has been actively identified with its crops and livestock interests ever since. He was the organizer and is one of the largest stockholders and managers of the Farmers Gin Company. Mr. Lord has taken the lead in bringing to the attention of the farmers of this section the advisability of growing Acala cotton, a longer staple than the ordinary, and which is bringing the growers forty to fifty per cent more profit per bale than other varieties.

The "Better Community Club," a noteworthy feature of Hebron, is doing much to encourage better facilities for the locality, better crops, better cultivation and all around improvement in community matters. To this work Mr. Lord has given his earnest support. He is a Baptist, and has been prominent in the Hebron Church, serving as chairman of the committee during the construction of the handsome new church edifice. For three years he was a member of the Hebron School Board and for ten years identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a democrat and has served as a judge on the election board.

October 26, 1899, in Denton County, Mr. Lord married Miss Willie Estelle Walker, who

was born in Georgia in 1879, but grew up in Denton County, where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Walker, lived for many years on a farm. Her parents are buried at Denton. In their family were five daughters and four sons, and those surviving are: Jesse, Miss Lillian, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Julia Moore, Mrs. John Crain, Arthur and Charles. The interesting family of Mr. and Mrs. Lord consists of Guy, Glen, Lula Maud and H. R., Jr. Guy has made a brilliant record as a student and while in Denton High School won a scholarship in business college for excellence and advancement in his studies, and in 1920 at the age of nineteen graduated from the North Texas Normal College and is also a teacher in the public schools.

CLARK TAYLOR HODGE was educated as a civil and mechanical engineer, had a thorough university training, and for a quarter of a century has been actively identified with the contracting and building industry. The greater part of that time he has lived in Fort Worth and in that city and over a wide surrounding territory has kept an organization busy in handling many constructive projects.

Mr. Hodge was born in Lebanon, Kentucky, July 13, 1874, and comes of an old and historically prominent family of Kentucky. His parents were George D. and Virginia (Taylor) Hodge, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. C. T. Hodge spent his early life chiefly at Columbia in Maury County, Tennessee. His technical education as a civil and mechanical engineer was acquired in the University of Tennessee and the University of Pennsylvania, and from early youth his experiences have identified him almost entirely with the contracting business. Mr. Hodge came to Texas and located at Weatherford about 1896, but since 1898 has made his business headquarters and home at Fort Worth. His specialty in building construction is flour mills and elevators, and a great many industrial plants of this kind throughout Texas and the Southwest were built by him. At times Mr. Hodge has had as many as 1,200 men at work under his direction, though the average number of employes kept busy on his various contracts are about 175.

Among the many important structures designed and constructed by him in Fort Worth, are the Binyon Building, the Stripling-Jenkins Building, the Ballard-Martin Ice Plant, Smith Brothers Elevator, and the Dia-

mond Hill Auditorium and Gymnasium. As an associate engineer, he also had active part in the construction of Fort Worth's large reservoir, an important adjunct to the city's water supply.

Mr. Hodge has also been particularly interested in the handling, and the improvement of city real estate, and has done much towards securing modern improvements in the city. He is directly responsible for the paving of Hemphill street, the first paved residential street in Fort Worth. He contributed liberally to this project, both of his time and his means, and personally superintended the work.

He is one of Fort Worth's enterprising citizens, and every movement tending towards civic betterment, receives his hearty support. He served as president of the Eighth Ward Civic League; for eight years was secretary and treasurer of the United Commercial Travelers Association, and has served as president and secretary of the North Texas Field Trial Association. He is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and holds membership in the Fort Worth Club, and the River Crest Country Club.

In 1894, he married Mrs. Lottie Quill, a daughter of Dr. Wilson, who devoted his life to the profession of medicine, and served as a surgeon in the Confederate Army. Mr. and Mrs. Hodge have one daughter, Louise, now the wife of Frank Jones, of Fort Worth.

JAMES C. BLAKENEY. Ability and faithful and efficient service have been given definite appreciation in connection with the business career of Mr. Blakeney, the popular cashier of the National Bank of Cleburne, judicial center of Johnson County, where he is known and valued as a successful business man and liberal and progressive citizen.

Mr. Blakeney was born in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, January 25, 1861, and in 1867 his parents removed to North Carolina, and established their residence at Monroe. There the father was engaged in mercantile pursuits, in connection with farm operations. It was about the year 1877 that the family home was established in Hill County, Texas. Hon. William W. Blakeney, father of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Chesterfield district, South Carolina, in 1821, a scion of a family that was founded in America in the colonial days. He received a liberal collegiate education and as a young man was a successful teacher in the schools of his native state. He was a

member of the State Senate of South Carolina at the outbreak of the Civil war, and he did effective service in dispensing food to needy families of Confederate soldiers and otherwise giving loyal support to the Southern cause during the period of the war. One of his sons became captain in the Confederate service when but seventeen years of age, and this gallant young soldier passed the closing years of his life as a farmer near Weatherford, Parker County, Texas. Upon coming to Texas, William W. Blakeney established the family home in Parker County, and there his death occurred, as a result of cancer, a few years later. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Ann Evans, was likewise born in Chesterfield district, South Carolina, in 1832, a daughter of John Evans a representative citizen and prosperous agriculturist of that district. Mrs. Blakeney, a first cousin of B. C. Evans, of Fort Worth, Texas, long survived her husband and was venerable in years at the time of her death, at Cleburne, in the year 1900. Of the children the eldest was Captain Albert Blakeney, who served as a Confederate officer in the Civil war and who was a resident of Parker County, Texas, at the time of his death, as noted earlier in this paragraph; Martha Jane became the wife of David A. Johnson, of Charlotte, North Carolina, where she still maintains her home; Mary became the wife of O. C. Curlee, of Monroe, North Carolina, and there her death occurred; Cornelia, the wife of W. J. C. McCauley, likewise died at Monroe; John S. is a resident of San Antonio, Texas; James C., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Cora is the wife of A. W. Baird, of Shreveport, Louisiana; Bettie is the wife of A. D. Wells, of Cleburne, Texas; Virginia is the wife of J. H. Lee, of Fort Worth, this state; and Charles O. is a resident of Stephenville, Erath County.

The early education of James C. Blakeney was acquired mainly in the schools of Monroe, North Carolina, and after having profited by the advantages of the high school he gained valuable experience by assisting in his father's store at Monroe. He was about sixteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Texas, and after the death of his father he assumed a large measure of responsibility in providing for the support of the widowed mother and younger children. In 1879, at the age of eighteen years, he found employment as clerk in the grocery store conducted at Cleburne by I. C. Meek, one of the pioneer busi-

ness men of this place. After remaining three years with Mr. Meek he took a position in the local dry goods store of Clayton Brothers & Company. After having there been employed two years he became a traveling salesman for the wholesale clothing house of Charles P. Kellogg & Company, of Chicago, and he continued as the successful and popular representative of this concern in Texas territory for a period of ten years. This house was then one of the largest of the kind in the West and had a corps of sixty-two traveling salesmen, Mr. Blakeney having covered all of the territory west of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad between Denison and Houston. After severing his connection with this Chicago house Mr. Blakeney gave ten years of effective service in the same territory for the wholesale clothing house of Goldman, Beckman & Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. In entering this service he stated to his new employers that he had been for ten years with his former employers and that he would give a similar period of service to them, with the understanding that at the expiration of the decade they could look for a man to take his place. When the time came for his retirement the house delegated him authority to choose his own successor, besides further marking their appreciation by presenting him with a cash bonus of \$1,000, in addition to a silver loving-cup, which latter he holds as one of his most prized treasures, as it betokened the fine sentiment that ever should be a part of business as much as the mere consideration of dollars, for of mutual appreciation is born the loyalty that makes for maximum success.

Upon retiring from his long and active service as a commercial salesman, Mr. Blakeney, in 1903, was chosen cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Cleburne, which had been recently organized and incorporated. In 1905 the institution was merged with the National Bank of Cleburne, and of the latter institution Mr. Blakeney has since continued the cashier. The Citizens National Bank was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, and the National Bank of Cleburne now bases its operations on a capital stock of \$1,500,000, with a surplus of \$75,000.

During the entire period of his activities as a traveling salesman Mr. Blakeney maintained his home at Cleburne, and he has ever shown a most loyal interest in all that concerns the civic and material welfare of this thriving Texas city. He has served since 1905 as a trustee of the Cleburne Board of Educa-

tion, and for sixteen years he was superintendent of the Anglin Street Sunday School. He identified himself earnestly with the movement that resulted in the organization of the Cleburne Chamber of Commerce, and of this vital and progressive institution he served one year as a director and as its treasurer for a similar period. He is treasurer of the fund that is to be applied to the erection of the Citizens Hotel, which is to be one of the most modern in this section of the state, and he is a member of the building committee, as well as a director of the organization which has this important enterprise in charge. As a trustee of the Board of Education Mr. Blakeney's name appears on the cornerstones of each of the public school buildings of Cleburne, and a similar distinction is his in connection with the Carnegie Library building.

Though he has had no desire to enter the arena of practical politics, Mr. Blakeney always takes a definite stand upon public questions and in a generic way he gives his allegiance to the democratic party, though in local affairs he is not constrained by strict partisan lines. He is affiliated with the York Rite Masonic bodies in his home city and also with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At Ladonia, Fannin County, Texas, on the 11th of May, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Blakeney to Miss Annie C. Redner a daughter of Daniel S. and Ruhame (O'Kane) Redner, both natives of Virginia. Mr. Redner was one of the early settlers in Fannin County, Texas, and there both he and his wife remained until their death. Mrs. Blakeney was born at Ladonia, that county, in April, 1865, and is the youngest in a family of four children; Luther F. is a resident of Ladonia; Lucy became the wife of George M. Evans and is now deceased; and Daniel was a boy at the time of his death. Mrs. Blakeney completed her education in a college at McMinnville, Tennessee, and her marriage occurred within a short time thereafter. In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Blakeney: James Palmer is a graduate of the law department of the great University of Michigan and was engaged in the practice of his profession in the City of Detroit, metropolis of Michigan, prior to entering the United States army. As a member of the regular army he was a military instructor in France during two years of the World war, after having been commissioned a first lieutenant at Fort Sheridan, Illi-

nois. He is now an instructor in training officers and men at Camp Benning, Georgia, as one of the 700 officers at that camp. Eva is the wife of J. Winston Ball, of Dallas, Texas, and they have one son, J. Winston, Jr. Ruth is the wife of Heber Henry, of Cleburne, and they have a winsome little daughter, Helen. Cora received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Texas and is now a popular teacher in the public schools of Cleburne. Marjorie is a member of the class of 1923 in the University of Texas.

ERASTUS F. WHITMORE. That the state of Texas still presents opportunities for the man without means but with sufficient enterprise to take advantage of them is one of the chief blessings derived from the record of the experiences of Erastus F. Whitmore, a farmer of the Garza locality of Denton County. Mr. Whitmore came to Texas a little more than twenty years ago. While the region that he chose for a home has since been highly developed and land prices have generally assumed a high level, there are other portions of the state where similar opportunities could be found today. Mr. Whitmore's achievements are those of the pioneer, though his residence within the state has been entirely within the modern era.

He was born in Howard County, Arkansas, January 27, 1858. His grandfather, Thomas Whitmore, moved to Arkansas from South Carolina before the Civil war, bringing his slave property with him, and lived out his life on an Arkansas farm. Thomas Whitmore married Miss Nancy Wessen. Their children were: Dr. Johnson Joshua, John, Reader, Curtis Edward, James, Joseph, Mrs. Lizzie Cypert and Mrs. Dollie Anderson. The first four sons were in the Confederate army, Dr. J. J. being a surgeon and for a time in Gen. Joe Shelby's command.

The father of Erastus Whitmore was Dr. Johnson Joshua Whitmore, who began the practice of his profession at the age of nineteen in Howard County and proved himself useful not only in his profession, but in citizenship in that county. He was a Mason and democrat. Dr. Whitmore who died in 1890 married in Howard County Miss Fannie McDonald and after her death her sister Amanda. By the first marriage there were two children, Erastus F. and Mollie, who is now the wife of John Props and lives at Broken Bow, Oklahoma. The children of the second marriage

were J. T. Whitmore, Mrs. Florence Wallace, Mrs. Jesse Hughes of Decatur, Texas, Claude, Nina, wife of Dr. Dildy of Arkansas, Harry and Jay Whitmore.

Erastus Whitmore spent all his early life in Howard County, Arkansas. He married there January 25, 1883, Rachel Carlile Williams. Her father, J. Lafayette Williams, was a native of South Carolina, living for a time at Spartanburg, and during the fifties moved to Arkansas and was with an Arkansas regiment in the Confederate Army. He married in South Carolina Miss Finny, and of that union one child, Elmore, is now living in Parker County, Texas. His second wife was Nancy Dillard, and her surviving children are: Mrs. Whitmore, who was born May 30, 1865; Mrs. Lizzie Brown of Arkansas; Lee, a farmer in Terry County, Texas; Mrs. Simmie Rigbee of Arkansas; Mrs. Ora Farley of Arkansas; and Earl. The father of these children died in 1903 at the age of seventy-seven, being survived by his widow who is now seventy-five.

It was in August, 1897, that Mr. Whitmore established his home in Denton County and in the vicinity of his present home near Garza. He arrived here, accompanied by his wife and five children, and his capital equipment consisted of a pair of ponies, \$4 in cash and four cows which he drove along from Arkansas. Under such conditions the ownership of a farm seemed far away. He and his wife and children began picking cotton in September after their arrival and in the meantime lived or camped in their wagon. By November they secured possession of a tenant house on Dr. Gilbert's farm, and by that time they had made enough money to provide them with some furniture and supplies for the winter, and had \$5 for their Christmas celebration. Mr. Whitmore farmed Dr. Gilbert's place for three years, accumulated cattle, more and better horse power, furnished his home, and had \$600 in cash and was out of debt. About that time he was approached to buy the farm he now owns, and with a \$400 payment and an agreement to pay the balance of the \$3,500 in six years the deal was closed and he took possession in Christmas week of 1900. Here he has continued his efforts, has cleared off the debts and has nothing beyond current financial obligations.

His farm is on Hickory Creek and he began with 246 acres. On it stood a modest house, a few acres had been broken, and hard work

made it possible to support a family from the soil. Mr. Whitmore has enlarged the home to six rooms, has erected two tenant houses, has 170 acres under cultivation and in grass, and has grown some splendid crops of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and melons besides cotton. His progress has been that of a mixed or diversified farmer and experience has made him an enthusiastic advocate of diversified agriculture with livestock. A deep well of the pure water this region is noted for has been drilled to a depth of 230 feet and a windmill furnishes the power to bring it to the surface and distribute it for domestic and stock purposes. One feature of the farm when he bought it was an old apple orchard. Its fruit enabled him to meet the payments when they came due, and having done so well with the old he set out a new orchard, though its returns were a disappointment as compared with the first. He also put out a grove of peaches, and was one of the first to plant the early Sheeler peach in the county. At times when there was a general scarcity of fruit he made some profit, though the development of the peach industry in Texas gradually cut off his market, and he made no effort to renew the trees as they died. His experience satisfies him, however, that the early peach will pay the grower in this section of Texas, while late fruit does not mature on account of the hot sun of the summer season. Among his horticultural efforts was the planting of pears and these brought good yields, though the trees are subject to disease, and the care involved probably offsets any profit that may be made from this fruit.

During his residence in the Garza community Mr. Whitmore has kept an active interest in rural education and has been a trustee of the Garza district where his children were educated. He was one of the subscribers to the fund for the erection of the Woodman Hall, and has helped support church and other organizations. He and his family are members of the Garza Congregation of the Methodist Church. He joined the Odd Fellows Lodge at Garza and has since transferred to the Lewisville Lodge.

Since coming to Texas Mr. Whitmore's children have grown up and all but one are established for themselves. The oldest, Johnson, a farmer near Garza, married Pearl Massey and has two children, Helen and Wanda. Fleetwood, the second son, a farmer on the old homestead, has two children, Boyce and

Eugenia. Rupert, a farmer near Garza, married Olio Ross, and their two children are Mary Louise and Elden. Nancy, the older of the two daughters, is the wife of G. Marvin Hennen of Garza, and has a son Lowell. Lucy, the other daughter, is the wife of Guy Littlefield of Austwell, Texas, and has a daughter. The youngest of the family and the only one born in Texas is Clinton, a high school student at Lewisville.

MARTIN PETER NELSON. Some of the noteworthy farm improvements and developments in the vicinity of Godley, Johnson County, resulted from the labor and enterprise of a thrifty Dane, Martin Peter Nelson, who came to this locality with only the experience and capital of a farmhand and with the characteristics that have always distinguished his people in farm husbandry, long since achieved a competency and a place of honor in the community.

He was born June 30, 1859, in the Province of Jutland, near where the great naval battle between the English and German navies was fought in the World war. His father, Martin Nelson, spent all his life as a laboring man on his farm in that locality. The mother was Annie Peterson, daughter of a farmer in that section of Denmark. She and her husband owned a little home of less than two acres, on which they grew potatoes, cabbage and fruit as a factor toward keeping and raising their family. The husband worked out all the time and the wife and children cared for the little home.

Martin Peter Nelson was the fourth of their children. He was hired out by his father when only eight years of age, and his earnings went into the family treasury. He has made his own living ever since that time. From six to eight he attended school, and became proficient in spelling, mathematics, reading and a fair penman. He began taking care of himself and spending his own wages at fourteen, and not long afterward decided that he would seek the better opportunities of the United States. He worked and saved to that end. His last year in Denmark his earnings totalled only \$34. Wages in that country have greatly advanced since then. For eight years he took care of the cattle owned by a widow, and much of that time he was studying a book on American affairs and conditions and thus acquired an insight very valuable to him after he reached this country. He has continued

the habit of reading ever since and enjoys a wide knowledge of American history and conditions.

When ready to come to the United States his capital was still small, but he purchased a cheap ticket, sailing from Hamburg, Germany, for New York, accompanying the wife of an acquaintance already in America. This friend was located at Joliet, Illinois, and to that city Mr. Nelson and his traveling companion proceeded. He had only 49 cents left when he arrived at Joliet, and this he paid for a "jumper," the price of which was 50 cents, though the merchant allowed him to take it for what he had. He immediately went to work on a farm eight miles south of Joliet at \$10 a month, and remained there ten months, earning \$100, after which his employer increased his wages to \$20 for the following ten months. He discovered that Martin was a good hand with the stock and did everything he was told, a valuable trait attained by his early training in his native land. His employment in Illinois ended with an illness of chills and fever and as soon as possible he started for the west.

Leaving Illinois Mr. Nelson traveled to Texas with a fellow Dane who had been in that state. They traveled together to Fort Worth, and there he found his first employment with a farmer west of Godley, at \$18 a month. He stayed there about fourteen months, and then with his Danish friend Olaf Peterson rented and farmed together four years. On separating Mr. Nelson came to the Godley locality, rented two years, and then bought a small farm. He acquired 235 acres in the black land belt for \$12.50 an acre. The first three years he rented the land out and worked for wages himself, but eventually took up its improvement and cultivation. By subsequent purchases he acquired 833 acres in a body, improved it with two sets of buildings, and his own was one of the best farm houses in the district. He had a big barn that seemed to testify to the thrifty care a Dane gives his stock. The last crop he made on this farm was in 1919, and in 1920 he sold out for \$75 an acre and retired with a gratifying reward for his thirty-eight years of experience and work in the community.

Mr. Nelson has never married. For several years he did all the work outside and inside his house, but for the most part lived with a tenant family and enjoyed the conveniences and comforts of a home. Soon after reaching the United States he applied for citizenship at

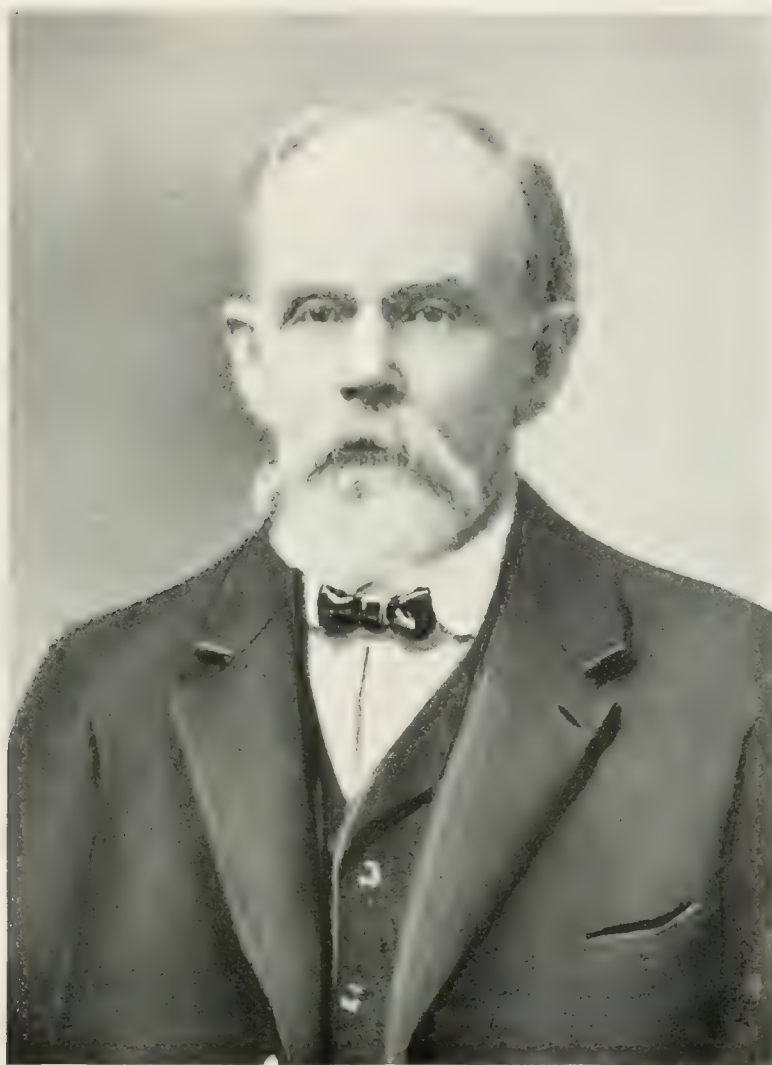
Joliet and completed the naturalization process there. He cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Cleveland in Texas, and has always voted the democratic ticket in national campaigns. His only official duty was as school trustee in the Eureka District for twenty-five years, but at all times he has been ready to support community enterprises. He was active in patriotic drives during the World war, and was one of the few men who bought the limit in baby bonds in his locality. He is one of the directors of the Citizens National Bank of Godley, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM J. McCROSKEY. In his comfortable home at Valley View, William J. McCroskey is enjoying a well earned retirement, and can look back upon forty-three years of residence in North Texas, most of that time having been spent in the toil and practical management of farming and stock raising, out of which in spite of many adverse conditions he achieved a prosperity sufficient for his declining years.

Mr. McCroskey, who is an ex-Confederate soldier, was born in Sullivan County, Tennessee, March 1, 1837. His grandfather, James McCroskey, was of Irish ancestry and spent his last years on a farm in what is now West Virginia. James McCroskey married a Miss Duff, and several of their descendants subsequently bore the Christian name of Duff.

Matthew McCroskey, father of the Valley View citizen, was born in Virginia, was a farmer and also a Methodist minister. He married Elizabeth Hickey, lived for many years in Tennessee, and in 1843 moved to Greene County, Missouri, and spent the rest of his life in the southwestern part of that state. His children were ten in number: Rachel, who married Benjamin Patterson; Jane, wife of Jo Merritt; Margaret, second wife of Jo Merritt; Martha, who married John McCroskey; William J., of Valley View; Mrs. Mary Barnes; Amanda, who died unmarried; Mrs. Ellen Glenn; Charlotte, who married Hamilton Doran; and Duff, who lives on the old farm in Missouri.

William J. McCroskey was six years of age when his parents moved to the vicinity of Springfield, Missouri. He grew up on a farm in that rugged district, and farming was the vocation which he took up when he became of age. The McCroskey home was within four miles of the battlefield of Wilson Creek, and



W. J. McCROSKEY

those at home could clearly hear the sounds of that battle. Soon afterwards William McCroskey entered the Confederate army. He was wounded in the fight at Corinth and taken prisoner, later paroled and sent to the hospital for wounded Confederates at Iuka, and after recovering he rejoined his command at Vicksburg. He was in service until the end of the war, and following that worked several months for wages as a farm hand in Illinois. Returning to Missouri he located in Saline County, and was a farmer in that rich and prosperous section of central Missouri until he came to Texas.

When he left Saline County in 1877 he had a family of wife and four children. They traveled with two wagons and teams and made the thousand mile journey without incident in about four weeks. Two other children were born after they came to Texas. Mr. McCroskey located five miles southeast of Valley View. His land comprised 280 acres, practically virgin soil, and it was the task of many years to develop it into a productive general farm. His first home contained only two rooms, and out of necessity this had to be sufficient until he had the money to build a better one. Mr. McCroskey was not a capitalist when he came to Texas, and he had to realize something from his labors every season in order to maintain his family. For three years he gave his time exclusively to the raising of grain. In later years he planted a limited crop of cotton. For his land he paid only five dollars an acre and added to his holdings until he had more than half a section. Forty years ago Cooke County was more of a stock region than a strictly farming country. Few of the farms were fenced and there was an almost unlimited range for livestock. Mr. McCroskey utilized some of this pasture for his modest ventures as a stock man and he was never in the business on an extensive scale, selling his surplus to local buyers. He and his neighbors took no pride in pure bred cattle, handling only the stock usually found in Texas at the time, inferior grades and scrubs. Mr. McCroskey diligently cultivated and occupied his farm for thirty years. He went through the ups and downs of markets, much of his wheat selling for less than a dollar a bushel, some of his cotton bringing four cents a pound, though at one time cotton was only three cents a pound.

While he has never been in politics or public affairs it is safe to say there is no more highly esteemed and substantial citizen of Cooke

County than Mr. McCroskey. He was for several years a trustee of his country school district and he and Mrs. McCroskey took an active part in the organization and maintenance of the Methodist Church in their community, and he served as a steward of the congregation.

It was in 1867, only a year or so after he left the army that Mr. McCroskey married Benanna Elliott. She was born and reared in Saline County, Missouri, daughter of Benjamin and Angeline Elliott. The oldest of their children is Duff D., now a resident of Vernon, Texas; Lena, wife of C. L. Miller of Cooke County; Charles, who lives at El Paso; Miss Vannie V. lives at Valley View; Walter is in Tom Green County, and Ethel, the youngest, is the wife of Charles Steadman, of Valley View.

BERT GIBBS. Some of the striking agricultural achievements in the Justin locality of Denton County, the possession of a high grade farm, and the prompt exercise of good influence in civic, church and local affairs have brought to Mr. Bert Gibbs the distinction of being one of the leading men of that community, where he has lived practically all his life. He represents a pioneer family of Denton County.

His father is Gilbert Gibbs, who was born near Odessa, Missouri, in 1848, grew up on a Missouri farm, had only such advantages as were afforded by an ordinary district school, and though too young to get into the army at the beginning of the Civil war he was enrolled as a Confederate soldier toward the end. It was about the time he attained his majority that he left Missouri to cast in his lot with Texas, and has been a resident of the Lone Star State for over half a century. He was the only member of his generation to come to Texas. For several years he lived in Dallas and Collin counties, married there, and in 1875 moved to Denton County and located about three miles east of the present site of Justin. Here he bought raw land, broke the sod, made a farm and home, and spent his active years. He was prosperous, and in time had accumulated about one thousand acres of land. When he was about sixty years old he retired and is now living at Mineral Wells. His work as a farmer was done chiefly as a grain and cattle raiser. He improved his cattle with registered blooded Shorthorn and his young stock he handles with such care as to win him a market almost equal to that

found for registered stock of the same strain. He is also a feeder and shipper of beef, and the Chicago and Kansas City markets knew him occasionally in this capacity.

In every way Gilbert Gibbs measured up to the duties and ideals of a thorough American citizen in Denton County. He sent his children after completing the work of the local schools to places of higher education, three of them attending the North Texas Normal College. He never sought an office, has voted as democrat, and while not a church member has supported with purse and influence the religious and moral standards. After coming to Texas he married Miss Belle Smith, who was born near McKinney and is eight years younger than her husband. Her children are: Eddie, wife of J. W. Hall, a farmer in the Justin locality; Bert; Homer and Sue, twins, the former living on the old Gibbs home place, and Sue is the wife of J. E. Blair, who also farms a portion of the Gibbs ranch.

Bert Gibbs was born May 13, 1878. He attended the Litsey School and spent two years in the Denton Normal, and then resumed his place on the farm and has found it profitable to follow for the most part the good example set by his father in agricultural methods. However, his chief stock is Hereford cattle, and for a number of years he has sent some beef to the market every season. He is cultivating 275 acres, chiefly in wheat. A few years ago he paid \$50 an acre for 155 acres, and one of his wheat crops brought him the returns that equalled fully two-thirds of the price he paid for the land. In Mr. Gibbs' experience the seasons have been invariably favorable for a crop of grain, and all the failures he has noted have been due to green bugs or hail. Mr. Gibbs endeavors to do his part as a member of the community, has served as a trustee of the Prairie Mound School for nearly twenty years, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church of Justin.

In Denton County he married Miss Gertrude Faught. Her father is John W. Faught, one of the prominent old time settlers of this section, has lived here since the seventies. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have six children: Walter Glen, John Howard, Rosabelle, Eunice, Catherine Sue and Gertrude Louise.

HON. LUCIAN WALTON PARRISH. Congressman from the Thirteenth Texas District. Mr.

Parrish has not only made his mark as one of the younger members of the House of Representatives, but has shown decided qualifications for handling the many important interests of his constituency during his residence in Washington. The Thirteenth District comprises the counties of Archer, Baylor, Clay, Cooke, Denton, Jack, Montague, Throckmorton, Wichita, Willbarger, Wise and Young. It is a great district with an enormous amount of wealth and industry based on ranching and oil production.

Mr. Parrish is a native of North Texas, born at Van Alstyne in Grayson County January 10, 1878. His parents, Jefferson C. and Mattie (Hanna) Parrish, now live at Dallas. His father was also born in Grayson County and in 1887 brought his family to the south part of Clay County.

Lucian Walton Parrish as a boy showed marked intellectual tendencies and qualifications for leadership. He is a man of thorough education, though most of his liberal training came after he was a young man. He grew up on a ranch, and by actual experience became acquainted with every phase of a Texas farm and ranch. He first attended a country school in the Joy vicinity, later attended the public schools at Bowie, and also the State Normal at Denton. Mr. Parrish was a student in the University of Texas for seven years, graduating in the Liberal Arts department with the degree B. A. in 1906. He received his master of arts and law degrees in 1909.

At the university he was distinguished not only for his scholarship but his leadership in student affairs. He was president of the Students' Association, was captain of the football team in 1906, and captain of the track team in 1903. University athletic circles recall his name as one of the greatest in the history of track and field events at Austin. At Atlanta, Georgia, in 1902, representing the university he won the southern championship for hammer throwing, and in 1904 at the World's Fair Exhibition Grounds in St. Louis won the southwestern championship for hammer throwing. For several years he held the southern and southwestern honors as a hammer thrower. He won other prizes with the discus and shotput. He was president of the Political and Economic Association of the University of Texas and president of the University Y. M. C. A. During the last year of his college career in 1909 he won the \$50

prize as the best individual debater, and in that year he was the university representative in the debate with the University of Missouri. A prominent university official has expressed the opinion that few men in the student body have ever exercised such a broad and commendable influence for good as Mr. Parrish.

As a young law graduate he located at Henrietta in 1909, and for ten years he was successfully associated in general practice with William Wantland. He retired from practice to take his seat in Congress. He was elected in 1918, and began his participation in the Sixty-sixth Congress in May, 1919. He was re-elected to the Sixty-seventh Congress in 1920.

Mr. Parrish was a member of the Committee on Accounts and the Committee on Mines and Mining in the Sixty-sixth Congress. As the production of oil comes under the latter heading he has been in position to render valuable services to his district which includes Wichita County, one of the richest oil producing counties in the world, and a number of other counties where development work is constantly in progress. Mr. Parrish knows the needs of oil districts through his own active participation in oil production. He was one of the organizers and attorneys for one of the first companies to drill successful wells in the famous Burkburnett field. Texas oil men in this section have reposed utmost confidence in Mr. Parrish as their congressional representative in the matters involved in the dispute between Texas and Oklahoma over jurisdiction in oil lands along the Red River boundary. He represented the operators in their contest for the exemption of the patented lands in this disputed area from direct operation by the Federal receiver. He also introduced a bill in Congress providing in the event that Oklahoma's claims for the land should be upheld in the courts the present holders would have early rights to file upon them from Oklahoma. Mr. Parrish is serving as a member of the Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads during the Sixty-seventh Congress. Mr. Parrish's home is in Henrietta. In 1912 he married Miss Gladys Edwards and their two children are Mary and Lucian W., Jr.

WILFORD HARRISON. It is quite possible that the ordinary person never pauses to reflect upon the important position the druggist in any community bears with relation to the people who come into his store. Belonging

to a profession as exacting in its requirements as that of a physician or dentist, and of much more importance, in that it serves the public health, than that of the lawyer, and requiring many of the moral attributes of the clergyman, the calling of pharmacy stands apart from all of the other learned professions in that the druggist has to be friend as well as dealer; advisor, oftentimes against his own interests, while acting as a merchant, and at all times affords accommodations never asked or accepted from the hands of any other class of business men. His hours are almost from sun to sun; his store is used for social purposes and for temporary hospital service. He is expected to sell stamps with the same courtesy and promptitude that he uses in filling a prescription, and to receive and deliver telephone messages as a matter of course, usually without compensation, and generally without common gratitude from those thus served. In fact the druggist is the man who is most imposed upon, and perhaps for that very reason is usually one of the best beloved in any community in which he renders his unending and accommodating service.

One of the druggists who is very close to the hearts of his customers at Wichita Falls is Wilford Harrison, one of the most reliable and carefully trained men of his calling in the southwest.

Wilford Harrison was born at Cooper, Delta County, Texas, in 1890, a son of Dr. C. M. Harrison, a prominent physician of Delta County. Mr. Harrison was educated in the Polytechnic College of Fort Worth and the College of Pharmacy of Fort Worth Medical College, and was graduated from the latter in 1910 with the degree of Registered Pharmacist. He has never been engaged in any other business but drugs, and has the widest and most practical experience in both the retail and wholesale features of the drug trade, and in addition has made the drug store business and the manifold service that it renders to a community a deep and thorough study for several years. As the result his store, which he operates under the name of the Wilford Harrison Drug Company, at Wichita Falls, is claimed by experts to be the finest in Texas, and one of the finest in the United States, and the people of Wichita Falls are proud of it and the enterprise of the man responsible for its establishment and continuance. This store is located in the heart of the business district, on Eighth Street, in the

American National Bank building. The fixtures of the store are made of genuine solid mahogany, inlaid with tulip wood. Everything about the store is of corresponding elegance. Every convenience and equipment for the transaction of business and rendering of the best possible service to the public for which this store has become justly famous has been installed. In it Mr. Harrison has achieved his life-long ambition, and has every reason to be proud of his establishment.

He has been a resident of Wichita Falls since 1910, at which time he went to work for E. S. Morris & Company, with which firm he remained for three years. He then went on the road for six years, representing the wholesale drug firm of H. W. Williams & Company of Fort Worth. On January 1, 1919, he bought the drug store owned by Mr. Morris, who had formerly employed him, and from it developed his present magnificent establishment. Realizing the necessity of concerted action on public matters, he joined the Chamber of Commerce, and is an active force in its workings. In fact Mr. Harrison is one of the energetic and enthusiastic young business men of the city, and one who is making a remarkable record in his undertakings.

REV. JAMES EDWARD MALONE. Fort Worth has recognized a distinctive debt to the good work and elevating influence of Father Malone, who since 1912 had been pastor of All Saints Catholic Church in North Fort Worth. He was much more than a pastor of his flock, his influence having strongly modified conditions both within and out of his parish. He had a large and prosperous church, a busy routine of duties, and at the same time lent his co-operation freely to many civic movements in North Fort Worth. It is in appreciation of this work that many in his own church, and non-Catholics as well always gratefully referred to him as "the mayor of the stock yards and North Fort Worth," a voluntary title that conveys more significance and power than many official titles conferred by popular will. Father Malone was thoroughly loyal to his home city, and his aid could be counted upon to promote every movement affecting the welfare of the citizens. His death, November 19, 1921, after a week's serious illness, was deeply deplored.

Father Malone accumulated many of the honors of the priesthood before coming to Fort Worth. He had the distinction of being the oldest active priest of the diocese of

Dallas. He was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, October 18, 1867, son of Thomas and Hannah Malone, who came to America from Ireland. Father Malone was educated in the parochial schools of Fall River, acquired his literary education in St. Francis College of Brooklyn from 1883 to 1888, graduating with the A. B. degree and with the highest honors as medalist. From 1888 to 1892 he was a student in St. Mary's Theological Seminary, and at Dallas on June 29, 1892, the responsibilities of priesthood were conferred upon him by Rt. Rev. Thomas Brennan, D.D.

For a brief time Father Malone served as Rector of Dallas Cathedral, but in 1893 was selected for peculiarly responsible and arduous duties as pastor of the Texas Panhandle. His parish was almost an empire, covering an area of thousands of square miles, with only one or two railroads, and some of the communities of Catholic people to whom he ministered were as widely separated as 400 miles. Father Malone did a highly constructive labor in the Panhandle district until 1897, when he was assigned new duties as manager of the Christian Press Association Publishing Company in New York City. He was there until 1901, and then returning to Texas was pastor of the church at Ennis until 1906 and the following six years at Forney, Texas. From Forney he came to Fort Worth in 1912. A school and residence has been built and All Saints Church remodeled during the time Father Malone was pastor. He was a member of Fort Worth Council, Knights of Columbus, and an active worker in the order.

R. E. SHEPHERD is cashier of the City National Bank of Commerce of Wichita Falls. He is one of the younger men in the financial affairs of the oil metropolis of Texas, but his undoubted financial abilities have won him a place as one of the leading officials of a great financial institution of the southwest and the confidence of his senior associates and the business public generally.

An article elsewhere published tells the story of the City National Bank of Commerce and the consolidation of the two older banks, the National Bank of Commerce and the City National Bank. It is interesting to note that Mr. Shepherd served as cashier in both of these institutions. He is about as old as Wichita Falls itself. He was born at Clay Center, Kansas, in 1883. When he was about six years of age his parents participated in the first great opening of Oklahoma Terri-



J. E. Malone

tory in 1889, settling on a farm near Kingfisher, where he spent part of his youth. Afterward the family lived in Kingfisher, where Mr. Shepherd attended school. His early career was one of limited opportunities, and he was twenty-five years of age before he was able to realize the first steps of progress in a banking career. He began as bookkeeper and janitor in a small country bank at Randlett, Oklahoma, in 1908. This bank had a capital of only \$10,000. It was a good training ground, however, and during the years he lived there Mr. Shepherd gained an all around knowledge of banking. He left Randlett in 1915 to come to the famous oil center of Burkburnett in Wichita County, where for nearly three years he was cashier of the Farmers State Bank. Then, in October, 1917, he moved to Wichita Falls, and for several months was cashier of the National Bank of Commerce. In January, 1918, he became assistant cashier of the City National Bank. With the merger of these two institutions in May, 1920, he was given the post of cashier. From bookkeeper of a \$10,000 bank to cashier and an executive officer of a bank of over \$20,000,000 of resources is a remarkable progress to have made in twelve years.

Mr. Shepherd served as chairman of the War Savings campaign in Wichita Falls throughout the two years of the war. He was also county manager for the Third Liberty Loan, was a leader in the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and United War Work campaigns, was treasurer of several patriotic bodies, and both personally and through his bank made use of every opportunity to uphold the patriotic record of the community.

Mr. Shepherd is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Golf and Country clubs, is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and is an active member of the First Christian Church and superintendent of its Sunday school. He married at Randlett, Oklahoma, in 1911, Miss Della Scott. Mrs. Shepherd was born in Iowa, but was reared in Missouri.

GEOFFREY W. SHAW. The men who have lived in Wichita Falls for some years and have built up solid business houses are entitled to the recent prosperity which has come to them by reason of the remarkable boom the bringing in of the Foster Farm well occasioned, and they are to be taken in earnest, for their interest here has deep roots, and is

not merely grounded on the excitement of the moment. One of these men who are entitled to be considered as old settlers of Wichita Falls is Geoffrey W. Shaw, one of the leading druggists of the place, who is conducting one of the most reliable drug stores.

Geoffrey W. Shaw was born at Arlington, Shelby County, Tennessee, in 1890, a son of H. P. and Eliza (Frazier) Shaw. When he was but a boy his parents moved, in 1899, to Wichita Falls, and he was educated in its grade and high schools and the University of Texas, being graduated from the latter in 1911 with the degree of Registered Pharmacist. Soon thereafter Mr. Shaw engaged in the drug business at Wichita Falls in partnership with H. T. Thornberry, conducting what has long been known as the Miller Drug Store at the northeast corner of Eighth Street and Ohio Avenue. Later on he transferred his interest in the Shaw-Chambers Drug Company, and in partnership with J. R. Chambers operated the store under the above name at the northwest corner of Ninth Street and Indiana Avenue. Although Mr. Chambers has retired the business is conducted under the old name, but is owned by Mr. Shaw and his brother, J. F. Shaw. In 1919 the store was moved to its present location on Seventh Street, between Ohio and Indiana avenues. Mr. Shaw has every reason to be proud of the unqualified support the people of Wichita Falls have given him in his undertakings, and he knows that it is proof not only of his business ability but also of his standing among his fellow citizens.

During the great war Mr. Shaw served the government for five months as a member of the Vocational Board at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas. He belongs to the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, the Retail Merchants Association, and fraternally is a member of the Masons and Elks. He was married to Miss Nell Bullock, of Wichita Falls.

MARSHALL GREENWOOD ROBERTSON has for a quarter of a century had his home and interests in the Rising Star community of Eastland County. A successful business man, he is best known through his long and faithful service as one of the Board of County Commissioners. He is a fine type of the public official, one conscientious and devoted to his duties and without any ambition beyond the promotion of the best interests of the county and its citizens.

Mr. Robertson was born in Searcy County, Arkansas, in 1859, son of James Franklin and Sallie (Jones) Robertson. His early life was spent on a farm in his native county, and he also lived there for several years of his early manhood. He was educated in Arkansas schools. When he first came to Texas in 1885 Mr. Robertson located in Wise County. Soon after the opening of the original Oklahoma Territory he moved to that country and was an Oklahoman for six years.

On his return to Texas he located in 1896 at Rising Star in the southeast corner of Eastland County. For ten years his business interests were on his farm four and a half miles north of Rising Star. After selling this farm he moved to town, but still has large property interests, including land in the Hilburn oil field north of Rising Star. A producing oil well was brought in there in 1921, and drilling is now a prominent feature of that section.

Mr. Robertson was elected County Commissioner to represent Precinct No. 3 in 1912. While he was out of office for one period of two years, otherwise his service on the county board has been continuous for the past nine years. He has won the highest commendations for his administration of this important trust. The county judge has spoken in the highest terms of his qualification and his complete devotion to the duties. An important responsibility of the board during the past two years has been the construction of a county-wide good roads system at a cost of four and a half million dollars. This is the largest single road building enterprise ever undertaken in Texas.

Mr. Robertson married Miss Alice Smith, a native of Georgia. Their two living children are J. F. Robertson and Mrs. Beryl R. Heath. J. F. Robertson, the son, is a prominent young business man of Rising Star, engaged in real estate and insurance. He was educated in the North Texas State Normal at Denton and the University of Chicago, and for several years was a teacher.

CLAUD P. CHASTAIN is one of the most highly honored and dignified names in Eastland County, where the family have lived for a quarter of a century. The founder of the family was the late Judge B. F. Chastain, and his son Claud is one of the prominent lawyers of Eastland and an active associate in the Chastain Oil Company.

Judge B. F. Chastain was born in Fannin County, Georgia, and served four years in the Confederate army. Coming to Texas in 1869, he located well out on the frontier in Erath County, and joined with the other pioneers of that section in acting as a volunteer local militia to keep away hostile Indians. The Chastain ranch in Erath County was a short distance west of Bluffdale. B. F. Chastain in addition to his duties as a farmer and stockman was also a Baptist minister, and became widely known throughout that region of Texas. In 1893 he moved with his family to Eastland and in 1896 was elected county judge. He served for two years in that office, during which time the present County Court House of Eastland was built. Judge Chastain sustained a high reputation as a public official, business man and citizen, and his death at Eastland in 1914 was greatly lamented. He married Nannie Morris, now deceased.

Claud P. Chastain was born at his father's country home in Erath County in 1871. He enjoyed a good home environment, had every encouragement to make the best of his opportunities, and partly through means supplied by his father and partly through his own earnings he acquired a liberal education, spending four years in Weatherford College under Professor Switzer and also attending Baylor University at Waco. Mr. Chastain was a teacher for several years in Parker County while he carried on his law studies.

Coming to Eastland in 1896, he was a student of law in the office of Scott & Brelsford about a year, and was admitted to the bar of Eastland, December 24, 1897. In the spring of 1898, he organized with Capt. Hiram Baker of Weatherford, Company G of the 4th Texas Volunteers, for service in the Spanish-American war. He took over thirty men from Eastland who joined that company, of which Mr. Chastain was Second Lieutenant. For seven years he was a law partner of Judge J. R. Frost at Eastland. Following that for about twelve years Mr. Chastain practiced his profession at Hamlin, county seat of Jones County, and during that time served a term as mayor of Hamlin. He returned to his old home in Eastland early in 1918, and has since resumed the general practice of his profession as a member of the law firm of Chastain, Judkins & Chastain. He was elected by the Eastland County Bar Association, Special District Judge of the 88th Judicial District. His brother and law associate, Oscar F. Chastain, was for eleven years a professor in the Agri-

cultural and Mechanical College of Texas, being appointed to that position during the administration of Governor Campbell.

Claud Chastain and his brother, with other members of the family, organized and are the owners of the Chastain Oil Company, engaged in developing oil production on lands that belonged to the estate of their father, Judge Chastain. These lands are in proven oil territory, adjoining present production, and constitute a very valuable property.

Claud Chastain married Miss Maude Harrison of Parker County. Her father was a prominent merchant at Millsap. The three children of their union are: Freda, Neal and Claud.

BEN D. DONNELL, president of the Times Publishing Company at Wichita Falls, Wichita County, is a young man whose ability and determined purpose have enabled him to "worry success" out of the newspaper business, the traditions of which augur against financial eminence, and incidentally he has been a vigorous and progressive force in connection with the development and advancement of the thriving city in which he maintains his home and in which he is editor and manager of the Wichita Times, one of the most vital and prosperous daily papers of this section of Texas.

Mr. Donnell was born at Greensburg, Indiana, on the 28th of May, 1881, and is a son of Luther and Elizabeth (Dobyns) Donnell, both of Scotch-Irish lineage. In the public schools of his native place Mr. Donnell continued his studies until his graduation from high school, and soon afterward he entered into practical fellowship with the newspaper business, his initial experience having been gained in connection with the Greensburg News, with which he identified himself soon after it was transformed from a weekly to a daily paper. He continued his alliance with journalism in the fine old Hoosier state until 1907, when he came to Texas, which year recorded his arrival in Wichita Falls, after a brief interval previously passed in San Angelo and Fort Worth. Soon after his arrival in Wichita Falls he aided in the issuing of the first daily edition of the Times which theretofore had been a weekly paper. In this field he found the opportunities for effective work and successful achievement in connection with newspaper publishing, and he was soon made city editor of the Wichita Daily Times. With the exception of a brief interim he has con-

tinued his association with the Times during the intervening years, and he has been a resourceful factor in making this one of the most influential papers in this section of the state, the same having a large and constantly expanding circulation and being of metropolitan standard alike in the publishing plant, advertising support and editorial and news service, the Times having full Associated Press service and being a leader in the province of display and classified advertising in the local field. Mr. Donnell is not only editor in chief and general manager of the Times, which is an evening paper, but is also, as may be inferred, a large stockholder in the Times Publishing Company, of which he is the president. He is a zealous and valued member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, in which he is serving as a member of the business council, and he holds membership also in the Rotary Club, Wichita Club and the Rod & Gun Club, besides which he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Bonnell married Miss Mathilda Emilie Christensen, daughter of J. V. C. T. Christensen, president of the Wichita Foundry & Machine Company, and the five children of this union are: Mary Elizabeth, Mathilda, Emilie, William Luther, Ben, Jr., and Jennie June.

ROBERT H. HOLLINGER. In a progressive community like Wichita Falls personal enterprise and energy count more toward success than actual capital. An interesting illustration of this is afforded by the career of Robert H. Hollinger.

Mr. Hollinger was born in Vicksburg Mississippi, May 2, 1887, a son of H. M. Hollinger. When he was an infant his parents came to Texas and lived at Cleburne, Weatherford and Fort Worth. Most of his boyhood was spent at Cleburne, where he attended the public schools.

Robert H. Hollinger has been a resident of Wichita Falls since 1911. He was a salaried worker and wage earner, and for seven years the net results were chiefly experience. Without any capital whatever on August 31, 1918, he went into business for himself. His energy, enthusiasm and ability soon gained recognition in business affairs, and before the end of two years he had gained a substantial business, housed in his own building, a handsome and commodious structure of brick at

807 Ninth Street. It was erected for his special purposes and is known as the Hollinger building. Mr. Hollinger handles office supplies, office equipments and general stationery, and has a modern establishment greatly needed in the oil metropolis of North Texas. He moved into his new building April 1, 1920.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club, and socially is a member of the Wichita Club and Elks. He married Miss Olyen Bryant, of Vernon, Texas.

BART MYNATT. Efficiency of performance in every sphere of his duties combined with a high degree of personal popularity are the outstanding characteristics of Bart Mynatt as a citizen of Fort Worth. Mr. Mynatt is now in his second term as county clerk of Tarrant County and has lived in this part of Texas nearly all his life.

He was born in Calhoun County, Alabama, February 20, 1885, son of William and Bethney (Ingram) Mynatt. His parents were also natives of Alabama, and in 1894 moved to Texas. The father died in 1913 and the mother in 1919 and all of their seven children grew to mature years.

Youngest in the family Bart Mynatt was nine years old when brought to Texas and he finished his education in the common schools. On leaving home he took up the work of railroad accountant and for about ten years was in the service of the Rock Island Company in Texas. Mr. Mynatt was elected to the office of county clerk in 1918 and re-elected in 1920, and in both campaigns lead his ticket by a large majority. Since early youth he has taken a prominent part in the local democracy and has given willingly of his time to the promotion of important public and civic movements.

Mr. Mynatt, who is unmarried, is a member of the Knights of Pythias Order in all the ranks, and is a life member of Fort Worth Lodge No. 124 of the Elks. He was the eighteenth member to acquire a life membership. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Lions Club, and the Kiwanis Club.

ROY F. CALVERT. Vigilant and resourceful, and fortified by marked technical and initiative ability, this representative young business man of Wichita Falls has here achieved unequivocal success in a field of enterprise in which he has encountered vigorous and formidable opposition, and he is today one of the substantial and representative dealers in oil

well supplies in this important center of oil industry in Northern Texas. He is likewise a successful oil producer in this district, and is by profession a mechanical and electrical engineer.

Mr. Calvert was born in the town of North Bloomfield, New York, on the 17th of July, 1888, and there he received his early education in the public schools. In 1910 he was graduated from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Virginia, from which he received at that time the degree of Mechanical Engineer. After leaving this institution Mr. Calvert became associated with his brother, Ray Calvert, in establishing at Poughkeepsie, New York, a business as consulting engineers. The following year he went to Rochester, where he engaged in repairing and remodeling turbine wheels and selling the same. He was thus engaged about two years, and he then became associated, as an engineer, with the Empire Gas & Fuel Company, with headquarters at Eldorado, Kansas. He continued his connection with this company about five years, and in the latter part of 1918 he came to Wichita Falls, the metropolis of the great oil region of Northwestern Texas, and here established himself in business as a dealer in oil well supplies. He is a vigorous factor in connection with the oil industry in this section of Texas, gives attention to operating oil land leases and to independent oil productive enterprise, in each of which fields likewise he is meeting with exceptional success. Mr. Calvert is an active and loyal member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Cosmopolitan Club of his alma mater, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, also of the University Club and Kiwanis Club.

He married Miss Catherine B. Duff, a representative of an honored and influential family of the state of Kansas, and they have every reason to be proud of their three sturdy and winsome little daughters, Julia Mae, Virginia Lee and Helen Lucile.

JOHN W. BRADLEY is the type of merchant whose abilities and resources grow and expand with the increase of his opportunities. He has been identified with the two leading cities of the Texas Northwest. In both cases he went to comparatively small towns, saw them grow into large cities, and his own prestige as a merchant and business leader rose in proportion.



Bart Wynnatt.

Mr. Bradley came to Wichita Falls twelve years ago and is owner of the North Texas Furniture Company. He was born at Rochester, Minnesota, in 1875. He grew up in that northwestern state, was educated in the Minnesota public schools, and was about seventeen years of age when he came to Texas and located at Fort Worth in 1892. Fort Worth then and for several successive years suffered a lull in development, and only the most enthusiastic could foresee the growth and achievements that followed within a decade or more. Fort Worth had only about 12,000 population. Mr. Bradley for three years was employed by a machinery company. He then entered the business of a noted furniture house, Fakes & Company, long known as Texas' leading establishment of that kind. He possessed the ability and energy to take advantage of the splendid training afforded by his connection with the firm, and by successive promotions eventually became secretary of the company.

Then, with a desire to establish himself independently, Mr. Bradley came to Wichita Falls in 1908. Again he started in with a town that had less than 10,000 population, but after twelve years he is head of a business occupying a commanding place in a city of more than 50,000. His first store was established on a modest scale, and it has been his task to keep the business growing in proportion to the city and surrounding territory. In October, 1919, the North Texas Furniture Company occupied its present splendid quarters at the corner of Ninth and Scott streets, on two floors of a building 100x100 feet, giving it facilities such as only furniture stores of the highest class enjoy. Mr. Bradley has built this business strictly upon honor, and both with the public and with the financial and commercial world the North Texas Furniture Company enjoys the highest rating. Its volume of business in 1919 was in excess of \$300,000, and those figures will be greatly exceeded in 1920.

A busy merchant, Mr. Bradley has always kept in close touch with the best interests of his community. He served as alderman four years under the administration of the late Dr. Bell, and at the death of Dr. Bell served for a short time as mayor, until a successor was elected. Later he served two years as alderman under the administration of A. H. Britton.

Mr. Bradley is a member and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the First Christian

Church. He was one of the men chiefly instrumental early in 1920 in organizing the Men's Bible Class, which before the year was out enrolled many of the prominent business men of the city, and this class is said to be the largest of its kind in Northwest Texas. The class was organized primarily with a view to furthering the work of the church and enabling the members to take a more active part in church and Sunday school, and there have also been some notable social features connected with the program. Mr. Bradley is leader of the class and has found this work one of his most congenial associations. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and Shriner, a member of the Elks and Odd Fellows, and is identified with the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. Mr. Bradley married Miss Hattie Butts, of Fort Worth. They have two children: John W., Jr., born in 1903, now a student in the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth; and Harriet Mead, born in 1910.

LESLIE HUMPHREY, former district attorney of the Thirtieth Judicial District, is a member of the Wichita Falls law firm of Bullington, Bonne, Humphrey & Hoffman, a membership and connection that of itself represents a high degree of achievement in the profession. This is one of the strongest law firms in the state, enjoys a very extensive general and special practice, and represents many of the leading interests of Wichita Falls and the great industrial section surrounding that city.

As a lawyer and citizen Mr. Humphrey does honor to the Northwest Texas country where he was born and reared. His birth occurred in 1884 at the historic town of Mobeetie in Wheeler County and the scenes upon which he first opened his eyes were one vast expanse of cattle range. His parents were T. B. and Mary (Triplett) Humphrey. His father, a native of Kentucky, came to the Texas Panhandle in 1883 and allied himself with the nucleus of settlement at that time, Mobeetie, then the court town of practically the entire Panhandle country. He taught one of the pioneer schools at Mobeetie, but subsequently entered the cattle business, and was identified with that primary industry in the Panhandle country the rest of his life. He died in 1919.

Though the environment of his youth was largely a stockman's paradise, Leslie Humphrey was given a thorough preparatory educa-

tion, completed his literary training in the University of Texas, and also studied law there. He was graduated LL.B. in 1909, and began professional practice at Henrietta. He came from Henrietta to Wichita Falls in 1914, while district attorney. He served as district attorney of the Thirtieth Judicial District from 1913 to 1918, and soon afterward joined the law firm above noted.

In addition to his busy professional practice Mr. Humphrey is one of the directors of the City National Bank of Commerce, one of the greatest banks in the South, possessing over \$22,000,000 of resources. He is also interested in oil production in Wichita County, and has considerable city and country real estate. He is a member of some of the influential local organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Humphrey married Miss Lucy Hamilton, of Chico, Wise County, Texas. They have one son, born in June, 1914.

WILLIAM JESSE BOAZ. The late William Jesse Boaz was a man who was very well-known throughout north Texas and was recognized as a citizen who stood for the highest ideals in business practice, and was prominently connected with some of the leading financial and commercial ventures of Fort Worth. In every undertaking he entered Mr. Boaz put his heart and soul into its development and his success did not lose for him the appreciation and respect of his fellow citizens, by whom he is still remembered with enthusiasm and affection.

William Jesse Boaz was born in Hickman County, Kentucky, August 26, 1840, a son of Samuel and Agnes (Freeman) Boaz, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. They had five sons and two daughters, and of them all William Jesse was the fourth child. He was reared in his native county and attended a school held in a log schoolhouse. In 1860 he came to Texas and located at Birdville, Tarrant County, where he was engaged in the cattle business, but his venture was interrupted by the outbreak of the war between the North and the South, and he enlisted in the Confederate army and was made sergeant and then lieutenant, and was for a time in command of his company, and served about three years, during which time he was wounded. After the close of the war he returned to Birdville and was a clerk in a store until he was able to accumulate a little money

with which he went into business for himself.

On August 22, 1868, Mr. Boaz was married to Mary Bell Anderson and in the succeeding January, moved with his bride to Fort Worth and opened up a mercantile establishment. As time progressed he so gained the confidence of the people of Fort Worth that he was urged to go into the banking business and in time became president of the California & Texas Bank, which office he held until he sold his interests in it and became connected with the Traders National Bank, of which he was also made president, and he also served as president of the American National Bank. In the meanwhile he was acquiring other interests and so found it impossible to continue to discharge the duties pertaining to the bank presidencies, and so resigned from them. From then on until his demise he occupied himself with his extensive real estate operations, and was one of the heaviest landowners in Tarrant County. Mr. Boaz was very active in public affairs and did much to advance the interests of Fort Worth. While he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he was very generous in his donations to other religious organizations and contributed liberally to the building funds for many churches, for he believed in their influence on the community, and wanted to extend their good work. He was the first man who reduced the rate of interest at Fort Worth to ten percent, the regular rate when he set about this movement being three percent per month. Mr. Boaz was also much interested in the development of public schools, and did all in his power to secure excellent teachers and erect comfortable schoolhouses not only at Fort Worth, but throughout the county.

The death of this excellent man and good citizen took place December 14, 1916, and the whole city mourned his loss. He was the father of four sons and two daughters, namely: Mary Ola, who is the wife of L. B. Comer of Fort Worth; and Samuel D., who lives at Houston; and Clement A., Wallace P., Ernest O., all of whom reside at Fort Worth; and Jessie Agnes, who is the wife of C. C. Gumm of Fort Worth. Mrs. Boaz' grandfather on her mother's side, Maj. John B. Dickson, was an officer in the war of 1812, under General Jackson, and one of the early merchants of Fort Worth.

JOHN CLEMENS PHELAN, president of the Independence Mining Company of Phelan in Bastrop County, has his home at Phelan and



W. J. Boaz

many of his family and social interests in that city.

Mr. Phelan, who was the pioneer to introduce lignite as a fuel for industrial purposes in Texas, was born in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, July 1, 1860, a son of Patrick and Ophelia (Eseneault) Phelan. He was liberally educated in the Jesuit College at New Orleans, and came to Texas as a young man, in 1884. For some years he was interested in the Martin-Brown Company, wholesale dry goods, but gained his first real distinction in business affairs when he organized the Hunter-Phelan Savings and Trust Company. This was the first institution in the state of Texas doing a general trust business and the first to introduce the savings bank account in the state. Mr. Phelan is widely known for this fact and other reasons in banking circles, and is credited with having been one of the chief forces in placing upon the statutes the present Texas law providing for the incorporation of banking, insurance and guaranty companies.

Mr. Phelan has been a capitalist and financier with a high vision of responsibility, and it was this spirit as well as the hope of profit that prompted him to educate the public as to the advantages and economies of lignite coal as an industrial fuel. He took the lead in opening the lignite coal deposits in Bastrop County, and the Independence Mining Company of Phelan is one of the largest organizations in the southwest producing and distributing lignite coal. Through a campaign of education carried on by the company and Mr. Phelan personally lignite is now widely used for stationary steam plants, gas making and domestic purposes.

At Fort Worth November 23, 1892, Mr. Phelan married Miss Maude Lee Hunter. Their two children are Hunter Clemens and Janet W. Phelan. Mr. Phelan is a life member of Fort Worth Lodge No. 148, A. F. and A. M., is affiliated with Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Dallas, and in politics is a republican.

GEORGE E. WEBB was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, June 26th, 1859, a son of Major Moses F. Webb and Mrs. Sarah E. R. Webb. He spent his early years in New Brunswick, afterward moving to Brooklyn, New York, in which latter city he was educated in the public schools, graduating from Public School No. 11 in the city of Brooklyn in June, 1874.

His business life was commenced in Wall Street on January 1, 1875, and he was engaged until November, 1884, in dealing in "commercial paper." At that time he left New York, coming to Texas to make his home, having theretofore visited Texas and made some examination into its possibilities from a health and business standpoint. In 1884 he came to Tom Green County, and has resided in that county and in San Angelo since that time. In 1886 he was cashier of the Concho National Bank of San Angelo for several months, and in 1888 was cashier of the San Angelo National Bank for a short time. In September, 1889, he re-entered the Concho National Bank, now the First National Bank, as cashier, and has been connected with the First National Bank as cashier or president continuously since 1889, having been president of the bank since 1896. He is the largest shareholder in the bank. He is also identified with many other organizations in San Angelo, particularly the San Angelo Ice & Power Company, of which he has been president since 1898, and the West Texas Building Association, of which organization he has been treasurer and director since 1894.

In November, 1884, he was married to Miss Lena B. Flanders in New Jersey, then moving to Texas. Mrs. Webb died in October, 1908, leaving four children: Clarence R. Webb, Marguerite E. Webb, Lyndon F. Webb and Helen K. Webb. He was married in July, 1910, to Miss Hanna Yerkes Flanders, of New Jersey, who died in June, 1913. In April, 1916, he married Miss Ella Scott Fisher of San Angelo, Texas, formerly of Galveston.

Mr. Webb has been identified with every public enterprise for the betterment or improvement of conditions not only in his own vicinity but throughout the state. He was one of the commissioners from Texas for the St. Louis exposition and although he lived at a great distance from headquarters he was prompt in his attendance at every call, liberal in his contributions and active in securing subscription for carrying on the work from his friends and neighbors.

RICHARD F. BURGESS, son of William H and Bettie Rust Burgess, was born at Seguin, Texas, on the seventh day of January, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Seguin and attended one year at the A. & M. College of Texas. He read law, first in the office of J. D. Guinn, at New Braunfels, and

afterward in the office of his brother at El Paso, and was admitted to the bar at El Paso in 1894, where he has since practiced his profession.

Mr. Burges was city attorney of El Paso during the administration of the late Captain Charles Davis, under which administration was inaugurated the policy of municipal improvement which has characterized that city. While serving in that capacity he wrote the charter establishing the commission form of government for the city. In 1908 Mr. Burges was appointed by Governor Campbell to represent Texas at the White House Conference of Governors, convened by President Roosevelt. He has been for many years an active leader in the conservation movement, and was president of the International Irrigation Congress in 1915-16. With the late Felix Martinez, he organized and directed the movement which resulted in the great Elephant Butte Irrigation project on the Rio Grande.

Mr. Burges was a member of the House of Representatives in the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Legislatures. He was the author of or instrumental in passing the Texas Irrigation Code, the Royalty Mining Law, the Forestry Law, the Married Woman's property Act, the Compulsory Education Act, and he actively supported amendments to the State Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women. When the United States entered the World war in 1917 Mr. Burges raised a company of infantry at El Paso, which served throughout the campaign in France as Company A of the One Hundred and Forty-first Infantry, Thirty-sixth Division, A. E. F.

The splendid young manhood of the southwest responded to Captain Burges' call for volunteers, and twenty-seven of the young men who enlisted with Captain Burges received commissions before the armistice was signed, and many others received distinctions and promotions in various branches of the service, a record probably not surpassed by any other company.

Captain Burges received his military training immediately under Major Ed. Hutchings, and when that gallant young officer was killed at the head of his troops, on the 8th of October, at Medeah Farm, Captain Burges succeeded to the command of his battalion and was promoted major. For his services on that day Major Burges was awarded the Croix de Guerre by Marshal Petain.

Major Burges is an enthusiast on the his-

tory and development of Texas, and his library is rich in rare Texas material. He married in 1898 Miss Ethel Petrie Shelton, daughter of E. A. and Harriet Hobson Shelton, of El Paso. One child, Jane Rust, was born of this marriage. Mrs. Burges died in 1912.

UBERT D. EZELL, M.D. A physician and surgeon whose capable work has made him known over an extensive region of western Texas, chiefly Johnson and Bosque counties. Dr. Ezell represents a family of physicians, and is now an honored resident of Cleburne.

He was born at Austin, Texas, January 5, 1867. He is of French ancestry. His great-grandfather, Jeremiah Ezell, was born in France, and founded the name in this country. The grandfather of Dr. Ezell of Cleburne was Dr. Ubert Ezell, who was born in Davidson County, Tennessee, December 8, 1809. He graduated in medicine at New Orleans in the institution that later became Tulane University. He practiced medicine at Nashville until 1861, when he came to Texas and joined his son at Austin and died there in 1871. Dr. Ubert Ezell married Isabella Marshall, who was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, September 9, 1811, and died at Austin about 1900. They reared eight children, four of whom are still living: John, who was a Confederate soldier, has been a contractor and carpenter in business and is still living at Austin; Jane, wife of David McFarland, a resident of Austin; Mary Culistine, wife of Pike McFarland of San Antonio; and David of Amarillo, Texas.

The father of the Cleburne physician was Coriolanus Ezell, who was born about five miles northeast of Nashville, Tennessee, but in early childhood the family moved to Nashville where he grew up and served an old time apprenticeship to the trade of wheelwright. That trade he made his lifelong occupation. In 1849 he started for Texas, coming from Nashville, and he and his wife spent several months in Arkansas on the way and thence proceeded on horseback in company with a friend. When they reached Indian Territory the friend decided to return home and the Ezells went on alone. They came in contact with the Comanche Indians, but found them friendly and considerate. At San Antonio Coriolanus Ezell was employed at his trade for about five years, and then settled permanently at Austin. At Austin he made a specialty of baby buggies, and probably made the



U. D. Ezell M.D.

first of these vehicles in the state. This he found more profitable than making horse vehicles. He was still active in his work when he died in November, 1871, at the age of forty-nine. His life was spent quietly and without the honors of public office, though he saw some service as a Confederate soldier under Captain Carrington on the border. Most of his fighting was with Mexicans and outlaws, and he was in the state all the time except one incursion into Louisiana, where his command came in contact with Federal troops. He was very industrious, thought little of affairs other than his own and his family and their spiritual welfare, was devout, a close reader of the Scriptures, and his old Bible is a prized possession of Dr. Ezell.

Coriolanus Ezell married Martha Robinson, who was born in LaCade County, Missouri, February 27, 1850, her parents being natives of Tennessee. By her first marriage her two children were Dr. U. D. and Mary Culistine, who died at Amarillo, the wife of Ed Orbison, leaving a son, Curtis Orbison. Martha Ezell married for her second husband, M. B. Pogue, and the eight daughters and son of that union now live at different points in Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arizona. Mrs. Martha Pogue died March 18, 1917, at Cleburne. Her mother was a Hardeman, a cousin of Tine, Gotch and Dr. Black Hardeman, old time and prominent Texans, after one of whom a county of the state was named.

In December, 1871, Mrs. Coriolanus Ezell moved to Bosque County to be near her people. Ubert D. Ezell was then four years of age and he grew up on the Ezell farm and attended a little country school house on his mother's land. At the age of seventeen he graduated from Add-Ran College at Thorp Spring. This was followed by an experience of two summers and one winter on the range as cowboy, an occupation that gave him the money to pursue his medical education. He was employed by the Kit Carter Cattle Company, the headquarters of which were in Palo Pinto County, but his work as a range man covered a wide extent of the plains. Dr. Ezell entered Tulane University Medical School, where his grandfather had finished his course. He graduated June 3, 1889, and had previously practiced to some extent on a district certificate. He began his real career as a physician and surgeon at Kimball in Bosque County, and continued the arduous work of his calling there thirty-four years. On leaving Kimball he removed to Cleburne. During his

residence in Bosque County he carried on in connection with his professional duties stock farming, and was a successful breeder and handler of registered saddle horses of the Blue Bull and later the Hall strain. Dr. Ezell never participated in county politics, but has always voted as a democrat.

At Kimball, July 1, 1890, Dr. Ezell married Miss Ada James, who was born at Meridian, Texas, daughter of John and Ara (Bateman) James, her father a native of Missouri and her mother of Tennessee. Mrs. Ezell's maternal grandfather was a physician. Of the three children in the James family the oldest was Fred James, now deceased; Mrs. Ezell is the second, and her sister Annie is Mrs. Jo Boggs of Cleburne.

Of the four children of Dr. and Mrs. Ezell the oldest is Dr. Coriolanus V., who graduated from the Cleburne High School, is a medical graduate of Vanderbilt University, and is now actively associated in practice with his father at Cleburne. He married Catherine Winstead. The second of the family is Leslie Muton, a resident of Cleburne, and formerly connected with the Santa Fe Railway Company. The two younger children are Marcileta, who finished her education in the Meridian High School, and James Marshall.

L. G. GILBERT. Among successful men of Fort Worth the story of L. G. Gilbert is an illuminating experience of a foreign born American who discovered his opportunities in small things that are usually overlooked and by making every year count toward larger achievement has in time built up what is recognized as one of the largest and most complete department stores in Northern Texas.

Mr. Gilbert was born in Russian Poland, August 15, 1864. He lived there until he was about twenty-one years of age. He had the normal educational advantages of that country and also had some training in business. In 1887 he was conscripted for service in the army of the Czar. His service was of twenty-four hours' duration, since he managed to escape at the end of that time and got across the boundary and came to America. He landed at Boston and thence took the train for New York. He was in New York about six months, and the first \$5 he earned in this country was made by shoveling snow on the streets of New York. The rest of the time he worked for \$3 a week. With a few dollars saved he went south to Augusta, Georgia,

where he outfitted himself with a pack of goods and started peddling over the country. After four years as an itinerant merchant he set up a little store at Lafayette, Alabama, and two years later, in 1892, arrived at Fort Worth.

Only a few of the old timers will recall Mr. Gilbert's first establishment in Fort Worth. It was at the corner of Fourteenth and Main, a little shanty building which he rented for \$30 a month. There was sufficient room to display his modest stock of merchandise, and he did much of the work himself, relying on the service of one clerk, whom he paid \$30 a month. In January, 1893, Mr. Gilbert married Yetta Levy, of Fort Worth. In April following his marriage he moved his business to a new brick building at 1308 Main Street. For four years he and Mrs. Gilbert lived in the rear of the store, one reason being that he did not have enough merchandise to fill up all the store space. His next move was into the one-story building known as the Queen Theatre, and by that time his capital enabled him to completely equip this store with merchandise. There he had a fifty-foot frontage. This was the site of the Gilbert store for five years, and he then returned to the corner of Fourteenth and Main, opposite the site of the little shanty store, where he began his Fort Worth business career. Here he had a two-story building, with a fifty-foot frontage. From there he made his final move to his present location at the corner of Third and Houston streets. On that site he opened a stock of dry goods in a two-story building with a fifty-foot frontage. Three years later he took over an additional store space, running through to Main Street, two stores and with twenty-five-foot frontage on Main. The latest addition to the Gilbert store was made in the spring of 1920, when the fifty-foot frontage on Main Street adjoining the Westbrook Hotel was acquired. This gives Mr. Gilbert an aggregate frontage of 125 feet on two floors, reaching from Houston to Main street. This is now a general department store, employing a force of 125 people, and doing a business of more than \$1,000,000 a year.

Mr. Gilbert's three sons, David, Julius and Sidney, are all department managers in the business, David having charge of the shoes, Julius, of the clothing, and Sidney, the women's ready-to-wear department. Of his two daughters Reba is the wife of Charles Swartz-

burg who conducts a women's ready-to-wear store known as the Fashion Shop at 611 Houston street and another at 909½ Houston Street. Miss Ruth has finished school and one son, Sol Mitchell, is still in school.

Besides his large mercantile enterprise Mr. Gilbert has invested heavily in Fort Worth realty, his property including a business corner, seventy-five feet frontage, on Main and Third streets, opposite his store, his beautiful home at 308 South Adams Street, and other valuable residence property. He is one of the quiet and efficient business men of Fort Worth and has won a high standing and esteem as a citizen through his admirable quality of paying the closest and strictest attention to his business. Mr. Gilbert in 1920 returned to his native land, partly as a recreation but primarily to look up his relatives there. When he returned to America he brought with him seven nieces and nephews, and in the war impoverished section of Russian Poland he was also instrumental in the distribution of about \$10,000, much of it supplied from his own means.

WILLIAM BOHNING. Several communities in north and west Texas including Fort Worth were impressed by the influential activities of William Bohning as a banker, business man and citizen.

He was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, was a graduate of the University of Cincinnati, and was educated for a physician. After practicing a few years in Cincinnati he came to Texas in 1890 and in this state his genius was exemplified as a banker and merchant. In Fort Worth where he lived and where he died in 1912 and was buried at the age of forty-nine, he was vice-president of the Western National Bank. He was president of several other banking institutions in Texas and was also in the lumber business. He was a Knight Templar Mason.

June 28, 1893, he married Emma Garrett. Mrs. Bohning lives at Fort Worth, her home being at 2226 Hemphill Avenue. She is the mother of a son and daughter. The son, Garrett, is a business man at Ranger, Texas, where his father had some important interests before his death. The daughter, Beth, is a student at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, class of 1922.

JOHN W. FAUGHT came to Denton County in 1878, and his subsequent career is a record of interesting experience and achievement,



Mr Bohning

marking him as one of the real leaders and effective citizens in the Justin locality, where he and his family reside today.

Mr. Faught was born in Giles County, Tennessee, January 10, 1854, son of Pleasant Miller and Margaret (Locke) Faught, and grandson of Wiley and Betsy Ann (Wood) Faught. His grandfather was a Tennessee farmer and both the parents were natives of Giles County and spent their lives as farmers. The children of Wiley Faught and wife were Joseph, Isom, Moses, Levi, Jack, Wiley, James and Pleasant M. and the daughters were Mrs. Fannie Inman, Mrs. Sallie Tennis and Rebecca Inman.

Pleasant Miller Faught and wife also came to Texas and are buried at Prairie Mound Church in Denton County. Their children were John Wesley; William Allison a farmer of Denton County; Thomas J., who is buried at Prairie Mound; Turner B. of Justin; and Ida, wife of W. M. Cannon of Denton.

In Obion County, Tennessee, January 10, 1875, John W. Faught, who at that date was just twenty-one years of age, celebrated his birthday by his marriage with Miss Etta Jarrell, who was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, January 23, 1858. Her father, Edward Jarrell, was both a farmer and physician, and he and his wife are now at rest in the cemetery at Prairie Mound Church in Denton County.

It was about two years after his marriage that Mr. Faught left Obion County and started for Texas, accompanied by his wife and child. They traveled by train to Fort Worth, and a wagon brought them from Fort Worth to Argyle in Denton County. Mr. Faught possessed a small amount of cash capital to sustain him while getting established in a new country. Some other equipment he brought with him comprised a little bedding and a sewing machine. His first home was on a rented farm on Dry Fork of Denton Creek about three miles southwest of Denton. He bought the team and tools and the seed needed to make his first crop and also the supplies for his household, also two or three cows, and expended the modest sum of \$55 for household furniture. The following year he bought land now included in his homestead farm in the locality of Justin. This land had no improvements beyond a few rods of fence, and he was the first to break the sod and put up all the buildings. His first residence was a box house, the main part being sixteen feet square with a side room

ten feet wide. While this was being constructed a smokehouse previously erected furnished kitchen quarters and the living room was the barn. The little house briefly mentioned served the family for practically twenty-two years until it was absorbed by the new and commodious rural home in 1900.

Mr. Faught's first land purchase was seventy acres at \$6 an acre, and he paid cash for it, having only 35 cents left after the transaction. As a farmer he became a grain and cattle raiser, also promoted his livestock interests, and through the profits of prosperous years he invested in more land and better improvements. His farm today comprises 275 acres, of level ground, ideally situated in every way. From the planting of his hands the buildings are surrounded by shrubbery and forest trees that transform the general appearance and add greatly to the value and comfort. The commodious home which he erected in 1900 is two stories and contains thirteen rooms, and is one of the most attractive residences on the Fort Worth, Elizabethtown and Denton road.

Farming has not been Mr. Faught's only business interest since coming to Texas. Twenty-two years after he settled here he engaged in merchandising at Justin and was active in that line for seventeen years, the store being conducted by his oldest son and the first child of the family born in Texas. His old business is now continued by Mr. Grissom. Mr. Faught erected the brick building in which the stock was carried and this is now owned by his son. Mr. Faught's children were educated in the Prairie Mound School, and at times he was a member of the board of trustees. His son Alonzo E. a few years after completing his education there taught school for three years.

The first child of Mr. and Mrs. Faught is Maggie, who by her first marriage has two sons, Leonard and Jack Hall, the former at Wichita Falls and the latter at Justin. Maggie is now the wife of J. W. Collins of Justin. Alonzo E., the son previously referred to, was a traveling salesman for some years and now lives at Fort Worth. He married Zella Eads. The third child, Gertrude, is the wife of Bert Gibbs, a farmer living on a place adjoining the Faught farm, and they have children named Walter Glen, John Howard, Rosa Belle, Eunice, Catherine Sue and Gertrude Louise. The fourth of the family, Cordie, is the wife of Homer Gibbs, a farmer in the

same neighborhood and they have a son Homer. E. Miller Faught, the youngest of the family, is active manager of the homestead farm, and by his marriage to Ila Donnell has a son John Donnell.

John W. Faught was reared in a republican home, and has always voted the republican ticket in national affairs in Texas and elsewhere. He has republican brothers, but his own sons have accepted other allegiance in politics. Mr. Faught is a member of the Church of Christ and Mrs. Faught is a Missionary Baptist.

JUDGE H. S. MORAN practiced law continuously as a member of the Weatherford bar forty years before he retired. He was one of the successful attorneys there when the Weatherford bar was noted all over the state for the brilliance and fine attainments of its members.

Judge Moran was born in what is now Monroe County, West Virginia, August 11, 1851, son of John A. and C. D. (Jaqueth) Moran, who were married November 20, 1850, the former a native of Campbell County, Virginia, and the latter of New York. The father was born in 1818. They came to Texas many years ago, lived on a farm near Millsap, and both of them died on that homestead. Their three children are Judge H. S. Moran, A. O. Moran of Millsap, Mrs. Mary I. Mann of Weatherford.

H. S. Moran spent his early years on a farm in West Virginia. He was of a studious nature and while there were limited opportunities he made the best of them to secure a practical education. In 1870 he went to Kentucky, taught school in that state and also in Missouri, and in 1873 arrived in Texas, going to the frontier many miles from the nearest railroad to Parker County. Judge Moran was one of the teachers of Parker County for several years, and at the same time diligently carried on the study of law until he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Weatherford in 1875. He was continuously active in his profession thereafter until 1915, when he retired.

Judge Moran represented Parker County in the Legislature for six years, three two-year terms. He has also had other public honors and responsibilities, and has given freely of his time to the general welfare, having served several years on the county and state democratic executive committees.

In Parker County in 1877 he married Annie E. Rider, member of one of the first pioneer families to settle in Parker County. Her father, William Rider, went into Parker County and established a ranch there when it was a border district between the scattered settlements on the east, and the Indian country north and west. Mrs. Moran was born in Parker County in 1858. They have one daughter, Miss Mary Ruth.

Judge Moran has for over forty years been affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JUDGE F. O. MCKINSEY. In nearly thirty years of active practice as a lawyer Judge McKinsey has spent a large part of the time on the bench either of the County or District Court, and his record of varied and important service makes him one of the outstanding figures of the bench and bar of West Texas. Judge McKinsey is now in his third term as district judge of the Forty-third Judicial District, comprising Parker, Wise and Jack counties.

Judge McKinsey was born in Tarrant County, Texas, September 23, 1858, son of George W. and Hester Ann (Leach) McKinsey. His parents were both born in Indiana, his father being of Scotch and his mother of Irish ancestry. In the Leach family were some soldiers of the Revolution. George W. McKinsey brought his family from Terre Haute, Indiana, to Texas in 1853 and in 1863 moved from Tarrant into Johnson County. He was a cabinetmaker, architect and contractor, and for many years carried on this business, having contracted for the erection of many houses in Weatherford and at other points in the state. He died when sixty-five years of age. He enlisted and served for a brief time in the Confederate army after coming to Texas.

Judge McKinsey, who is the fifth child and fourth son of his parents, spent his boyhood on a farm in Johnson County. He attended country schools, one of his principal teachers being his uncle, J. R. McKinsey, who had the distinction of being one of the early probate judges of Johnson County and was tax collector during the Civil war. Judge McKinsey completed his literary education in what is now Texas Christian University, and, after his graduation, spent six years with that institution as instructor of Latin and Greek. He acquired a thorough classical education.



D. D. Roman

and while teaching he studied law and resigned his work as a teacher to begin practice. In 1893 he located at Weatherford, and was absorbed in a busy professional career until he went on the bench. For four years he was county judge of Parker County, but is most widely known over the state through his record as district judge. Judge McKinsey has always been a staunch democrat, and has also taken leadership in the prohibition movement. He attended as a delegate the National Convention at San Francisco in 1920. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World and active in the Christian Church in Weatherford.

June 17, 1882, Judge McKinsey married Josephine Scott, who was born and reared in Collin County, Texas, daughter of Enos and Sarah Ann (Cox) Scott. Her parents came to Texas from Maury County, Tennessee. Judge and Mrs. McKinsey have seven children: Mark; Hester Leach, wife of H. H. Reynolds; Nell Doyle; George; F. O., Jr.; Mary Snow, and Logan.

DAVID TERRY BOMAR, who died at his home in Fort Worth September 22, 1917, possessed all the qualities of character and record for action which makes his presence in a community invaluable to all the interests represented and makes his death seem like a calamity of nature. The late Mr. Bomar was a patient, painstaking, conscientious and profound lawyer. He was thorough in his scholarship, and a man of the highest and truest worth. At one time or another he has been retained as general or special counsel for some of the great corporations of the Southwest. He was also a banker, and during his residence of thirty years in Fort Worth he impressed his energy and influence in many ways for good upon the community.

David T. Bomar was born in Henry County, Tennessee, March 28, 1861, son of David T. and Susan (Colwell) Bomar. He was educated in public schools, in Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, and studied law at Paris, Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and the same year moved to Texas and began practicing his profession at Henrietta in Clay County. For five years he was a member of the firm Swan & Bomar, and then moved to Fort Worth where he practiced until 1893 in the firm of Meade & Bomar. For nearly fifteen years he was associated with his brother, J. E. Bomar, in the firm of Bomar & Bomar, a partnership dissolved by

the death of J. E. Bomar in 1906. Later Mr. Bomar practiced as member of the firm Broad & Bomar, and this firm did an extensive business representing various financial interests and handled a large amount of money loaned on real estate.

The late Mr. Bomar organized in 1904 the Continental Bank & Trust Company of Fort Worth, with a capital of \$500,000. He was acting vice-president of the institution until 1910, and during the same period was president of the Fidelity Trust Company. He was counsel for the Abilene & Southern Railway Company and his name was represented on the directorates of a number of corporations.

Mr. Bomar was an organizer of the River Crest Country Club and he built a fine home at Rivercrest. For many years Mr. Bomar was associated with Morgan Jones of Abilene in carrying out some of the extensive railroad construction projects of Mr. Jones.

Mr. Bomar married Miss Anna E. Purinton, who survives him with one son, William P. Bomar, who was born August 9, 1886. He graduated from Yale University in the class of 1908 and is now associated with his mother in the management of the Bomar estate.

Mrs. Bomar was born at Mattoon, Coles County, Illinois, a daughter of W. W. and Margaret McAlister (Montgomery) Purinton. Her father was a native of Brattleboro, Maine, and her mother of Mattoon, Illinois. Mrs. Bomar is a graduate of the Mary Nash College of Sherman, Texas, has found time to cultivate many intellectual and civic and social interests, and has very capably looked after the business of her late husband. She is a member of the Woman's Wednesday Club, and was one of the original members of the Library Association of Fort Worth.

LEWIS BURROUGHS. While many of the residents of Sanger are comparatively newcomers to the county, some of them have made this region their home for many years, during that period becoming thoroughly identified with its interests, and productive of much good of a constructive character. One of these older settlers of Denton County, one worthy of special mention, is Lewis Burroughs, a retired farmer of Sanger, and a man who stands deservedly high in popular esteem. For more than forty years he has been identified with the county, and during all of that time has allied himself with its best element, and many times has led in progressive movements. During that period he

has been privileged to witness the remarkable development of the great southwest, and although Texas is not his native state, he feels that it is the banner one of the Union.

Lewis Burroughs was born in the Anderson district, South Carolina, September 1, 1850, but was reared after he had reached the age of three years in Franklin County, Georgia, to which section his father, James Burroughs, moved. James Burroughs was born in the Anderson district, South Carolina, and was liberally educated. Like the majority of southerners of his day he was a slaveowner, and had a large plantation operated by his slaves. Born of southern parents, and brought up in the South, it was but natural that James Burroughs should have held that section of the country close to his heart, and espoused its cause when war was declared between it and the North. He gave proof of his devotion by enlisting in the Georgia militia, and sought to defend Atlanta during the campaign against that city by General Sherman of the Union army. With the close of the war came chaos for him, along with his neighbors. His slaves were free, and at first he could not plan to farm with hired labor, but in time learned to do this, and do it successfully, and before he died was once more a man of independent fortune. This ability to adjust himself enabled him to accept the defeat of his "Cause" as one of the fortunes of war. His life was prolonged until he had passed the milestone of four score years, he passing away near the beginning of the present century. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Jane Kelly, died some years before her husband, when about sixty years old. Their children were as follows: Susan, who became the wife of Henry Stephenson, died in Morris County, Texas; William, who died in Knapp County, Texas, was an ex-Confederate soldier; Bryant, who is also an ex-Confederate soldier, has spent his life in Bryant County, Georgia, where he still resides; Lewis, whose name heads this review; and Eliza, who married Washington Bagwell, lives at Dallas, Texas. The Burroughs are of old American stock, and have been located in the southern states for many generations.

Lewis Burroughs learned to be a grain and cotton farmer under his father's expert supervision, but the old home neighborhood became too constricted for him, and he sought a wider field, and so, in 1881 he and his wife came with several other families from Frank-

lin County, to Texas, among them being the Isbells of Rockwell County. Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs first stopped at McKinney. They were poor in purse but rich in health and enthusiasm, and were willing to work hard in order to get a start. With barely \$100 in cash as their sole capital, they decided to rent land until a start could be made. The first year they were forced to put in their crops as best they could without a team, but their savings of that year went at the beginning of the second to the purchase of a team, and Mr. Burroughs then was able to make an arrangement to work a place on shares, which proved more profitable. After six years he was able to pay down one-half of the purchase price on 100 acres, and the balance was cleared off in successive payments. Although the improvements on this farm were of the most primitive kind, the family gladly moved on the farm for now they felt they were making a positive beginning, and they put up with the hardships and inconveniences of those times without complaint, and enjoyed the comforts when they could be afforded, all the more for the period when they did without them. After the first farm was paid for, Mr. Burroughs bought a small one of thirty-five acres, and placed a tenant on the larger one. He built a fine residence on his second farm and lived in it until 1911, when he moved to Sanger where he bought a lot on the west end of Bolivar Street, and built a comfortable home on it. From his present vantage point of comfortable retirement Mr. Burroughs can look back over a life of usefulness and worthy industry. While all of his efforts did not prove successful, his reverses were much less numerous than his achievements, and he has every reason to be satisfied with what he has accomplished. For many years he and his wife worshipped together in the Baptist Church with which they had early united, but he now attends the services alone for she was taken away by death March 1, 1914. Mr. Burroughs comes of an old democratic family, and was of age when Horace Greeley was the standard bearer for his party, and he cast his first Presidential vote for him. Until 1920 he continued faithful in his support of democratic platforms and principles, but in that year, after the convention at San Francisco, became convinced that he had come to the parting of the ways, and cast his vote for Warren G. Harding, as did so many other solid, conservative men and women of the country. Aside

from serving on the school board as a trustee of his district Mr. Burroughs has not held office, preferring to exert his influence as a private citizen. He has never joined any fraternal or social organization, but enjoys meeting his old friends in the church gatherings.

Mr. Burroughs' happy home life was inaugurated when he was united in marriage in Franklin County, Georgia, March 26, 1871, to Miss Margaret Garner, who was born in that same county, in February, 1847, a daughter of John Garner. Neither she or Mr. Burroughs received much educational training, but both always took an interest in everything and made the most of their opportunities. They became the parents of children as follows: Margaret, who married Thomas McDaniel, has the following children: Berry, Marguerite and Thomas; James, who is a merchant of Sanger, married Cora Fondren, and they have two children,—Gladys and Willie; Thomas, who is a druggist of Sanger, married Miss Grace McMurtry; and William, who is a merchant of Sanger, married Neppie Bishop, and they have a daughter, Margaret Frances. The success which has crowned Mr. Burroughs' efforts he claims can be attained by anyone who is willing to work hard and practice strict economy during the productive years. The man who considers his own comfort in his youth is very apt, according to Mr. Burroughs, to find himself penniless in his old age.

DANIEL BALDWIN GARDNER is the son of H. K. Gardner and Francis I. Gardner. His father was a distinguished Confederate soldier and served his country during the entire war between the states and was paroled in May, 1865. His parents moved to Chickasaw County, Mississippi, in 1859.

Daniel Baldwin Gardner was born in Pickens County, Alabama, on the 25th of February, 1851. He had two brothers and two sisters, only one of whom, a sister, is now living. He was educated in the common schools of the country, and lived and worked on a farm, making a crop of cotton, with the proceeds of which he attended the Eastman Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, New York. After his graduation in that school he worked as a bookkeeper at Shannon, Mississippi.

He came to Texas in 1871 and located at Fort Griffin in Shackelford County, then the most advanced military post in Northwest

Texas, where he worked for "Judge" J. C. Lynch, one of the pioneer cattlemen of that section. After working on the ranch one year he came to Fort Worth and was a clerk in the Pacific Hotel, the then leading hotel of the city. He was also the agent for the El Paso stage line, of which Gen. Frank Armstrong, a distinguished Confederate general, was the general manager. In the early part of 1873 he was employed by the land department of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company under Gen. J. J. Byrne, and assisted in surveying the vast domain granted that company by the state of Texas to aid in the construction of that railway. He helped to survey all the territory between Palo Pinto County and the Colorado River; to establish the one-hundredth meridian and the boundary between Texas and the then Indian Territory.

In January, 1875, he went to work for J. S. and D. W. Godwin on their ranch in Baylor County, at the Round Timbers on the Brazos River. He became a partner in this firm in 1877 on their ranch in Shackelford County, and has been in the cattle business since that time. In 1880 they purchased the "Pitchfork" brand of cattle and located on the head of the Wichita River in Dickens and King counties, where the ranch still exists.

In 1881 the Godwins sold their interest in the ranch to E. F. Williams, of St. Louis, and the firm became Williams & Gardner. It was incorporated in 1883 as the "Pitchfork Land & Cattle Company," with a capital of \$300,000 and Mr. Gardner became the secretary and manager, and is now the president and general manager of the company. The company owns something over one hundred thousand acres of land, on which they graze about ten thousand head of improved cattle. Mr. Gardner was one of the organizers of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association in 1877, and served for several years as a director and member of the executive committee of that organization.

He is a Mason of high rank, being a Knight Templar, a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner. He has been a "staff officer" of the Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the United Confederate Veterans and is at present on the staff of the commander-in-chief of that organization.

Mr. Gardner was married in 1877 to Sula Pope Ellison, the daughter of R. L. Ellison, at Paris, Tennessee. His wife died in May, 1889. They had one son, named for his

mother, Sula Pope Gardner. He is now living in Fort Worth, respected and admired by all who know him.

Because of his sterling integrity, his genial disposition and pleasing personality, Mr. Gardner is held in high esteem not only by the members of the field of activity in which he is engaged, but by the business men of the section where he is known. He has a word of encouragement and good cheer for all with whom he comes in contact, either in a business or social way, and is universally admired and respected by all who know him.

Note—This sketch was written by the editor of these volumes who has known Mr. Gardner intimately for nearly a half century.

BOB B. JOHNSON. A well known and highly respected citizen and business man of Joshua is Bob B. Johnson, whose career has been a struggle with the realities of life since he was left an orphan boy at the age of six years, and about that time came to Texas, where he has learned the vicissitudes as well as the successes of life. As a boy and young man he performed nearly every sort of labor from setting out sweet potato plants to moulding railroad cross ties, but the chief gainful occupation he has followed has been farming.

Mr. Johnson was born in Wayne County, Missouri, April 1, 1875, the only child of his parents, both of whom died when he can scarcely remember them. His mother died when he was six years of age, and left him alone with some property which was never of any benefit to him. The family home was at Mill Spring, Missouri. After the death of his mother he fell into the hands of her brother, Thomas Rhoades, and they came to Texas in company with Alfred Bradshaw. His uncle gave Bob to Mr. Bradshaw and abandoned him to his fate. Mrs. Bradshaw soon died, and the boy was then shifted about in different homes for two years. With the second marriage of Mr. Bradshaw he looked up the orphan youth, and the Bradshaw home was his own until he was almost fifteen years of age. While there he acquired some education in the country schools, but chiefly learned to work. He finally slipped away from the Bradshaw home, leaving his address unknown. Later, however, he kept on friendly terms with the family and had a downright affection for "Uncle Alf Bradshaw" and kept in touch with him as long as the old man lived. The Bradshaw home was in Hill County, near

Peoria, and Mr. Johnson remained in that locality until he was about thirty years of age.

Among varied experiences his work was chiefly as a farmhand. Leaving Texas, he went to Altus, Oklahoma, and became helper to a millwright in the construction of an oil mill and also worked in a laundry plant. Returning to Texas, he resumed farmhand work at Bethesda in Parker County for two years, and some thirteen years ago reached the Joshua community of Johnson County, where, among strangers, he began farming on the halves. After two years he married, and started farming on Rock Creek, but the second year moved to a farm a mile west of Joshua. That was the scene of his labors and gradually increasing prosperity until 1920, when he moved into the village.

When the movement began to prospect for oil at Joshua Mr. Johnson was asked to take part in the effort to lease some land desired by the Johnson County Oil Company. He made such headway that he was urged to continue the work, and subsequently began taking other leases, and his success in this line has continued until nearly all his time for the past two and a half years has been devoted to leasing and selling leases.

Mr. Johnson cast his first vote for prohibition at Whitney, Texas, but for President has supported democratic candidates. He and his family are members of the Church of Christ. At Fort Worth, August 22, 1908, he married Mrs. Nannie J. Wilson, who was born in Dallas County, Texas, in 1879. Her father, J. R. Hawpe, was a native of Kentucky, but came to Texas in time to join a Texas company in the Confederate army. After the war he settled in Dallas County, and farmed near Seagleville until he removed to Johnson County in 1888. He died at Joshua May 29, 1921, at the age of seventy-six. Mrs. Johnson by her first marriage has three children: Ruby Ella, wife of Albert Kelson, of Fort Worth; Addie May, wife of Sid Brown, of Fort Worth; and Nannie Mary Wilson.

J. ROBERT KEITH has the distinction of being county attorney of his native county, and prior to his assumption of this office he had gained secure place as one of the leading members of the Johnson County bar and had represented the county in the lower house of the State Legislature.

James Robert Keith was born on a farm ten miles east of Cleburne, judicial center of



J. R. Keith

Johnson County, and the date of his nativity was August 7, 1878. He was an infant at the time when his parents moved from the home farm to Cleburne, and in this city he was reared to adult age, his educational advantages in the meanwhile having been those of the public schools. He later attended the Texas Agricultural & Mechanical College, at Bryan, and in 1901 he was graduated in the law department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee. After thus receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws he was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state and engaged in active practice at Cleburne. He soon became actively identified with political affairs in his native county, and in 1914 he was elected to represent the county in the State Legislature, in which he served effectively during the Thirty-fourth General Assembly. In the House he was assigned to various important committees, including those on insurance, criminal jurisprudence and reforms in criminal procedure, and while a member of the Legislature he was specially interested in the reform of the suspended-sentence law, but the bill which he introduced to compass the amendment was defeated.

Mr. Keith found his attention closely engaged in connection with his substantial and representative law business at the time when the nation became involved in the World war. He promptly subordinated all personal interests to respond to the call of patriotism. He entered the first officers' training camp at Leon Springs, Bexar County, where he gained his commission as second lieutenant and whence he was detailed to the Infantry School of Arms at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He was next assigned to duty as instructor in musketry with the Ninetieth Division, at Camp Travis, and in this service he continued until just before the division left for service in France. On the 31st of December, 1917, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and on the 14th of May, 1918, he was commissioned a captain and assigned to the 358th Infantry, with which he went to the stage of conflict in Europe, in command of Company K. The regiment crossed the Atlantic in a British vessel and landed at Liverpool the 1st of July, 1918. Captain Keith and his company disembarked at Havre, France, on the seventh of the same month and proceeded to the training area eighty miles south of Paris, where, soon afterward, he was detailed as one of six officers assigned to attend the tactical school of the Second Corps at Chatillon sur-Seine. After completing this

course of instruction Captain Keith rejoined his regiment, and about the middle of August went with his company to the front, on the right of what was known as the St. Mihiel sector. Captain Keith was detached on special duty at army headquarters September 11, and there his service continued during the entire course of the historic St. Mihiel drive. After this he was assigned to duty with the Rents, Reclamation and Claims Service, with headquarters at Neufchateau, and immediately after the signing of the armistice he applied for a discharge, his embarkation orders having been received December 25, 1918, and the 1st of the following month marked his sailing from Brest on the transport "Stockholm," which landed in the port of New York City on the 12th of that month. On the 16th of February he received his honorable discharge, at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and the 1st of April recorded his arrival at his home in Cleburne.

Upon resuming the active work of his profession Captain Keith was appointed assistant county attorney, May 1, 1919, and in the democratic primary in the summer of 1920 he was nominated for county attorney, to which office he was elected in the following November and in which he is making a most excellent record.

Captain Keith is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Cleburne, and his loyal activities have extended in many directions. He was one of the organizers of the Cleburne Post of the American Legion, and was its first presiding officer, as was he also in the organization of the Lions Club, of which he was president in 1921. He is an active member of the Cleburne Chamber of Commerce, in 1920 was a member of the Open Forum Committee, and he is active in the council of the Boy Scouts and in the boys' work of the local Young Men's Christian Association. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Church. The first wife of Captain Keith bore the maiden name of Mossie Pierce, and the one child of this union is James Robert, Jr. At Fort Worth, on the 14th of October, 1915, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Keith to Miss Eula Mae Bland, who was born in Ellis County, this state, but reared in Freestone County, she having received the advantages of the public schools of the city of Fort Worth. No children have been born of this marriage.

James H. Keith, father of Captain J. Robert Keith, was born in Jackson County, Alabama, and was reared in the district along the state line between Alabama and Tennessee.

He was ten years old at the inception of the Civil war, and his father died soon after its close, after having served as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy. It was about the year 1872 that James H. Keith came from Franklin County, Tennessee, to Texas, where he passed the remainder of his life and where he left the impress of a strong and noble personality. In the earlier period of his residence in Texas he served as deputy sheriff of Johnson County, and thereafter he was city marshal of Cleburne for a period of about ten years. He became connected with banking enterprise both at Cleburne and Dallas, in which latter city he was one of the organizers of the Gaston National Bank. There also he was owner of the Keeley Institute of Texas, which he conducted about twenty years. He retired from active business the year prior to his death, which occurred in September, 1915. He was an ardent and uncompromising democrat and he held membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In Johnson County was recorded, in 1876, the marriage of James H. Keith to Miss Octavia J. Miller, daughter of the late Samuel Miller, who came with his family from Buncombe County, North Carolina, and became one of the earliest settlers in Johnson County, Texas, where he passed the residue of his life. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Keith has maintained her home at Cleburne, she having been a child at the time of the family immigration to Texas. Of her surviving children, Captain Keith of this review is the eldest; Eula is the wife of J. P. McGary, of Cleburne; and Tommie is the wife of Benjamin S. Hill, of Clifton, this state. The widowed mother, now venerable in years, is one of the revered pioneer women of Cleburne and has been for many years a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

L. AUSTIN MORRIS is one of Fort Worth's younger business men and one of the city's most public-spirited citizens, always ready to turn any opportunity to the advantage and welfare of the community.

He was born in Bowie County, Texas, December 29, 1893. His father, William Morris, was born in Dallas County in 1865, and for the past fifteen years has been engaged in the real estate business at Fort Worth. L. Austin Morris was reared and educated in Fort Worth, attended the public schools, graduated from business college in 1916, and then for about three years handled a newspaper agency.

Following that came his varied experience in the states of California, Utah and Missouri, and with his return to Fort Worth he became associated with his father in the real estate business under the firm name of William Morris & Son, who have their offices at 207 Main Street. The firm has figured in a number of important real estate transactions in the city and surrounding territory. Mr. Morris is a member of the National Real Estate Exchange and is a democrat in politics.

THOMAS R. T. ORTH. Always a builder and constructor, Thomas R. T. Orth has followed the westward trend of empire and is now associated with the development of Wichita Falls and the adjoining country, and is one of the most prominent oil men and capitalists of the southwest, although formerly his name was principally connected with the railroad history of this region. He was born at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1865, his native town being famous as the center of the richest coke coal fields of the Keystone state. When he was five years old he was brought to Hiawatha, Kansas, by his parents. He left school at the age of sixteen years and then, in 1881, came to what were the wilds of southwestern Texas, a frontier country whose only industry was the cattle business on the open range, and the scene of a life of adventure and romance that has forever passed away. Mr. Orth went to work as a cowboy on the historic "Tom Ranch" in Live Oak County, and practically grew up in the saddle of a cow pony. Leaving this work, he went to San Antonio, Texas, and helped to lay the first track on the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad, which had been promoted by Uriah Lott.

Subsequently Mr. Orth became a contractor with the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad, doing construction work, and was connected with it for several years, first as a builder and later as an operating official. Returning to his old home at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, he engaged in the business of buying and selling coal lands, and was the first man to sell the famous coking coal land for \$1,000 per acre. After the successful consummation of these operations, Mr. Orth returned to Texas, and purchased a ranch in Live Oak County, where he had formerly worked as a cowboy, and he also became interested in railroads and mines in Mexico, and assisted in building the Mexican International Rail-



John D. Long

road from Durango into the interior. The movement to construct good roads out of San Antonio then attracted Mr. Orth, and he went to that city and secured and completed some very large contracts for the building of the celebrated good roads out of San Antonio through Bexar County, which have continued to be the best roads in the state. He also built the tie treating plant for the Santa Fe Railroad at Sommerville.

In 1904 Mr. Orth came to Wichita Falls and took charge of the building of the railroads and other industries of Frank Kell and J. A. Kemp of this city. For this firm he built the Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railroad from Wichita Falls to Forgan, Oklahoma, a distance of 305 miles. He also built the Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad from this city to Newcastle, which opened up the coal mines at the latter place, and built the grade for the Morgan Jones road from Seymour to Anson. In the meanwhile he had charge of all the other building and industrial construction for Kell & Kemp in Wichita Falls and its vicinity. Among other accomplishments Mr. Orth assisted in establishing and selling for them the townsite of Burkburnett, which has since become the fabulously rich oil center of Northwest Texas.

Subsequent to these operations Mr. Orth engaged in the automobile business at Wichita Falls, and established the Dodge agency here, but discontinued this to enter the oil industry, and being such an experienced and shrewd builder and business man, it was quite natural for him to make a success in it. With his associates he has drilled and brought in a number of the paying oil wells in the Wichita Falls district, and is ranked among the leaders in oil production.

Mr. Orth is a fine, public-spirited citizen of the highest type, and has been largely instrumental in effecting many of the improvements of Wichita Falls. It was he who organized the first Chamber of Commerce, and brought A. E. Miles here as its first manager. During the late war he was chairman of the Wichita County Council of Defense, and was otherwise active in promoting all of the war work.

Mr. Orth was married to Miss Eliza L. McGuire of Trinity, Texas, and they have three daughters, namely: Lutie, who is the wife of B. F. Terry; Gertrude, who is the wife of F. D. Woodruff; and Mary, who is the wife of George Woodruff.

GEORGE BEGGS, SR. For upwards of thirty years one of the most familiar figures among the livestock and commission men of Fort Worth was the late George Beggs, Sr., widely known for his splendid judgment and integrity and his all around knowledge of the livestock business.

Mr. Beggs was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1845. He came to America in 1869, lived a few years at Mount Sterling, Illinois, and from there came to North Texas and built the third house in the village of Handly in Tarrant County. He at once launched into the livestock business, and as a dealer his name became familiar to cattle men all over Texas. In 1893 he removed to Fort Worth, and was one of the early commission men at the stockyards. He handled livestock consigned to the Fort Worth markets from nearly all the prominent cattlemen of his day in Texas. He also represented the Chicago Cattle Loan Company. He continued active in business until he retired in 1918, and his death on September 3, 1920, brought a sense of personal loss to the livestock industry of Texas.

Mr. Beggs was unmarried when he arrived in America, but soon decided that he would make his future home on this side of the water, and cabled for his promised bride in Ireland to come over, and four months after his arrival she also arrived, and they were married at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson City, New Jersey. She is still living, a resident of Fort Worth. They were the parents of six children. William D. and Erin are both prominent ranchmen in Collingsworth County, Texas, and known as "Beggs Brothers"; George Beggs, Jr., is prominent in the real estate and insurance business at Fort Worth. The daughters are Mrs. James Anderson, Mrs. Lionel Beven and Mrs. C. G. Arnold of Fort Worth.

JOSEPH B. LONG, president of the Home National Bank of Cleburne, is a native Texan, his father and one of his brothers were prominent physicians in Limestone County, but his own choice of a career early led him into banking, a field in which he has made a conspicuous success.

Mr. Long was born at Mexia, Limestone County, November 4, 1876. His father, Dr. Reuben Long, was a native of South Carolina and came to Texas a few years before the Civil war and was one of the pioneer Texas physicians at old Springfield, then the county

seat of Limestone County. He also conducted a drug store. Another early settler of the town was Judge Prendergast. When the Houston & Texas Central Railway built through Limestone County Springfield was abandoned and the town of Mexia started, and Dr. Long continued his life work there and died at an advanced age. He did a great deal of good in his profession and his interest in the welfare of humanity also caused him to be licensed as a preacher of the Methodist Church, and he did some active pulpit work though he was never a regular pastor. He was a democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Dr. Long married Nancy Yell McGuire, whose father, Dr. John McGuire, was also a pioneer physician near Springfield. He came from Tennessee where Mrs. Long was born. She is now living at Dallas at the age of eighty-three. Of the eight children of Dr. Long and wife the following survive: Ella, wife of Osborn Kennedy of Mexia; Reuben of Fort Worth; Emma K., wife of S. E. Colgin of Dallas; Joseph Benjamin; and Anna Mary, wife of Lenn Roberts of Fort Worth, a railroad man. The deceased children were: Dr. Robert Lee, who graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Tulane University College of New Orleans, and gained distinction in his profession at Mexia; J. Marvin, a graduate of the Southwestern University of Georgetown, was a Mexia banker; and Mattie N., who died as the wife of R. T. Mosley of Lexington, Oklahoma.

Joseph B. Long grew up at Mexia, attended high school, and from school went directly into the service of the First National Bank of Mexia as a messenger boy. His fidelity and industry won him promotions until he was cashier of the institution and one of its directors. Selling his interests there, Mr. Long came to Cleburne in 1907, and was associated with Hon. Cato Sells, former Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in organizing the Texas State Bank & Trust Company of Cleburne. Mr. Sells was president of this company and Mr. Long cashier. It made a splendid business record for four years, when Mr. Sells having disposed of his interests the institution was absorbed by the Traders State Bank of Cleburne.

At that time Mr. Long and his associates organized the Home National Bank, and he was its first cashier and one of its directors. Later he was active vice president as well as cashier and in January, 1921, became presi-

dent as the successor of H. C. Gresham, who remains as chairman of the board. The Home National Bank was capitalized at \$150,000, and opened for business in July, 1913. Its total assets now aggregate a million and a quarter dollars. The Board of Directors at present comprise H. C. Gresham, Joseph B. Long, W. S. Whaley, G. A. McClung, John E. Poindexter, Mrs. I. C. Kelley, Dr. D. Strickland, Charles E. McPherson, J. M. Wright and Riggs Pennington.

As a citizen as well as a banker Mr. Long has won the complete confidence of his community. The responsible post he occupies is as secretary-treasurer of the Cleburne National Farm Loan Association, organized under the provisions of the Farm Loan Act and subsidiary to the Federal Land Bank of Houston. He organized and secured the charter for this association and has worked effectively in making it realize the ideals of its service in providing funds for legitimate agricultural interests. Mr. Long also took an active part in the organization and is one of the directors of the Farmers Gin of Cleburne. He was one of the first directors of the Cleburne Chamber of Commerce and is now president of the Board of Education in a city that can boast of one of the best public school systems of the state.

During the World war Mr. Long was chairman of the United War Work campaign in the districts including Johnson, Bosque, Hood and Somerville counties, and served as a leader in many local committees for bond and stamp sales. He is now the authorized representative of the Government at Cleburne for making proof of claims of ex-service men, widows of soldiers, and similar matters.

Fraternally Mr. Long is treasurer of all the Masonic bodies at Cleburne, and is affiliated with the Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, is past master of Lodge No. 361, F. and A. M., a member of Moslah Temple of the Mysic Shrine at Fort Worth, and is present district deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Texas. He is past noble grand and one of the trustees of Cleburne Lodge No. 464, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Mexia. Mr. Long is a trustee of the Main Street Methodist Church.

At Cleburne, November 24, 1909, he married Miss Lorena E. Brown, a native of Cleburne. Her father, Captain E. Y. Brown, was a Texas pioneer, one of the strong and able business men, bankers and citizens of Cle-

burne, and at the time of his death was vice-president of the Traders State Bank. Mrs. Long has two sisters: Jane Y., wife of Lois P. White of Cleburne, and Miss Catherine of Cleburne. Mrs. Long finished her education in the University of Texas after graduating from the Cleburne High School. Her sister, Mrs. White, pursued her education in the same school and Miss Catherine is a graduate of the Cleburne High School and received her degree from the University of Arizona. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Long are: Joseph Brown, born in January, 1912; E. Y., born in August, 1913; and Martha, born June 10, 1917.

EDWARD R. BALLARD has been a resident of Cooke County almost half a century, coming here when a boy of eleven or twelve. Since his majority his time and energies have been well bestowed upon the responsibilities of farming, and his name is also prominently associated with the public affairs of the county.

His father, John Whitfield Ballard, was a South Carolina soldier in the Confederate army and died of wounds received during Sherman's raid against Atlanta. John W. Ballard married Catherine Hardy, a native of South Carolina. She was the daughter of a small slave-holding planter in that state, and grew up with limited educational advantages. She did a splendid part in rearing and training her children and providing for them when they were young, and her name and memory are held in high respect in Cooke County, where she lived for many years and where she died in October, 1903, at the age of seventy-four. She was an active member of the Union Hill Methodist Church. At her husband's death she was left with the following children: James Ellington, who died in Gainesville, leaving a family; John Summerfield, of Phoenix, Arizona; W. Robert, who was accidentally killed by a runaway team at Callisburg a few years ago and also left descendants; Edward R.; and Josephine, who died in the old home locality, the wife of William McClelland.

Edward R. Ballard was born December 24, 1861. In 1870 he and his three brothers and sister accompanied their mother and an old family friend, Ancil Ashcraft, to Texas. They began their journey at Talladega, Alabama, traveled by rail to Vicksburg, thence by boat down the Mississippi to the mouth of Red River, and another boat carried them up that

stream to Shreveport, Louisiana. The rest of the journey to Hollsville, Texas, was made by railroad, and the party spent their first year in Wood County. At the beginning of 1871 they arrived in Cooke County and located on a farm adjoining the present home of Edward R. Ballard. This first settlement was made in the timber, on land that had never been cleared or cultivated. The first house was built of logs, with a stick and dirt chimney, and contained two rooms. It was a humble shelter, but it served the family as a home for ten years. The household experienced some of the real poverty of frontier life. The labor of the sons enabled them to provide a team and some stock. Cows which ran wild in the woods were taken up and milked the first year or two, until the family could make its start of stock growing on their own account. A limited acreage was planted to corn and cotton, hogs were raised largely on the mast in the woods, and the cattle pastured on the open range. It was on the old homestead farm that Mrs. Ballard lived with her children until her death.

Edward R. Ballard finished his education in the common schools of Cooke County, and lived with his mother until past his majority. His first home after his marriage was on the farm where his mother lived and adjoining his present place on the north. He parted with that place in 1905 and then moved to the old George Vaughn place, where he has continued with profit his efforts at general farming and stock raising. This is recognized as one of the well improved farms along the Lower Callisburg road, and he has added some substantial improvements, including a one-story, eight-room house, erected in 1906.

Mr. Ballard is a thorough American, believes that a private citizen owes something to his community and has acted on that principle. He served as a member of the School Board of Union Hill District No. 15. For many years he has been a steward in the Methodist Church. In 1912 he was chosen a County commissioner from Precinct No. 2, and during his two-year term he participated actively in the work of the board with his fellow commissioners, J. F. McCollum, J. W. Thurman and James Clack, under County Judge C. L. Pearman. It was during this term that the contract for the new Court House was let to replace the old one burned. Before his term expired the first story of the

new structure was finished. Mr. Ballard has always been a staunch democrat, casting his first vote for Cleveland and his last for Governor Cox. He has been a staunch upholder of temperance and prohibition. During the Hogg and Clark battles in Texas politics he espoused the cause of Governor Hogg. He supported the candidacy of the present governor, Mr. Neff.

At Whitesboro, Texas, December 23, 1880, Mr. Ballard married Miss Theodocia Steed, who was born in Grayson County, Texas, March 17, 1858, a daughter of Donison and Maria (Lowe) Steed. Her parents were married in Tennessee and settled in Texas some years before the Civil war. Her father was a Baptist minister and died in 1872, at the age of forty. The seven children of the Steed family, all of whom grew up, were: Spurgeon, who died at Whitesboro, Texas; Mrs. Ballard; Laura, wife of John Fox and a resident of Shawnee, Oklahoma; Leora, who became the wife of Holmes Akers, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, and died in 1920; Luella, Mrs. Thomas Cunningham, and a resident of Comanche County, Texas; Lillie, wife of Abner Jones, of Whitesboro; and Dayton, who is the present county judge of Grayson County, living in Sherman.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Ballard the oldest is Eula, wife of G. W. Milner. They have a large family of children, named Thelma, Alma, Wilma, Randall, Homer, Docia and Bessie May. The second child, Estella, married Abner Cook, of Gainesville, and has a daughter, Lula Grace. Roy, the oldest son, is a resident of Gainesville, married Lucy Proffer, and has a daughter, Madge. James Dayton, the second son, was teaching the Union Hill schools when taken by death March 4, 1914, at the early age of twenty-three. The two younger sons are Fred and Grady D. The latter is the only one now left at the old home. He was registered in the draft but was not called to duty during the World war. Fred saw active service as a member of Company C of the Five Hundred and Thirteenth Engineers, went to France in April, 1918, and helped build roads and warehouses behind the army front, racing charge of a squad of colored troops and German prisoners. He returned from Europe in July, 1919, and soon afterward became connected with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, and now lives at Detroit, Michigan.

JAMES M. WAIDE. A companion during the early days of the picturesque old cowmen of the trail, a developer of property and of the stock and agricultural industries, and a public-spirited participant in the various movements which have contributed to the advancement of Denton County, James M. Waide, of Slidell, has been a witness of the great changes which have been brought about in this part of the state and his career has embodied all manner of experiences, from conflict with the Indians to equally engrossing engagements with the competition and financial conditions of the twentieth century.

Mr. Waide was born January 31, 1851, in Rusk County, Texas, a son of James M. and Martha (Bridges) Waide. His father was an only child and a member of a pioneer family of Tennessee, in which state he was born, at Knoxville, February 23, 1825. He received a good education, and when twenty-four years of age came to Texas, settling first in Rusk County, where he remained until 1861. In that year he came to Denton County and engaged in the horse and cattle business, and save for three years when he was at Stephenville, Erath County, continued to be a resident of the Chisholm ranch, on Clear Creek, during the remainder of his life. In Erath County he was captain of a company of Minute Men for defense against the marauding Indians, and maintained his family on that frontier during those dangerous days. He was a strong Union sympathizer during the Civil war, and spoke his mind freely upon the subject, but was never personally interfered with, although other men, less outspoken than he, paid for their indiscretion with their lives at the hands of the southern sympathizers. Mr. Waide possessed excellent business qualifications. He wrote a splendid hand, was a good conversationalist and was capable of making a forceful speech or address. He had strong political convictions and voted the republican ticket in national elections, and while he was not a member of any church, he lived a temperate life and was choice in his conversation, avoiding profanity.

During the early days he kept a record of the raids of the Indians, annotating the number of persons killed and carried off and the value of the stock which he lost. This record shows that the Indian raids in his locality began in August, 1866, when the Comanches killed a Mr. McDonald and his child. In October, 1867, they carried off Dick Free-

man, who was later recovered by the payment of a ransom by friends of his family. On January 5, 1868, they killed one Fitzpatrick and his wife, as well as four others, and carried away four children. On August 27, 1868, they killed Sol Forrester and shot Jeff Chisholm, a brother of John Chisholm, and on October 30, 1868, they killed Sevier Fortenberry. The day the Fitzpatricks were killed, the Indians stole horses from Mr. Waide to the value of \$600 and later in the month drove off another bunch valued at \$500, and in pursuit of the band a stallion valued at \$500 was killed by them. On October 23, 1868, they killed horses valued at \$500, and a little later drove off others to the value of \$750. On the 28th they killed five head of his horses near Dillon's, and drove off others to the value of \$150. On December 31, 1871, they stole sixty-five head more of his horses, valued at \$3,250. He followed his stock to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and saw the government sell it and made a demand on the authorities for its value, but it was refused and he was compelled to institute a suit for the money. Then only part of it was recovered, his claims for the year 1868 being defeated.

Mr. Waide was married at Athens, Tennessee, to Miss Martha Bridges, who was born there, and who died in 1891, he following her to the grave February 17, 1897. They became the parents of the following children: James M., Jr., of this notice; D. H., who is a ranchman and farmer of Cooke County, Texas; Mary, who married Bow Deason, of El Paso, Texas; John B., a developer and ranchman of Denton County; Frank, who married T. C. Ruby, of Dallas; Emma, who married I. F. Miller and resides at McCloud, Oklahoma; Anna, who became Mrs. Marshall J. Nance, of Denton County; Charley, who is a ranchman and farmer near the old home; E. Robert, who is engaged in farming and ranching in Denton County in the vicinity of the old home place; Joseph D., who occupies the old Chisholm ranch on Clear Creek where the Waide home was established; Zolley, a farmer of Texline; and Garrett, a farmer at Ochiltree, Texas.

The little schooling secured by James M. Waide, Jr., was in a log schoolhouse about ten miles west of Bolivar. He left home when a youth of seventeen years and went to work on the trail with John Chisholm first, making drives to Abilene, Kansas, as early as 1868.

He made twenty-three trips over the old trail, driving to Caldwell and Kiowa, Kansas, lastly, and during the dozen years he was engaged in that business became acquainted with most of the historic old cowmen of Texas. The Chisholm trail started from Red River and crossed the Kansas line in the neighborhood of Kiowa. The time required to make the trip across the territory was about thirty-one days and the trips were not made altogether without incident, for the Indians took and drove off beeves from the herds and annoyed the outfits very much. Herds numbered at times from 3,000 to 5,000 head and made a trail across the Indian Territory from 300 to 400 yards wide. Mr. Waide worked for Glidden & Sanborn after he left Mr. Chisholm, the former being the same Glidden who later invented and patented the Glidden barbed wire. When he left this outfit Mr. Waide quit the trail, returned to the old home and began raising stock and farming for himself. He established himself permanently on Clear Creek about 1880, although he had selected the location many years before. He built the first house on the farm, ploughed the first furrow, and started his domestic and home life there. His pioneer home was a one-room log cabin which sheltered him for ten years and was succeeded by a box house of two rooms, and this in turn gave way to a four-room frame, his present home.

Mr. Waide has given more attention to stock than to farming, and in the latter department has grown much more wheat, oats and corn than cotton. He has met the era of low prices and of high war prices for the output of his ranch of a half section of land, and has witnessed the settlement of his community from its pioneer stage to the fencing of the last acre of wild land. The school district near his home was laid off after he settled there, and is Cannon School No. 7. For fifteen years he was a trustee of the district. His activities in politics have been as a republican, and his first Presidential vote was cast for General Grant in 1872.

Mr. Waide was married in Denton County, Texas, in February, 1870, to Miss Lucy A. Fortenberry, a daughter of Sevier and Jane (Odell) Fortenberry. It was Mrs. Waide's father who was killed by the Indians as noted above in the records of Mr. Waide's father. Mr. Fortenberry, who had served in the war between the states as a Confederate soldier, came to Texas from Arkansas, and in his civil

life was a farmer and stockman. When he lost his life he was one of a company of thirty men who were following 300 Indians, and in the northwest part of Denton County their leader ordered the command to dismount. Before they could remount the Indians were upon them, and after Mr. Fortenberry had fired his squirrel rifle at them his defense was gone and he was slain by bows and arrows.

Mrs. Waide was born in Denton County, Texas, in 1855, and is the only Fortenberry child. Her mother subsequently married D. D. Clampitt, and later became the wife of Dr. E. E. Howard, and died on Clear Creek without further issue. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Waide have been as follows: Thomas, who is engaged in farming in Hale County, Texas; Fannie, the wife of Charlie Hileman, of New Mexico; Sallie, who married Charlie Wilson, of Ochiltree County, Texas; William, who is engaged in farming on Clear Creek; Sevier, who is engaged in farming in Ochiltree County; Bettie, who married Lawrence Stover, of Greenville, Texas; Carson, who is a farmer near Sanger; Eula, who is now Mrs. Owen Kerr, of Acme, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Waide have twenty-eight grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

JOHN ERASTUS BUSTER. Of the seventy years of his life John Erastus Buster has spent all but six in Texas, and the scene of his mature activities has been at and around Lewisville, in Denton County. He and his family were part of the pioneer colonists of Northern Texas, and his life has been a truly constructive one in more senses than one.

Mr. Buster was born in Kentucky, December 30, 1851. His father, John P. Buster, was a tanner, who died before he was forty years of age. He operated a tan yard at Albany, in Clinton County, Kentucky, and that business was continued for a time after his death by his widow.

One of the noted pioneer women of Northern Texas was the late Mrs. Martha Buster, who was born in Adair County, Kentucky, daughter of William Lair, who married a Miss Graham. Martha Lair grew up in a country home, and while she had only the advantages of rural schools she made good use of her opportunities, becoming a good grammarian and developing a taste for literature that sustained an influence all her subsequent life. She was helpful in the training of her own children as they were in school, and was a

household leader and model example in other ways as well. When a girl she joined the Missionary Baptist Church, and lived in that faith to the end of her days. She was only eighteen when she became the wife of John P. Buster.

In 1857, with her children, she started for Texas, the other companions of this journey including her brother, Dr. William D. Lair. They traveled all the way from Albany, Kentucky, by wagon, and first located in Grayson County. The Buster family lived for a time on a rented farm west of Sherman, and in the fall of the next year moved twelve miles north of McKinney and after a year Mrs. Martha Buster bought an interest of rights in a small tract of school land on the present site of Whitewright. That was her first permanent home in the state. She reared her family there during the war period, and in 1871 moved to Denton County, settling four miles from Lewisville. There her interests and labors were continued for almost twenty years, and she died at Pilot Point, at the home of her son, in the spring of 1899, when eighty years of age. Her children were: Eva, who married in Texas, Green Strather, and died soon afterward; Waller W., who in the latter part of 1864, while in the Confederate army, was killed in an altercation with one of his comrades; Fannie A., who became the wife of R. L. Burke and lives at Aubrey, Texas; Dr. O. C., who joined the Confederate army at the age of seventeen, serving in Texas and Louisiana, and afterward practiced medicine for many years in Grayson and Denton counties and died at Pilot Point, leaving a family; Miss Ellen, whose career as a teacher is well known, part of her service being with Franklin College at Pilot Point and later in public schools; and John E., the youngest of the family.

John E. Buster acquired a common school education in the country districts of North Texas. He also attended the school of W. B. Featherston at Ladonia. As a child he was fond of books and reading, and his period of learning has extended over practically a lifetime. He is in every sense an educated man, and has the understanding and sympathies of one who has investigated broadly in the realm of truth. During his early years his labors were contributed to the benefit of his mother on her farm. After reaching his majority and about the time the Texas & Pacific Railroad was being constructed through Dallas County he became a modest contractor, using his teams for work on the dump. He also had some limited experience as a freighter with



W. S. Essex

short hauls out of Dallas. Eventually he returned to the farm, and to agriculture he gave the energies of his manhood until 1899. His farm was near Lewisville and was well improved under his management and direction.

Mr. Buster has always maintained an interest in public education. For thirteen years he was a trustee of the Lewisville independent school district. In 1882 he was elected a county commissioner, serving two years, and since then has accepted no official service. He was on the board with James Eads, A. J. Nance and J. A. Drye. At that time the country was changing from a pastoral to an agricultural district, and the board had the responsibility of opening many roads and the building of many bridges, some of the latter being constructed through bond issues, resulting in the first bonds voted on by the county. He also helped in that capacity to establish the boundaries of the school districts over the county, such district taking the place of the old community schools. Mr. Buster was reared a democrat, though his father was a Whig. His first ballot was cast in Texas for Richard Coke, and he began voting for president in 1876, when he supported Samuel J. Tilden and has not missed a national election since then. He has been a member of the dominant faction of the democratic party in Texas, and has frequently been at state conventions as a delegate. He was in the convention when Culbertson was named for governor, and also when S. W. T. Lanham was named for that office. In the campaign of 1892 he supported Governor Hogg. In 1920, although an admirer of Senator Bailey as a man and with faith in his statesmanship, he declined to follow him as a candidate for governor. When a schoolboy in Grayson County Mr. Buster joined the Good Templars, and he has supported the steady fight made for prohibition, realizing in his later years the triumph of the cause not only in the state but in the nation.

During his residence at Lewisville Mr. Buster helped organize and for a time managed a gin business, and when the plant was sold he continued as manager of the Round Bale Gin for three years. At another time he took some stock in a lumber company, and was president of the company.

In Denton County, January 17, 1889, Mr. Buster married Miss Ada Hall, who was born in Missouri, daughter of Jesse Hall. She died about three years after her marriage, leaving one son, Enoch Lair Buster. The present wife of Mr. Buster was Miss Emma Mayfield, a

native of Georgia, daughter of G. W. and L. E. (Carpenter) Mayfield, who came to Texas when she was about seventeen years of age. She grew up in the Lewisville locality. Her brothers are Will and George Cleveland Mayfield, and her sisters are Mrs. Fannie Kelsay and Mrs. Pearl Robb. Her father was a Georgia soldier in the Confederate army, and the rest of his life was spent as a farmer. He died at Lewisville, surviving his wife about fourteen months. The children of Mr. Buster's second marriage are: John Reagan, Willola, Emmet, Johneva, Cleora and Joella. John Reagan is a telegraph operator with the Santa Fe and Missouri, Kansas & Texas railways at Celeste, Texas, and married Claud Mitchell; Willola is the wife of Guy Tittle, of Dallas; Emmet is in the Denison offices of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway; Johneva lives at Dallas; Cleora died in May, 1920, and Joella, the youngest, is attending school at Lewisville.

Mr. Buster's oldest son, Enoch Lair Buster, is one of the honored soldier dead credited to Denton County. He entered the World war in September, 1917, was trained on the rifle range at San Antonio, and was with his comrades from Collin and Grayson counties in Company A, Three Hundred and Fifty-ninth Infantry. The regiment went overseas in June, 1918, and he was a sergeant when death came to him during the battle of the Argonne Forest on November 2d. His body has been returned to Lewisville, Texas, for burial.

Another soldier representative was John Reagan Buster, who was first trained at San Antonio, and after his assignment to the Engineers finished his course at Fort Sill. He reached the other side before his brother Lair, being in the Thirty-fifth Division. He saw some of the real fighting of the war, but went through unscathed and returned home early in 1919, at once resuming his work as a railroad man.

WINFIELD SCOTT ESSEX. During a residence of nearly thirty-five years in Fort Worth the late W. S. Essex achieved a definite place in community life and affairs by his exceptional abilities and arduous devotion to the profession of law, by his public services in municipal affairs, and by his leadership in civic, religious, and other movements and organizations.

Mr. Essex, who died at his home in Polytchnic, Fort Worth, October 12, 1920, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1852, son of

Nathan H. and Elizabeth J. (Morris) Essex. He was liberally educated, attending the University of Missouri, graduating March 30, 1882, and later the University of Michigan, graduating June 24, 1885. He came to Fort Worth in July, 1885, qualified for the profession of law, and at once began practice and in after years had a clientage which was significant of his unusual abilities as a lawyer. He was greatly esteemed by the ablest and best known attorneys and jurists of north Texas. He was interested in other lines of business, was president of the Essex Land Company, and for twenty-five years was attorney for the Mutual Home Association.

Mr. Essex was elected and served from 1894 until 1898 as alderman from the fifth ward. For many years he lived in that portion of Greater Fort Worth known as Polytechnic, and was at the head of the local government when some of its most important improvements were undertaken. He served two terms as commissioner and in 1916 was elected mayor of Polytechnic. During his administration the water system of that municipality was completed. He was prominent in the Polytechnic Methodist Episcopal Church and at the time of his death was one of the trustees and was vice-president of the Union Gospel Mission Board. He was a member of the Bar Association, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Masonic Order.

In 1888, Mr. Essex married Miss Virginia Tucker, who died leaving one son, Winfield S. Essex, Jr. In June, 1909, Mr. Essex married Miss Esther Cowart, who survives him with two daughters, Mary Esther born in July, 1910, and Laura Beryl, born in August, 1912.

GEORGE W. HENNEN. As an ex-Confederate soldier, as a Denton County pioneer, George W. Hennen has lived a life of varied circumstance and fortune, and his experiences and achievements make up a record that should be published for its historical value and will be read with interest by his many friends.

Mr. Hennen, who is still living at his Texas place a mile west of Garza, was born in Mississippi County, Missouri, June 30, 1842. He was only an infant when both his parents died. Of the four children, Mr. Hennen has no knowledge of his sister, Ruth. His older brother, John, was his comrade in the army and is a resident of Shulter, Louisiana. The youngest, Harrison Q., is a resident of Archer County, Texas.

George Washington Hennen grew up near Charleston, county seat of his native county in Missouri. After the death of his father he was left to the cold charity of strangers, and after the age of twelve under the management of a guardian. His first home was with William Fulks, a good man. Then for a time he was with an old bear hunter, a man of brutal nature, from whom he received almost constant ill treatment. Finally a court order put him in the home of his step-grandfather, Judge William Bush. Judge Bush was a prominent lawyer, and his memory is cherished by Mr. Hennen because of his kindly and considerate treatment. He remained with Judge Bush until thirteen, then started life for himself. During this time he had practically no opportunity to attend school, and the only text book he remembers was Webster's old blue back speller. It was in later years, while superintendent of the Sabbath school in the Garza community, that Mr. Hennen acquired his chief knowledge of the literary art, and for many years has been a close student of the scriptures and a reader of current events.

He was nineteen years old when the war came on. He grew up in a slave-holding community, there being slaves on the farm of Judge Bush. For a time he drilled in his home community, and then at Memphis, Tennessee, joined Company E, commanded by Captain Rice, of the First Missouri Infantry, under Colonel Bowen. From Memphis the command went to Fort Pillow, thence to New Madrid, to Columbus, Kentucky, and to Bowling Green, and was then ordered to Shiloh, where Mr. Hennen participated in his first great battle. He came out uninjured, though he saw many of his regiment fall. After his next fight at Corinth the regiment was detailed to head off enemy commands from interfering with the movements of the Confederate army and destroying towns in Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. Two years later the regiment resumed its fighting service. It took part in the second battle of Corinth and helped blockade the Mississippi River at Grand Gulf. When the Federals constructed the new channel across the Vicksburg bend the Grand Gulf had to be evacuated and the troops went on toward Jackson, and at Bakers Creek Mr. Hennen was wounded for the first time, being shot in the leg with a minie ball as he ran across an open field in full view of the enemy. Throwing away his military equipment, he quickly sprinted to safety, reaching the Big Black River. He attempted to swim across, but his

strength failed, and he only saved himself by grasping a willow limb. In that situation he was made a prisoner, was sent to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, thence with other prisoners to Fort Delaware, New Jersey, and to Point Lookout, Maryland, where he was exchanged three months later. He rejoined his old regiment at Dalton, Georgia, and took part in the first battle for the defense of Atlanta. He was in battle every few days from Dalton to Atlanta, including Peachtree Creek and Jonesboro. His company then started with Hood's army for Nashville, though he never reached that city. At the great battle of Franklin a piece of shell struck him on the thigh, and during the maneuvering which followed he was knocked unconscious by the explosion of a shell from a Parrot gun. When his regiment went into the battle of Franklin it was four hundred strong, and at the roll call next morning only twelve responded, including Mr. Hennen. After much skirmishing and fighting and being pursued from Duck Creek on the Tennessee almost to Mobile by the Yankee cavalry, bent on capturing or destroying the Missourians, his command got through, reaching Mobile without severe loss. At Mobile occurred the engagement at which the regiment was overcome and Mr. Hennen was again taken prisoner, but eighteen days later was paroled at Vicksburg because of the surrender of General Lee. At the Mobile fight he failed to hear the order to surrender and kept on firing, not knowing that the enemy was behind him as well as in front. When he finally turned and realized the situation he threw his gun at a Federal, who attempted to run him through with the bayonet, but both movements were frustrated by comrades, and thus Mr. Hennen was again saved.

From Jackson, Mississippi, Mr. Hennen was furnished by the Government transportation home. He declined to take advantage of this, since he knew it was not safe to return to Missouri, where in fact guerrilla warfare continued for a year or more, resulting in the death of soldiers on both sides. Mr. Hennen reached his old home locality in the fall of 1865, and soon resumed farming. For four years, however, he spent his wages in roving and rambling, his last trip being made to Texas. He sought a new place in Texas to avoid the partisan troubles in Missouri.

His journey to Texas was made by the Mississippi River to New Orleans, thence by rail to Brashear City, by boat to Galveston, by railroad to Calvert, and thence by walking to his

destination in Hill County. After working there a month he found he was in bad company, and went over to Meridian, where he accepted twelve dollars a month to gather horses and later at a higher wage as a farm hand. These experiences preceded his further journey north, bringing him to Lewisville in Denton County. He reached here a stranger, though he was accustomed to being a stranger in strange places. He came to build his reputation and make himself useful to the community, and his first work was as a cotton picker, an employment he accepted while choosing a location for a place to make a crop of his own. He found such an opportunity with Mr. Crawford, with whom he spent two years.

In 1872 Mr. Hennen married, and the following year he bought the land including the site of his present home. He and his young wife came to this land when it was in an absolutely virgin state, and they could not begin housekeeping until their log cabin was erected. That humble home sheltered them five years, when it was replaced by the more commodious dwelling in which they now reside. Mr. Hennen began here with eighty acres, and from his prosperity added other land until he had a well proportioned farm of two hundred acres, buying and paying for it all before he had a child large enough to assist him. Farming and stock raising has been his forte. He never became a devotee of cotton. His last full crop was made in 1916, and since then he has been gradually retiring, satisfying himself with the lighter work and chores and keeping up improvements.

On December 12, 1872, Mr. Hennen married Miss Sarah Ann Derrick. She was born in Tishomingo County, Mississippi, October 29, 1849, daughter of Washington and Alabama (Fry) Derrick, who came to Texas when she was an infant. She was reared in Lamar County, and her people moved to Denton County in 1864. Her father died in Jack County, Texas, and her mother at the home of Mrs. Hennen. Mrs. Hennen was more fortunate in the matter of schools than her husband, though her education was limited because her labor was needed in the home. She is the oldest of eight children. The others still living are: Mrs. Nannie McCarroll, of Live Oak County, Texas; John, of New Mexico; Mrs. Samantha McGallard, of Dallas; Uriah, of New Mexico; and Lewis, of Tatum, New Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Hennen have seven children, and there are also twenty-one grandchildren to do them honor. The children are: Annie, wife of William Smith, of Denton; Virgil, present mayor of Denton; Marvin, a teacher in the Garza schools; Bertie Lee, wife of Kice Walker, of Lamar County; Leonard, who operates the old homestead farm; Olin, a farmer in the same community; and Allie, wife of Balford Couch, of Emery, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Hennen have been identified with the Methodist Church, and have always sought to maintain good religious and moral influences in a community in which many ungodly people lived fifty years ago. When this venerable old couple joined their fortunes and their lives together "for better or for worse" they adopted a code of domestic procedure from which they have never deviated. They determined to abandon the "credit system they were brought up under" and substitute for it the motto "pay as you go." Mr. Hennen has studiously avoided the pitfalls of "security" which has swept away so many fortunes and friends, and has kept as free from the courts as from debt. Their lives have been joined more closely with the experiences and association of half a century as husband and wife, and all who know them for what they have experienced and for what they have been would say that they have "fought a good fight and have kept the faith."

GEORGE F. LeBUS owns and operates in the vigorous little city of Electra, Wichita County, a machine shop which is of the best modern standard of equipment and in which are manufactured tools and mechanical devices that are of great use and in constant demand in connection with productive enterprise in the oil fields of this section of Texas. By his ability, determined spirit and progressiveness Mr. LeBus has not only built up an industrial enterprise of inestimable value in connection with the oil industry and one that adds materially to the prestige of the town of Electra, but he has also won for himself secure vantage ground as one of the substantial business men and influential and valued citizens of this section of the Lone Star State.

Mr. Le Bus was born at Flora, Clay County, Illinois, on the 14th of December, 1876. His paternal grandfather was a pioneer blacksmith at Flora, where he continued to reside until his death. His son John B., father of the subject of this sketch, likewise became a skilled workman at the blacksmith trade, and followed

the same at Flora, Illinois, where he remained until 1887, when he came with his family to Texas and engaged in the work of his trade at Greenville. George F. LeBus gained his rudimentary education in the schools of his native town, and was eleven years old at the time of the family removal to Texas, where he continued his studies in the public schools of Rockwall and where he served a thorough apprenticeship in the blacksmith shop of his father. He soon became a skilled workman, and was still a youth when he became a journeyman at his trade. For ten years he owned and conducted a blacksmith shop at Bonham, Fannin County, and for three years he was there employed as a skilled artisan in the shops of the Texas & Pacific Railroad.

In 1911 Mr. LeBus came to Wichita County and established a small shop at Electra, this having been the year that marked the discovery of oil in the Electra field. Mr. LeBus naturally found it expedient to give his attention largely to the manufacturing of oil well tools and drillers' supplies. In the development of a substantial and prosperous industrial enterprise of this order he began with very limited capital, and had to meet the opposition of the great oil well supply houses, with their unlimited capital and with no conscientious scruples against eliminating a weak rival from the field. It required nerve, determination and persistence for Mr. LeBus to meet and overcome these and other obstacles, but his mental and physical resources proved equal to the task, as is shown in the following quotations from a recent newspaper article descriptive of his business establishment:

"This is one of the finest machine shops to be found in all the Texas oil field. Equipped with three fine steam hammers, two large furnaces, three forges, four large lathes, two drill presses, two pipe machines, a fine emery stand, together with sufficient blowers for all purposes, bolt machines, electric motors, and with a steam engine for emergency power, the establishment is prepared for the speedy execution of all repair work and orders for new work. They have three extra good blacksmiths, with sufficient helpers, and will in the future run their lathes day and night, so that the enormous amount of orders left with this progressive institution may be taken care of in first class manner.

"Mr. LeBus is one of the most enterprising men in all Wichita County, being the owner of this magnificent machine shop and at the same time interested in everything that makes for

a bigger and better Electra. He believes in Electra, he talks for Electra and he puts his money into almost every enterprise that promises to further the betterment of Electra and Electra interests. He shows his faith in his home city by his constant readiness to assist in advancing its interests.

"In this machine shop will be found about twenty workmen busily at work on the numerous orders already on file, and making ready for many more. The famous Eureka wrench business has grown to such proportions that it seems another building will have to be erected to take care of the business. Mr. LeBus' orders for tool joints, rotary bits and overshots are so numerous that it hardly becomes us to mention the amounts. The efficiency in making these tools is seen in the fact that many men will wait for weeks to have Mr. LeBus make them, rather than buy where they can be delivered at once. Mr. LeBus makes nothing 'for sale'—all his tools are made 'for service' and therefore the unprecedented demand for them. Never before in the history of Wichita County has any other institution grown to such proportions in so short a time. Being only a small shop seven years ago, the plant now covers a space 50 by 125 feet, with piperacks, boiler house and large furnace for hardening purposes on the outside, while an outside storage place is required for raw materials used and for the placing of surplus finished products."

Aside from his business affairs and his vital and loyal interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his home town, Mr. LeBus is to be noted as a man of fine spiritual code and as a devout and influential member of the First Christian Church of Electra, in which he is serving as an elder and in the affairs of which his wife likewise is active and zealous. A man of high ethical views and deep convictions, Mr. LeBus believes that the Christian Church holds, aside from sectarianism, abstruse creeds and dogmas and the uncertainties and subtleties of so-called "higher criticism," and that it rests its claims and its faith simply on the Bible, the while it offers a practical expression of the teachings of the Divine Savior.

At Bonham, Texas, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. LeBus to Miss Ethel Cleora Calk, and they have five sons and four daughters, namely: Jack, Frank L., Roy, G. F., Jr., Hazel, Archie, Irene, Laura V. and Ethel Marie. Hazel is the wife of Homer Grizzle of Dallas. Two of the sons, Jack and Frank L.,

are skilled mechanics, being associated with their father's business at Electra.

ROBERT P. PRINCE. In the drilling and production of oil, in the upbuilding of Electra both physically and as a civic community, one of the chief factors and one of the men most admired by his fellow citizens is Robert P. Prince. Electra people who have admiringly followed Mr. Prince's career and have rejoiced in his success are fond of commenting on the fact that when he came to this district about seven years ago his capital was limited to not more than ten dollars.

Mr. Prince is a native Texan, born in Ellis County in 1883, a son of J. E. and Eddie (Burton) Prince. His father had the distinction of being the first white boy born in Ellis County, where the family were pioneers. J. E. Prince since 1890 has lived in Northwestern Texas, at Vernon. Robert P. Prince grew up in the town of Vernon, received his education in the local schools, and for several years was associated with his father and brother in some lines of business.

It was in 1913 that the Prince brothers began their first operations as drillers in the Electra oil field. Both were men of enterprise and understood the technique and mechanical features of drilling, though they started out with an equipment largely bought on credit. In the subsequent development of the rich and continuously productive field they have played a highly important part. Mr. Prince is still interested in drilling operations for himself and others, and in the meantime has acquired some very valuable production interests. He is owner of a large amount of acreage in the proven oil territory of Electra and Burkburnett.

He is a public spirited and generous citizen, and the good fortune that has attended his efforts has been generously employed for the direct benefit of the community. He is vice president of the Grand Theater Company, which built and operates the Grand Theater, the company having built this fine playhouse at a cost of over a hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Prince is also a member of the Building Committee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and has given liberally of his personal means to that and other worthy enterprises of the city. Out of his good fortune he has provided a most handsome home for his family, it being in fact one of the finest homes in Northwest Texas. This residence was built at an estimated cost of about sixty

thousand dollars. Mr. Prince married Miss Ella Fugitt, of Sherman, Texas. Their family consists of four children, Ruth, Hugh, Vera and Ralph.

JOHN M. SCOTT. A highly educated and successful lawyer of Fort Worth, John M. Scott became a member of the bar of that city nearly thirty years ago, and has since formed many influential connections in his profession and in civic affairs. He is a thoroughly grounded lawyer, but at the same time has taken an interest and made a deep study of several other fields of knowledge.

Mr. Scott was born in Alabama, October 17, 1870, son of Joseph M. and Amanda Baldwin (Herrin) Scott. His mother was of old Virginia ancestry. His father for many years was active in the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as a minister.

John M. Scott showed a studious disposition as a boy, and he acquired a liberal and professional education before reaching his majority. In 1886 he completed the A. B. course at the Southern University of Alabama. He studied law under William A. Collier of Clanton, Alabama, now on the Supreme Bench of Oklahoma. He was admitted to the Alabama bar in 1888 at the age of eighteen under a special act of the Legislature and after two years of practice in Alabama moved to Texas in 1892 and located at Fort Worth. Here he has carried on a general practice and has also been a director and officer of several business corporations. He is joint inventor of the Scott-Dayton Well Machine, a machine for drilling oil wells more economically and with greater efficiency than the type now generally in use. Mr. Scott has also made a close study of the cotton industry from the standpoint of the cotton growers, and his ideas for the relief of the cotton industry are contained in a booklet of which he is author, entitled, "An Act to put the cotton growing industry on its feet."

March 21, 1911, Mr. Scott married Mrs. C. B. Stratton of Cleburne, Texas. They have three children, John M., Jr., Frederick Joseph, and Rebekah Rogers. Mr. Scott has always taken a deep interest in the church in which he was reared. He is a prominent Knight of Pythias and has been for fifteen years a member of the board of directors of the Knights of Pythias Home of Texas, located at Weatherford. He has long been an active member of the Grand Lodge, and in 1912

served as a member of the committee on the revision of the Grand Constitution and Statutes of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Texas, and again in 1921 served on a similar committee. Mr. Scott is one of the original members of the D. O. K. K., and has done much to promote the welfare of the organization in this state. He is also affiliated with the Elks, the Phi Delta Theta College fraternity and is a member of the Glen Garden Club.

On June 7, 1921, Mr. Scott was appointed Special Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, by Governor Pat M. Neff, and is at the present time serving in that capacity.

JACOB J. SMYER. While the family home is at Gainesville, Jacob J. Smyer has been for some years actively identified with the oil well operations in Wichita County field. He has been a resident of Texas over twenty years, was a farmer in Ellis County before he moved to Wichita County, and his career has been one of more than ordinary experience and accomplishment.

He was born at Rome, Georgia, June 1, 1877. His great-grandfather was a native of Germany and a settler in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Jacob Smyer, moved from Pennsylvania to Georgia, was a miller by trade, and was accidentally killed in his mill just before the Civil war. He had two sons and six daughters, and all of them except one came to Texas after the war between the states.

John Daniel Smyer, father of Jacob J., was a Confederate soldier through practically all the war, being in Gen. T. J. Jackson's command in Virginia, and during the last two years of hostilities was in Gen. Joe Wheeler's command, with a regiment of Georgia cavalry. Though in service in many campaigns and battles, he was only once wounded. After the war he was a ginmer and miller in Georgia, and about 1897 he came to Texas and thereafter lived on a farm and among his children. He died in Denton County in 1912, at the age of sixty-nine. His wife was Alice Comer, now living at Justin, Texas, at the age of sixty-nine. She was the mother of the following children: Edna, John Clinton, Jacob J., George P., Lizzie and Munson S., all of whom live in the country districts around Justin except Jacob J.

Jacob J. Smyer had a limited education in his native Georgia County, but despite restricted opportunities made good use of them



JOHN M. SCOTT

and for two years was a successful teacher before he left Georgia. Before his majority he came to Texas, in company with his parents, and their first settlement was near Avalon in Ellis County. He engaged in farming there and later around Milford. On leaving Ellis County he moved to Wichita County and resumed farming, and while there became interested in and more and more in successive years actively identified with the drilling of oil wells. He began as a helper, soon was promoted to driller, and later was made superintendent of some company interests in the Burkburnett field. He also did some drilling as a lessor, and had his share of experience with dry holes. He continued active in drilling until the fall of 1919, when he moved his family to Gainesville in order that his children might have access to the best of schools.

On May 4, 1900, at Cleburne, Texas, Mr. Smyer married Miss Roberta Horne. She was born in Chattooga County, Georgia, the county adjoining that in which Mr. Smyer was born. Her parents were August and Anna (Crisman) Horne, and their nine children were: Mrs. Smyer, who was born June 15, 1878; Ivan, of Oklahoma City; L. Hollis, of Ellis County, Texas; Pearl, wife of Ben Ward, of Italy, Texas; Herbert C., an employe of the Texas Company at Burkburnett; Willie, who was burned to death in 1912, was the wife of Ira Hall; Lois, who farms with his father at Waxahachie; T. DeWitt, of Waxahachie; and Claudine.

Mr. and Mrs. Smyer have a son and two daughters, Margaret, Carlton and Mary Catherine. The latter is attending Gainesville grammar school. The son, while keeping up with his work in the Gainesville high school, is also a wheat grower in Wichita County. The older daughter, Margaret, attends high school at Gainesville.

In politics an earlier generation of the Smyer family was identified with the whig party. After the Civil war they became democrats, and Jacob J. Smyer cast his first presidential vote for William J. Bryan and supported the Nebraska commoner again in 1908. Mrs. Smyer comes of a democratic family but is not reconciled to the idea of woman's suffrage. Mr. Smyer participated in the various war activities, particularly in behalf of the raising of Red Cross funds in the oil fields of Wichita County. The family are members of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and he is affiliated with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.

FRANK J. GATES. There is hardly any other citizen who can tell from actual personal experience more about the pioneer railroad building in North and West Texas than the veteran Santa Fe agent at Gainesville, Frank J. Gates. Mr. Gates was with the construction department in building the first railroad to reach the Red River from the North, later was identified with the Texas & Pacific from Dallas to El Paso, and thirty years ago came to Gainesville, where he is now the agent of the Santa Fe company.

Mr. Gates has been in the railroad business for over half a century, beginning as a telegraph operator in the East. He was born at Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, July 28, 1850. He represents one of the old and prominent families of Zanesville. His grandfather operated a rolling mill there in the early days of the town, and on one of his many trips by boat to New Orleans died at Vicksburg, Mississippi. He was of a Virginia family and was a brother of Senator Gates of old Virginia. Milton V. Gates, father of the Texas railroad man, was born in Zanesville in 1825, and spent all his life in that community. He was a building contractor and a very active man in community affairs. He was a republican and a member of the Methodist Church, and died at the age of seventy-eight. He married Ann Fell, a native of Zanesville. Her father, Benjamin Fell, was a farmer of Ohio, and her mother lived to the age of a hundred and one years, having reared a numerous family of sons and daughters. Milton V. Gates had four children, Frank J., Mrs. Josie Adams, of Zanesville; Fred, who became a prominent member of the Zanesville bar; and Milton O., a resident of Mansfield, Ohio.

Frank J. Gates acquired his education in the public schools of his native city. His father tried to interest him in the work of building. He was put to work painting the houses which his father constructed, but he soon expressed a strong aversion for the trade. Leaving home, he went to New York state, acquired his early knowledge of railroading with the Erie system, and for a time was a telegraph operator for this road in the Middle West. Later he went to Missouri, became clerk to R. S. Stevens, general manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, with headquarters at Sedalia. He also became associated with George L. Sands, another official in the construction department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. Mr. Gates was in the service of this road while it was being extended

from Sedalia to Denison, Texas, and in 1872 he followed Mr. Sands to Texas. Mr. Sands in the meantime had become superintendent of construction for the Texas & Pacific Railway, and Mr. Gates was his chief clerk. At Dallas he worked directly under Chief Engineer Dodge, and a few years later moved along with the construction company until the road reached Serra Blanco, near El Paso. About that time Mr. Sands was made superintendent of the operating department, and Mr. Gates remained with him as chief clerk. Under the same superintendent he was located at Sherman during the construction of the Transcontinental division of the Texas and Pacific. After leaving the construction department he was sent to Denton as agent for the joint track of the Texas & Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and filled that office six years. Continuing to sketch briefly his successive services, he was chief clerk for Hugh Irvine, superintendent of the road at Cleburne, and finally was under Morgan Jones on the Wichita Valley Railway.

In February, 1890, Mr. Gates was appointed agent of the Santa Fe Company at Gainesville, and that office he has filled continuously in all the years since then. In 1890 the Santa Fe Company had a single line track and the old station at Gainesville that is now occupied by the local freight office. Mr. Gates succeeded at Gainesville Mr. Fairchild, the first agent of the company at that station. Gainesville thirty years ago was a town of about five thousand people, with saloons predominating over every other branch of business. It was a rough and ready town and everything wide open. Since then Gainesville has been made a freight division point, with yards and additional trackage built, and is now one of the important stations of the Santa Fe system.

During the World war both the railway stations at Gainesville were consolidated, with Mr. Gates as joint agent. He faithfully performed this great increase in official duties, largely as a matter of patriotic devotion, and his work left him little time for active participation in other war causes. For a number of years he has also been identified with farming and dairying, and maintains a fine Jersey herd for the supply of pure milk. For many years he has been identified with the Knights of Pythias and is also a member of the Elks Lodge.

At Sedalia, Missouri, Mr. Gates married Miss Maggie C. Peacock. She died in New York, the mother of four children. The old-

est, Fred M., is in the wholesale grocery business at Wichita Falls. Frank S. is manager for the Tyler & Simpson wholesale grocery house at Ardmore, Oklahoma. Belle and Maggie C., the two daughters, are both married and live in New York City. Mr. Gates subsequently married at Fort Worth Mrs. Sculley, and they have a son, Frank J., Jr.

CLAY NEWTON, president of the First National Bank of Valley View, is still living in the house in which he was born, and his family were prominently identified with pioneer development in Cooke County. Mr. Newton for a number of years was an active merchant at Valley View, and is one of the liberal public spirited citizens, at different times assuming a place of responsible leadership in the community in behalf of education, church and patriotic causes. He is the grandson of one of the very interesting characters of the early Southwest. His grandfather was Rev. Mr. Newton, who during the '30s left Connecticut as a missionary among the Cherokee Indians of Indian Territory. He was an important factor in introducing civilization to that wild country, and on leaving there moved to Texas and established his home in Dallas County. He died in that city and is buried in the cemetery near the old Santa Fe station in the heart of Dallas. Rev. Mr. Newton had two sons and two daughters, Charles S., William F., Alice and Jennie, all now deceased, and all of whom left families except Jennie. Alice was the wife of John Beeker, while Jennie married Ed Bullock. William F. Newton served as an expert mechanic in the Southern army during the war.

Charles S. Newton, father of the Valley View banker, was born in the Cherokee Nation of old Indian Territory. He moved from Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokees, to Dallas in 1848, when a boy, learned the trade of mechanic, and he and his brother William conducted a machine shop in Dallas. At the beginning of the war between the states he went into the Confederate army as a member of Douglass' Battery, and was in many of the hard fought campaigns in the older southern states. He served as a private, was never wounded or captured, and was returning to his command from a furlough when he learned of the surrender, and he therefore never received a parole. Following the war he was engaged in farming near Garland in Dallas County. The old Newton home in that vicinity, established by his father-in-law, is still in



Very Truly Yours
O. O. Christman

the family. He lived there until the fall of 1870, and at that early date moved to Cooke County, establishing his place at Valley View. In this frontier town he erected a flouring mill and gin, and was active in the management of these local industries for a number of years, but spent his last days on a farm adjoining the little town on the southwest, where he passed away January 23, 1903, at the age of sixty-five. His enterprise gave an early impetus to the development of Valley View as a town, and he was one of that community's most useful and honored citizens. In Dallas County Charles S. Newton married Miss Thomas, whose brother, William Thomas, recently donated his million dollar Texas estate to the Baptist Church. Of that union there remains one son, Ed C. Newton of Dallas, owner of extensive farming interests in central Texas. The second wife of Charles S. Newton was Mary E. Jones. Her father was Robert D. Jones, and her brother is Horace K. Jones of Valley View, member of one of the very prominent families of Cooke County. By the second marriage the children were: Merta, who was the wife of R. V. King, and died in Valley View, leaving a son, Newton A., now a student in the University of Texas; Carl S., in the real estate business at Dallas; Clay; Frank King, of Dallas; and Purl O., with the American Exchange National Bank of Dallas.

Clay Newton, who was born at Valley View December 23, 1879, acquired a good education, first in the public schools of Valley View, then a year in Trinity University at Tehuacana, and finally in Robins Business College at Sedalia, Missouri. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in his home town, and was active as a merchant until 1914. In subsequent years the firm of Newton & Company expanded their enterprise to hardware and implements, and finally sold out in 1914. Mr. Newton became the cashier of the First National Bank of Valley View in 1907, and since 1915 has been its president.

This bank was established in 1905, opening its doors for business in May of that year. Its leading promoter was R. P. Head, who was still president when Mr. Newton became cashier, as successor of Richard Head, the first incumbent of that office. The First National Bank is a bulwark of finance in this part of Cooke County, has had a conservative and successful management, and has capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, surplus of twenty

thousand dollars, and undivided profits of approximately twenty-five thousand dollars.

While his business affairs have made constant demands upon his energies and time, Mr. Newton has without seeking the honors of politics endeavored to do his part as a sustaining citizen. For seventeen years he has been actively interested in the local school situation, for a large part of that time has served as a trustee, is secretary of the School Board at the present time, and had a helpful part in securing the enlargement of the High School. During the war with Germany he was a member of the Exemption Board, helped to fill out questionnaires, assisted in promoting bond sales, was a member of the County Council of Defense, and both he and Mrs. Newton were deeply interested in all the Red Cross work. Mr. Newton became a Mason at the age of twenty-one, is a past master of his lodge and is affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter. He is a democrat and is a worker in the Presbyterian Church at Valley View.

At Dallas May 26, 1910, he married Miss Addye Pettit. She was born in New Mexico, but comes of an old family of Bell County, Texas, and was reared in Belton, but later graduated from the Valley View High School and also attended the Normal School at Denton. Before her marriage she was a teacher at Valley View for a year. Her father was John D. Pettit. Mr. and Mrs. Newton have three daughters, Mary Annette, Merta Ellen and Dorothy.

OSCAR O. CHRISMAN. That Johnson County does not fail to pay due honor to and recognition of the ability of its native sons is indicated by the fact Judge Chrisman is serving on the bench of the county court of this county. He is a representative of one of the old and honored families of the Lone Star State.

Judge Oscar O. Chrisman was born on a ranch thirteen miles south of Cleburne, the judicial center of Johnson County, and the date of his nativity was November 12, 1879. There he gained his initial experience in connection with the practical and productive work of life, and near the home place he acquired his preliminary education in the rural school over which his father presided for some time. The father, Albert S. Chrisman, was a young bachelor when he came to Texas, from Meridian, Mississippi, in 1868. He was reared on his father's farm and stock ranch in Mississippi, and in his native state he received a

liberal education. He was one of the gallant young soldiers of the Confederacy in the Civil war, took part in the defense of Vicksburg and continued in the ranks until the close of the war. Thereafter he was engaged in the practice of law and also in the mercantile business in Mississippi until his removal to Texas, his brother, Judge J. B. Chrisman, having served on the Circuit bench in Mississippi for twenty-four years and having gained special judicial fame in connection with his work in overthrowing the "whitecap" movement, which defied organized legal authority.

Albert S. Chrisman became a successful exponent of agricultural and live-stock industry in Johnson County, Texas, and also gave effective service as a teacher in the rural schools. He finally established himself in the general merchandise business in Hill County, and since his retirement from active business he has maintained his residence at Cleburne, as one of the old and honored citizens of Johnson County. His wife was born at Hickory, Mississippi, but their marriage was solemnized at Palestine, Texas, in which state their circle of friends is limited only by that of their acquaintances. Of the surviving children Judge Chrisman of this review is the eldest; Mrs. W. A. Wells, of Cleburne, is the next younger; Albert Clay is a lawyer at Cleburne; and Miss Julia is a popular teacher in the public schools of Johnson County.

After having duly profited by the advantages of the public schools Judge Chrisman became a clerk in a drug store and while thus engaged he devoted his evenings and other leisure hours to the study of law. He depended upon his own resources in defraying the expenses of his course in the law department of the University of Texas, largely by working at night in a drug store in the capital city. He received from the university his degree of Bachelor of Laws and forthwith, in 1913, was admitted to the bar of his native state. He engaged in the practice of his profession by opening an office at Cleburne, and his first case in the District Court was presented in the court of the Nineteenth Judicial District, in the city of Waco, this being a personal-injury claim against the Aetna Life Insurance Company, victory having attended his presentation of his client's cause and his fee of \$500 having seemed at the time a large sum. In the control of a large and representative law practice at Cleburne, Judge Chrisman was associated in partnership with his only brother until his election to the bench of the county court. For

this office he was nominated in 1918, and, against a strong competitor, he won the election by a gratifying majority. Two years later he was re-elected, without opposition, and his administration has amply justified the electoral confidence manifested by the voters of his native county. Within his regime on the bench has been initiated and carried to successful completion the building of a system of good roads throughout the county, this having involved the issuing of bonds in the amount of \$2,000,000, the record of which was approved by the attorney general of the state without alteration. This bond issue was expected to compass the construction of 150 miles of permanent roads, connecting every community center in Johnson County with Cleburne, the county seat, and also the completion of two cardinal routes through the country. This admirable system of road improvements has included the construction of concrete culverts and bridges and the surfacing of the highways with a fine grade of native gravel, while the two cardinal roads are surfaced with bituminous topping. Under the progressive administration of Judge Chrisman there have been also special tax elections for the benefit of the public schools, these elections having been held at the instance of the County Court, and every school district in the county voted a tax for better school buildings and better school equipment. As an ex-officio member of the board of county commissioners Judge Chrisman cast the deciding vote in authorization of the private hedge about the Courthouse grounds, this improvement being one that adds greatly to the attractiveness of the grounds and building and that won for Cleburne second place in Texas in connection with the improvement and decorating of public squares. Another noteworthy improvement in this connection was that of placing telephone and lighting wires of the square in underground conduits. Under the county administration, of which Judge Chrisman is an influential executive, have been constructed sixty-two concrete dipping-vats, by means of which has been effected so thorough a campaign of tick eradication as to clear the county of quarantine and to obliterate completely the Texas fever-tick within the borders of the county. Another progressive movement resulted in the construction of a large and well located warehouse for the conservation and distribution of county supplies for road work and other objects, and four large tractors have

been acquired for building and maintaining public highways throughout the county.

Under the administration of Judge Chrisman was initiated a wise program for the protection of youthful offenders and erring boys and girls, and to further this end the Judge appointed a number of leading citizens throughout the county to serve as probation officers, the chief probation officer having his headquarters at the county seat. The system has worked to great advantage in the guiding and governing of wayward youth and has contributed much to raising the general moral tone of the county, which now has in this respect as high standing as any other in the state. Judge Chrisman takes deep interest in young folk and delights to be of service in helping boys and girls, young men and women, to make the most of their lives.

In early manhood Judge Chrisman became affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, and he has been a close and appreciative student of its history and teachings. In the York Rite, he is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery organizations in his home city, and he has passed the official chairs in each of these, besides having represented the same in the respective grand bodies of Texas for fully ten years. He is at the present time (1921) Grand High Priest of the Texas Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the property of which has reached an approximate valuation of \$3,000,000, and as chief officer of this grand chapter his duties include the supervision of the Texas Masonic Home for Aged Masons, at Arlington, conceded to be one of the best institutions of its kind in the entire Union. Under his administration the capacity of the Home has been almost doubled, by building an annex, connecting the home with the hospital, where the sick and afflicted inmates can be transferred from one department into the other at all times, the building being modern in every respect. During his administration as Grand High Priest, the Masons of Texas have played a benignant and helpful part in the readjusting of unfortunate conditions in affairs of the Masonic fraternity in Mexico, and in this connection his correspondence has been voluminous, while his personal visitations to Mexico have resulted in much good in unifying and co-ordinating the work of the fraternity in that republic. Under his administration have been constituted eighteen new chapters of Royal Arch Masons in Texas and five instituted under special dispensation.

Judge Chrisman is a man of vision and of action, and he represents much in the communal life of his native county and state, besides having secure vantage-ground as one of the influential and public spirited citizens of Cleburne.

PROFESSOR LEE CLARK. Owing to the unprecedented growth in population and war time conditions Wichita Falls has encountered tremendous problems in making a co-ordinated progress in its institutions and community services. At no point have these problems been greater than in increasing the facilities and maintaining the standards of an educational system appropriate to the size, wealth and population. For the splendid results that have been achieved, and for which the citizens of Wichita Falls are duly grateful, the chief credit belongs to the superintendent of schools, Lee Clark, a young man who to a remarkable degree exemplifies those vital qualifications required for leadership in modern American education.

An older generation of Texas knowing that he is a son of Professor Randolph Clark and a nephew of the late Addison Clark would readily concede him superior educational qualifications without knowing anything of his individual achievements in that line. Professor Randolph Clark, who with his wife, Ella (Lee) Clark, is still living at his home in Stephenville, Texas, was with his brother, Addison Clark, the founder of an institution that for years enjoyed an unrivaled place in the mental and character training of a generation or more of Texans. Add-Ran College at Thorp Springs, founded in 1872 and continued under the supervision of Randolph and Addison Clark until 1904, when the buildings having been burned, it was purchased and turned over to the Texas Christian University, and whose seat was subsequently moved to Fort Worth, was through thirty years a source of the highest culture and education to its thousands of students. Hundreds of prominent Texans whose biographies have been written within the last score of years have always gratefully referred to the beneficent influence upon their lives emanating from Add-Ran College.

The father of these two distinguished educators was Joseph Addison Clark, who was born in 1815 and was a pioneer Texan, settling in the Republic in 1839. In 1842 he married Hetty (Esther) D'Spain, of Nacogdoches County.

Lee Clark was born at Fort Worth, Texas, and he has profited both from the noble influences of his home environment and from the opportunities he has accepted and acquired to round out his character and abilities for the service of his fellowmen. He acquired his literary education in the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth and in the University of Chicago, doing post-graduate work in both institutions. His experience as a teacher has been most extensive. He taught in rural, village and city schools, in summer normals, state normals and in colleges, and has been teacher, principal and superintendent. In all branches of school work he has been a prominent and valuable worker. He exemplifies that rare combination of teaching qualifications with a broad and generous interest in everything pertaining to school life. For several years he was general agent at Austin for the State Conference on Education, devoting his entire time to that work. At various times he has held other responsible positions, such as chairman of the Resident State Board of Examiners; member of the Executive Committee of the Texas State Teachers Association; member of the State Text Book Commission; president of the Northwest Texas Teachers Association; district chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Texas State Teachers Association.

Professor Clark took charge of the public school system of Wichita Falls in 1915. The city is justly proud of its superintendent of schools. The people recognize in him a leader whose broad vision, wide experience, unceasing energy, strict adherence to all that is worthy and good, have been the chief factors in building for the city a living, growing and well organized school system.

Professor Clark is that type of man who performs an endless routine of important duties with apparently as little effort as other men whose activities are greatly restricted. He has found time to take part in all worthy civic enterprises, in fact the duties of citizenship being a hobby with him. In Wichita Falls he is a member and director of the Rotary Club, and has been a delegate to the International Rotary Convention. During the war he was prominent in the Y. M. C. A., and at various times has been general secretary, member of the State Executive Committee, president of the College Y. M. C. A., educational secretary of the Army Y. M. C. A., state recruiting officer of the War Council and district director of the War Council Service for de-

mobilization. It will add something to this brief outline of Wichita Falls' superintendent of schools to say that he is personally interested in all forms of athletic work, both as sport and pastimes and as auxiliaries of educational systems, being fond of tennis, football, swimming, riding, hunting, tramping and camping.

Mr. Clark married Miss Leni Leoti Sybert, who was born in Bell County, Texas. Her father was the first sheriff of that county. To their marriage were born nine children: Mary Sybert, Virginia Blanche, Leni Leoti, Lee, Jr., Irene, Joseph Addison, Helen Fae, Dorothy and Mignon.

WALTER R. ANDREWS has had nearly all his business experience in Northwest Texas, and is one of the younger business men of the city of Wichita Falls, where he has rapidly developed a prosperous and extensive grain and coal business.

He was born in Harrison County in East Texas, August 8, 1881, son of M. R. and Fannie (Dirskell) Andrews. His father was also a native of Harrison County. His grandfather, C. K. Andrews, was born in Tennessee and came to East Texas during the Texas Republic. He had some special responsibilities in introducing a number of Tennessee colonists into the Republic and for that service was given an extensive land grant. He was prominent in the affairs of Harrison County, being the first county clerk. M. R. Andrews was for many years in the mercantile business, and also held the office of county clerk of Harrison County, living at the county seat of Marshall.

Walter R. Andrews was born on his father's plantation some miles east of Marshall, and lived there and in the city until 1908. Then, as a young man, he moved to Northwest Texas, establishing his home at Childress, where he was in business until January, 1920. At that date he came to Wichita Falls and established the Andrews Grain & Coal Company, dealers in grain, coal and feed. Within a short time his business had progressed to a point where he was justified in establishing a branch office and elevator at Electra.

He married Miss Bennie Reagan, of Harrison County. Her father, the late Ben Reagan, was a prominent citizen of East Texas and related to the notable Reagan family of this state. To Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have been born the following children: Ragon, Homer, Norma, Ruth, Fay and Tom.

JUDGE JAMES M. LINDSAY. While he was a pioneer lawyer and jurist of North Texas, a volunteer Confederate soldier from that section, the living generation of citizens in Cooke County recalls the late Judge Lindsay more particularly for his widely extended interests as a banker, land owner and business man, and the conspicuously high character he exemplified at all times in his public and private relations.

Judge Lindsay, who was one of the real factors in the growth and upbuilding of Cooke County, was a native of Tennessee. He graduated from the old Lebanon Law School of that state, and as a young man in search of opportunities for a professional career he came to Texas in 1848 and chose the country town of Gainesville for his home. His office was in a small single room frame building on the south side of the Public Square, near the pioneer Court House. He had appeared in a number of cases to his credit and the success of his clients before the war. At the time of the war he was representing his district in the State Legislature, and was its youngest member. At the very outset of the struggle between the North and the South he joined a company of twenty or thirty men in his community and marched to old Fort Arbuckle in Indian Territory for the purpose of preventing a threatened move on the part of the Federal Government to re-enforce that border post. When Judge Lindsay and his companions arrived they found the fort abandoned. While his official position in the Legislature exempted him from military duty, early in 1862 he joined Company A in Colonel Fitzhugh's regiment, General Walker's division, Trans-Mississippi department. He was a private soldier in East Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas until the close of the war. Judge Lindsay never mourned the results of the war, seldom discussed the matter, and it was probably a part of his character that he showed no strong partisan prejudices. He was member of the Confederate Veterans Camp at Gainesville, but never attended the state meetings.

Nevertheless, he was an influential power in the political reconstruction of Texas. He was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1866 over which Jack Hamilton presided. He and Judge McLean of Fort Worth were the only surviving members of that transaction. When Coke was elected governor he appointed the Gainesville lawyer judge of the Judicial District comprising Cooke, Grayson, Denton, Wise, Montague,

Clay and a number of unorganized counties out to the Panhandle region. As he had attended sessions of the Legislature at Austin on horseback, so he used the same means of conveyance to take him from court to court in his widely extended district, and he held pioneer court in many counties where Indians still threatened the peace of the inhabitants. He was on the bench until 1874 and had the distinction of never having had any of his decisions reversed by the Supreme Court.

After leaving his judicial office Judge Lindsay appeared only occasionally in the role of a lawyer, and was more and more identified with his land, cattle and banking business. Among his important services to his home town of Gainesville should be mentioned his work in 1879 in securing the extension of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway from Denison to Gainesville, a road which gave this section of Cooke County its first rail communication with the outside world. Soon afterward he took a leading part in the organization of the Lindsay-Heming Banking Company of Gainesville. Later he organized the Gainesville National Bank, was president until the liquidation of its affairs, and afterward was president and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Lindsay National Bank until his death.

Judge Lindsay died May 3, 1919, and the accumulated record of his labors and achievements in his home community is an extensive one. It is said that when he rode his horse into the town more than sixty years before his death his capital consisted of only nineteen dollars in money. His ownership of material property was even less when he returned from the war. He shared the vicissitudes common to his profession in the pioneer days, but at the same time his abilities as a lawyer, his remarkable enterprise, and his foresight and good judgment brought him eventually a dominating position in his county. He lived to realize many of the fruits of his extensive investments in lands, cattle and town property. Some of the permanent development of Cooke County as an agricultural region was due to his energy. He established the second German colony in the county, locating them at Lindsay, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. He sold this colony about ten thousand acres of land, and the settlers developed from that tract many of the rural homes comprising one of the most flourishing communities of the county today. It is said that Judge Lindsay owned and sold hundreds and hun-

dreds of acres in the county, but never foreclosed a mortgage given in payment. He was also a director in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, but retired when the road was taken over by the Schaaf interests.

Much of his time in later years was given to the wise distribution of his means as directly affecting the welfare of the city. He gave liberally to churches and other institutions, donating sites to three churches in Gainesville, and gave several acres of ground to the Catholic Church at Lindsay. He practically secured the establishment and building of the Carnegie Library in Gainesville. With the organization of the school district he donated the site for the first school. He served many years as chairman of the Gainesville School Board. For many years he was an honored figure in the Chamber of Commerce, was a Baptist, but not a member of any fraternal order.

After coming to Cooke County Judge Lindsay married Miss Tennie Bonner. Her father, George M. Bonner, was of an old Tennessee family and came to Gainesville from Paris, Texas. He was a farmer and stockman. Mrs. Lindsay, who was one of five children, had two children of her own, Lewis B. and Mrs. Jimmie T. Embrey.

The successor to his father in the management of the extensive Lindsay business interests is Lewis B. Lindsay, who was born at Gainesville August 31, 1871. His early life and training and educational advantages thoroughly equipped him for the responsibilities of his mature career. He attended public school at Gainesville and the University of Texas, and studied law in the University of Michigan and at Cornell University. He has never engaged in professional practice, and on leaving school became associated with his father in the organization of the Lindsay National Bank. He was its cashier six years. Following that he gave his personal supervision to the cattle business, later took up farming, and since the death of his father has managed the J. M. Lindsay estate.

Lewis B. Lindsay for a number of years has been prominent in the republican politics of North Texas. In 1912 he was identified with the progressive movement, was chosen a delegate at large to the Chicago Convention, being one of the eight delegates from Texas. After that convention he was chairman of the Dallas Convention for organizing the progressive party in Texas. He was once republican candidate for the State Senate, and received

the highly complimentary vote of about eight hundred, though Cooke County normally gives less than two hundred to the republican candidate. He has formed friendships with a number of the republican leaders of Texas, including Cecil Lyon of Sherman, Phil Baer of Paris, Judge J. O. Terrell, Ed C. Lassiter and Judge J. M. McCormick of Dallas. Mr. Lindsay in 1910 was supervisor of the thirteenth census of the Thirteenth District of Texas, and it may be further noted that his appointment was dated the 13th day of August. In 1919 he was county chairman for Cooke County of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, and was instrumental in raising a liberal sum for the memorial to be erected at Oyster Bay.

Mr. Lindsay is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity and of the Knights of Columbus.

At Cheyenne, Wyoming, December 9, 1907, he married Miss Blanche Maxey. She was born in Missouri but was reared and educated in the public schools of Denver. Her father, Warren Maxey, was for many years engaged in school work in Missouri and Colorado.

ORAL A. JONES, thirty-five years old, has lived in the Wichita Falls community almost from his earliest recollections, was educated in the city and has been for fifteen years a hard working young banker, beginning as office boy in the institution, the great City National Bank of Commerce, of which he is now senior assistant cashier.

Mr. Jones was born at Adamsville, McNairy County, Tennessee, June 13, 1886, a son of Dr. A. A. and Lucy (Cleveland) Jones. His father was a graduate in medicine from Vanderbilt University. He gave up a good practice in his home town in Tennessee to come to Texas to benefit his wife's health. The family moved from Tennessee in 1890, established a home at Allendale in Wichita County and moved to Wichita Falls in 1900. Dr. Jones was in active practice until his death in 1913.

Oral A. Jones was graduated from the Wichita Falls High School in 1905, and on the 25th of June, 1906, was made a utility clerk in the City National Bank. Both he and his brother, Lester Jones, who is now cashier of the Wichita State Bank and Trust Company, have shown decided abilities and their earnestness has brought them substantial honors and promotions in banking circles. Oral Jones had reached the post of assistant cashier in the City National Bank when that



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and the National Bank of Commerce were consolidated in the spring of 1920, and with the larger institution, whose resources of twenty-five million dollars make it one of the biggest banks in the Southwest, he has served as senior assistant cashier.

Besides his position and financial interests in this bank he has other business affairs connecting him prominently with the oil industry of Wichita County. He is second vice president of the Aldine Oil Corporation, a half million dollar producing oil company. Another very substantial interest is the ownership of a fine farm twelve miles southwest of Wichita Falls. This farm is within the scope of the great irrigation project now in course of construction in the Wichita Valley.

Mr. Jones is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a member and secretary and treasurer of the Board of Stewards of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has served as treasurer of the Wichita County Republican Committee.

Mr. Jones has enjoyed some distinctive honors in the Masonic Order. He took his first degrees in early manhood, was made a Knight Templar in 1919, and in 1920 achieved the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He was a member of the novice class applicants for membership in the Mystic Shrine in the new Maskat Temple instituted at Wichita Falls August 31, 1920. His friends brought him forward as a candidate for the three thousand dollar diamond ring to be presented to the most popular Shriner at the institution of the new Temple, and over a number of other aspirants for the honor he was chosen, having received the endorsement and support of a large number of the most prominent and leading Masons in Texas.

On October 10, 1910, Mr. Jones married Miss Laura Bessie Jackson, a native of Carrollton, Dallas County, Texas. They have one son, Oral A. Jones, Jr.

WILLIAM MILLER KERR. The Kerr family came to Texas and established their home in Cooke County in the centennial year of 1876, just about the close of the reconstruction era in Texas, and when progress and development in North Texas were striking a permanent gait. Through a period of forty-five years William Miller Kerr, popularly known as "Uncle Miller," has been identified with the farm enterprise and the good citizenship of the section around Era in Cooke County.

He was born in Blount County, Tennessee, December 7, 1840. The Kerrs were a prominent family in old Virginia. They subsequently became early settlers in Tennessee. His grandfather, Jesse Kerr, married Miss Sallie Miller, and their sons were McLin, John, William, Claiborn and David, and their daughters were Mrs. Sallie Wilson, Mrs. Betsy Wilson and Polly who married a Mr. Thompson.

Of these David Kerr, father of William Miller Kerr, was a man of rather liberal education and spent his active life as a farmer. His first wife was Martha Henry, and their children were: Mary, who married Eli Morelock and died in Tennessee; Sallie, who became the wife of H. H. H. Hambright, and both died at Rome, Texas; James McLin, who was a Confederate soldier under General Johnston and is now a retired farmer at Decatur, Texas; and William Miller, of Era. The second wife of David Kerr was Betsy Tulloch, and of their ten children only one is now living, Miss Jane, of Era, Texas. John A. F., a farmer near Valley View, died July, 1921.

William Miller Kerr acquired his education in the country schools of his native state. In 1863, as a young man, he entered the army of the Confederacy, joining Captain Barry's battery of light artillery. He was with that battery a few months in Alabama, and left the army when he found a man to take his place. He then resumed farming in Tennessee, and followed that work until he came to Texas. He came to Texas accompanying his mother and other members of the family. His father, David Kerr, had already come to Texas and had secured as his location a tract of land two miles east of Era in Cooke County. The family came to the state by railroad, unloading their goods at Dallas and driving overland to Cooke County. The Kerr home was one of the old improved ones around Era, and David Kerr and wife lived there the rest of their days.

William Miller Kerr has never married. His home has been with some of the family, chiefly with his brother Jesse and his sister Jane. He has a farm adjoining the old homestead, and devotes its hundred and thirty-five acres to both cotton and grain crops.

Mr. Kerr grew up in a home of democratic principles in politics, while the family faith was that of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He cast his first vote for John C. Breckenridge and also voted for Jefferson

Davis for president of the Confederate states. In 1864 he supported General McClellan as the democratic candidate against Lincoln. He has never participated in politics beyond voting, but his character and influence in the community have always been those of an upright and conscientious citizen and a useful worker.

FRANK J. WREN is one of the prominent young lawyers of Fort Worth, and his leading interests as a lawyer since his admission to the bar has been corporation and railroad practice. He is junior member of the firm Lee, Lomax & Wren, attorneys for the Santa Fe Railway Company at Fort Worth.

Mr. Wren was born at Galveston, Texas, March 12, 1891, a son of P. S. and Mattie (Campbell) Wren. His father was a native of Richmond, Virginia. His mother is still living at Galveston, at the age of sixty-eight. Of their seven children all but one reached mature years, Frank J. being the youngest.

When he was twelve years of age Frank J. Wren came to Fort Worth and he grew up in the home of Mr. Lee, now head of the law firm of Lee, Lomax & Wren. While at Fort Worth he attended the Polytechnic College, also the University of Texas and the University of Michigan. He acquired a thorough and liberal education, and while in college was a member of several fraternities. Mr. Wren was admitted to the bar in 1913, and practiced at Fort Worth and at Ardmore, Oklahoma, for a brief time. Then, returning to his native city of Galveston, he was associated with the firm of Terrey, Cavin & Mills, general attorneys for the Santa Fe Railway Company. He was appointed assistant attorney for this railroad, and in December, 1919, returned to Fort Worth and became a member of the law firm above noted.

Mr. Wren married Miss Willie Lewis, of Fort Worth, in 1917. He is a member of the Fort Worth Club and active in Masonry.

A. DAVENPORT has been a business man in West Texas since early manhood, and his enterprise was attracted to the marvelous new city of Ranger almost at the beginning of its growth and expansion. He is active head of the chief hardware establishment in the city, and has also allied himself with other public spirited men in solving the many problems due to rapid civic growth and expansion.

He was born in Tom Green County, Texas, son of Joe and Fannie (Wilson) Davenport. His father, a native of Gonzales County,

Texas, was prominent in the cattle industry for many years. His operations were in Tom Green County for many years, but in the early '80s he moved to Poolville in Parker County, where he lived between thirty-five and forty years. It was in Poolville that A. Davenport was reared and educated. As a young man he engaged in the hardware business at Weatherford, and in 1903 removed to Thurber in Palo Pinto County, where for several years he was manager of the hardware department of the Texas Pacific Mining & Mercantile Company.

On arriving at Ranger May 7, 1918, Mr. Davenport put his resources in the automobile and garage business. He built and operated Ranger Garage No. 1 and Garage No. 2, with a total floor space of 28,000 feet. It was with difficulty that he kept the facilities of his plant adequate to meet the tremendously heavy demands caused by the oil boom. After a little more than a year he discontinued the automobile business and organized and established, in November, 1919, the A. Davenport Hardware Company, a corporation of which he is manager. Its home is in a handsome new brick structure on North Austin Street and the business is established on a most successful basis.

Ever since coming to Ranger Mr. Davenport has given his serious consideration to civic problems, and has supplied some of the intelligent planning and efforts that have been required by the emergencies of a community growing from less than a thousand to more than twenty thousand people in a year or two. The city was incorporated in February, 1919, and at the first city election in April Mr. Davenport was elected a member of the first Board of City Commissioners under the commission form of government. He is commissioner of fire and police. To him the city owes its well equipped and efficient fire department. Many compliments have been paid upon the equipment and personnel of the department, declared by experts to be equal to that of many cities much larger and of course much older than Ranger. In effecting these results Mr. Davenport, at considerable sacrifice of time and money, made trips to New Orleans, El Paso and to even more distant cities to inquire into the management and equipment of modern fire departments. While at the sacrifice of his own private business he has expended so much energy on his own department, he is likewise allied with all organizations and groups



J. H. Gurns M.D.

of individuals working for the common welfare of Ranger.

He is a member of the Rotary Club and the Masonic order. He married Miss Louie A. Garner, a native of Mississippi.

J. M. GIVENS, M. D. Throughout his career as a physician and surgeon at Fort Worth Doctor Givens has sought opportunities constantly to improve his knowledge and technique, and his earnest devotion to his vocation has enabled him to realize some of the best ambitions for service to humanity.

Doctor Givens was born October 4, 1876, at Texarkana, Arkansas, son of W. D. and Elizabeth (Smith) Givens. His mother is now living, at the age of seventy-six, at Merit, Texas. W. D. Givens was born at Memphis, Tennessee, and on account of his youth ran away from home to get accepted as a soldier in the Confederate army. After the war he followed the business of a contractor until his death in 1882.

One of a family of seven children, five living, J. M. Givens remained on the home farm in Hunt County, Texas, until he was eighteen. He acquired his early education in the public schools. On leaving the farm he came to Fort Worth and entered the service of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, part of the time working in the shops and also being a fireman between Fort Worth and Baird. In 1899 he left the railroad to enter Fort Worth University, and later resumed his studies in the medical department of the University, where he graduated in 1906. He then began his work as a general practitioner, and in 1908 specialized in office practice and surgery. He was visiting surgeon at All Saints and St. Joseph's Hospitals, and during 1908-10 was assistant to Dr. F. D. Thompson. In 1907 he completed one post-graduate course in New York, and in 1909 attended the New York Polyclinic School.

Doctor Givens was reared a Methodist, and is an independent in politics. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine and for ten years has been affiliated with the Elks.

On March 4, 1912, he married Miss Grace Francise Wallace, daughter of W. T. Wallace of Fort Worth. Her people came from Tennessee, and she finished her education in Belton, Texas. After her father's death she managed his business and since her marriage has taken an active part in church and wel-

fare work. Dr. and Mrs. Givens have an adopted daughter.

COL. ROBERT D. GORDON came to Eastland and entered business life and oil production after he left the regular army, with which he was identified almost continuously for a period of twenty years, including service in the Philippines at the beginning and finally as a member of the General Staff at Washington.

Colonel Gordon was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1882, and in 1899 came to America with his parents. They lived at Atlanta, Georgia, where he received his education. Leaving the South, he went to the Pacific Coast and was in San Francisco, where in 1902 he enlisted as a private in the 3rd Nebraska Volunteers for service in the Philippines. While in the Philippines he was transferred to the 11th Infantry, Regular army, subsequently joined the Philippine Scouts, with the rank of lieutenant, and his period of service over he returned to the United States and for four years was in civilian life in Wyoming. He then returned to the Philippines, rejoined the Philippine Scouts, and subsequently re-entered the Regular army. After being returned to the United States he was on duty at many posts and was on the Mexican border in 1916 when Columbus, New Mexico, was raided by Villa. Shortly afterward he was sent to Tucson, Arizona, as military instructor in the University of Arizona.

During the early months of the war with Germany Colonel Gordon was transferred to Governor's Island, New York, where he was in the Quartermaster's department with the rank of captain. He was next sent to Fort Ontario, New York, as commanding officer, and in May, 1918, sailed for France, where he served on the General Staff with the rank of major. Before the war ended he was sent back to the United States and stationed at Camp Custer, Michigan, as assistant chief of staff. Being relieved from those duties, he was called to the War College at Washington and given duties with the General Staff as instructor, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Gordon finally resigned from the army in December, 1918. His resignation was accepted over strong protest from the General Staff, who insisted that he remain, and some very splendid compliments were paid his ability, efficiency and high character.

Colonel Gordon came to Eastland, Texas, in January, 1919. This town had attracted his attention through being the center of the

great oil fields of central West Texas. He has become a merchant, being owner of the Hub Clothing Company, operating the finest store in the city. He has also gone in for production and development work in the oil territory, being president of one of the leading producing firms in Eastland County, the Okeh Oil Company. Colonel Gordon was the first president of the Eastland Chamber of Commerce. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner and an Elk.

CON J. O'CONNOR has been a member of the Stephens County bar for the past five years, is a former county attorney, and is one of the young men whose attainments and achievements lend distinction to the bar of West Texas.

He was born at Myra in Cooke County, Texas, in 1892, a son of Thomas J. and Ellen (Culbertson) O'Connor. His parents have lived at Dallas since 1895, when they removed from Cooke County. Con J. O'Connor was reared and acquired his literary education in Dallas, and subsequently attended the famous law school of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. He was graduated there with the LL.B. degree in 1914, and in the same year began practice at Dallas. For a brief time he was member of the firm O'Connor & Earnest, and then was in partnership with Dwight Lewelling under the firm name of Lewelling & O'Connor.

Mr. O'Connor removed to Breckenridge in September, 1916. Soon afterward he was honored with election as county attorney, and filled that office four years, until December, 1920. He was in charge of this office throughout the period of America's participation in the World war and during the oil boom, which brought additional burdens to all the public functions in Stephens County, and he left the office with a very enviable record to his credit. He is well established in a large general practice of law, and his position in the profession and his citizenship is well assured. Mr. O'Connor is a member of the Delta Sigma Phi college fraternity and the Loyal Order of Moose.

He married Miss Vida Chesley. Her father, John E. Chesley, is one of the old and prominent citizens of Stephens County, a prosperous banker and stockman in the southwest portion. The Chesleys are one of the best known families in this section of Texas.

RUFUS B. WEST, M. D. Thirty years of continuous practice in Fort Worth gives Dr.

West rank among the oldest physicians and surgeons in that city. His has been a busy career, and he has been an interested witness of the great growth and development of this metropolis of Northwest Texas.

Dr. West was born at Lislesville in Anson County, North Carolina, September 15, 1858, a son of Hampton and Jane (Mecham) West, his father a native of Alabama and his mother of North Carolina. When Dr. West was about nine years of age he went to Holmes County, Mississippi, and later to Tennessee. He finished his education in the Jackson district school in Tennessee, and from there took his advanced literary and medical education in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, graduating M. D. in 1882. He began practice at Hartman, Arkansas, and was there seven years, coming to Fort Worth in 1890. He is a member of the Tarrant County and Texas State Medical societies, and has lent the influence of his name and effort to many movements for the advancement of his home city. For eight years he was chief medical officer for Tarrant County, and for fourteen years was a member of the faculty of Fort Worth Medical College.

In 1882 Dr. West married Miss M. A. Perkins. In 1898 he married Lutie E. Havenhill. He has one daughter, Miss Mary West.

JOHN EDGAR WALLACE is one of the oldest men in the service of the Waples-Platter Grocer Company, one of the largest wholesale grocery firms in the Southwest. Mr. Wallace for many years has had the management of the financial end of the business as auditor and cashier.

He was born at Atlanta, Georgia, November 24, 1858, son of John R. Wallace. His father was born in Tennessee, enlisted at Gallatin, Tennessee, for service in the Mexican war, and after the close of that struggle became a California gold miner. He subsequently located at Atlanta, Georgia, and finally came to Texas. He married Elizabeth McLin, who was born at Xenia, Illinois, in 1828. Her father, Rev. J. A. McLin, was a Tennessean and was sent as a missionary of his church to Illinois. Elizabeth Wallace died at the age of seventy-two and John R. Wallace at sixty-six. Of their eleven children all but one grew to mature years.

The fourth in age, John Edgar Wallace graduated from the high school at Atlanta, Georgia, and at the age of seventeen came to Texas. He succeeded his father in the hard-



J. E. Wallace.

ware business at Sherman, but in 1891 became identified with what is now the Waples-Platter Grocer Company as bookkeeper in the office of the original firm at Denison. In 1894 he came to Fort Worth, and for a quarter of a century has been auditor and cashier of this successful concern.

In 1886 Mr. Wallace married Nellie Smith Phillips, a native of Lockport, New York, and daughter of Mortimore W. Phillips. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have one son, Ted Wallace, a prominent Fort Worth business man.

In 1886, during the strike on the Missouri Pacific Railway, Mr. Wallace was called out with the Militia to keep order and was first lieutenant of his company. Altogether he was with the State Militia for about seven years. He has been for many years a member and deep student of Masonry. He is a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner. He is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Elks and the Travelers Protective Association. He has also served as junior warden of the Episcopal Church.

ELLIS H. BOYD is one of the leaders in the automobile industry of Fort Worth, a member of the firm Cooke-Boyd Motor Company, the exclusive sales agents over this territory for the Dodge Brothers car.

Mr. Boyd was born in Fort Worth, July 2, 1885, youngest of the four children of Newton H. and Mary Elizabeth (Allen) Boyd, the former a native of Jackson, Mississippi, and the latter of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. His parents came to Texas in 1883, locating at Fort Worth. Newton Boyd was an employe of the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company for many years, and died at the age of sixty-three, being survived by his widow and all his children.

Ellis H. Boyd grew up in Fort Worth, attended the high school, and after leaving school had a long and active experience of about fourteen years with the retail grocery business and the wholesale produce business, and in those lines earned a substantial reputation for commercial ability and integrity. He has been identified with the automobile business since 1915, at first with S. C. Webb, while in 1916 he formed a partnership with W. S. Cooke, under the name Cooke-Boyd Motor Company. This firm in 1920 built a three-story structure 80x100 feet at Second and Taylor streets, regarded as one of the best

equipped motor sales establishments in the state.

In 1913 Mr. Boyd married Miss Ivie Lee, daughter of John G. Lee, of Brownwood, Texas. They have two children, Ellis H., Jr., and Priscilla Rea. Mr. Boyd is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a member of the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and is secretary of the Fort Worth Auto Trades Association. A native son of Fort Worth, knowing the city during the period of its early rise to commercial prominence, he has always been aligned with its progressive interests and is one of its real men of enterprise.

JOHN W. ESTES. The success he has won in the law profession in recent years has earned for John W. Estes a distinctive place in the affairs of Fort Worth. He attained membership in the profession only after many years of struggle in self advancement, since his boyhood was one of comparative poverty and he had no one to help him but himself.

Mr. Estes was born in Marshall County, Kentucky, July 23, 1872, son of John Wesley and Amanda (Luter) Estes, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Robinson County, Tennessee. Both parents are now deceased. John W. is the youngest of a family of four sons and one daughter, all still living except the oldest son.

When John W. Estes was eighteen months old his father died, and as soon as his age and strength permitted he was working in the fields. Only a few months each winter were spent in district school. Thus his early life was bounded by hard labor and by lack of advantages. As a young man he sought other opportunities and came to Texas in February, 1895. His first home was at Kennedale in Tarrant County, where he found employment in a brickyard during the summer and continued his education there, attending school in the winter. After a course in the State Normal School at Denton he began teaching, and taught and attended Normal School alternately for a period of eight years. In the meantime he also took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Dallas September 25, 1911. In 1910 he was appointed chief deputy sheriff under Bill Rea, and held that office four years. Then, in 1914, he gave all his time to the practice of law, and enjoys a large clientage and a successful position at the Fort Worth bar. His offices are in the

Burkburnett building. Mr. Estes is also interested in local politics. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has been affiliated with that order since 1900.

In 1900 he married Miss Winnie Chorn, of Mansfield, Texas. They have two daughters and three sons, named Edward Carlisle, Irene, Homer T., Alice and Jimmie Chorn.

FRANCIS W. TOWNSEND. While there has been much diversity to the business career of Francis W. Townsend, his record on the whole is one of unvaried success in every relationship. He is an old timer in West Texas, having grown up from early boyhood in Erath County. He was in business nearly forty years, chiefly as a merchant, and for twenty years has been a highly esteemed citizen of the town of Gorman in Eastland County.

Mr. Townsend was born at Lawton, Michigan, in 1866, son of A. W. and Mary (Weaver) Townsend, now deceased. His father was of Mayflower stock, also of Pennsylvania Quaker ancestry, was born in Ohio, lived in Michigan for a number of years, and in 1876 came from Glenwood, that state, to Texas, settling in Erath County, about twelve miles from Dublin, at the point which later became known as Lingleville. This section of Texas was then a real frontier community. Comanche Indians had made their last raid in that vicinity in 1875, and the Townsends showed the hardihood of real pioneers in venturing into a country where much of the talk was of Indian depredations.

The late A. W. Townsend deserves more than passing distinction for the contribution he has made to the Texas livestock industry. He brought some of the first blooded stock into the state where the longhorns had reigned supreme. His stock, brought from the best blood of New England, included registered Durham bulls, Berkshire hogs and Merino sheep. When the Townsends came to Texas they traveled by railroad as far as Fort Worth, which was then the terminus of the Texas & Pacific, and thence they journeyed overland to Erath County. The community in which they settled was made notable in 1880 when the first barbed wire fence in the state was built on the Scarboro pasture between Lingleville and Dublin.

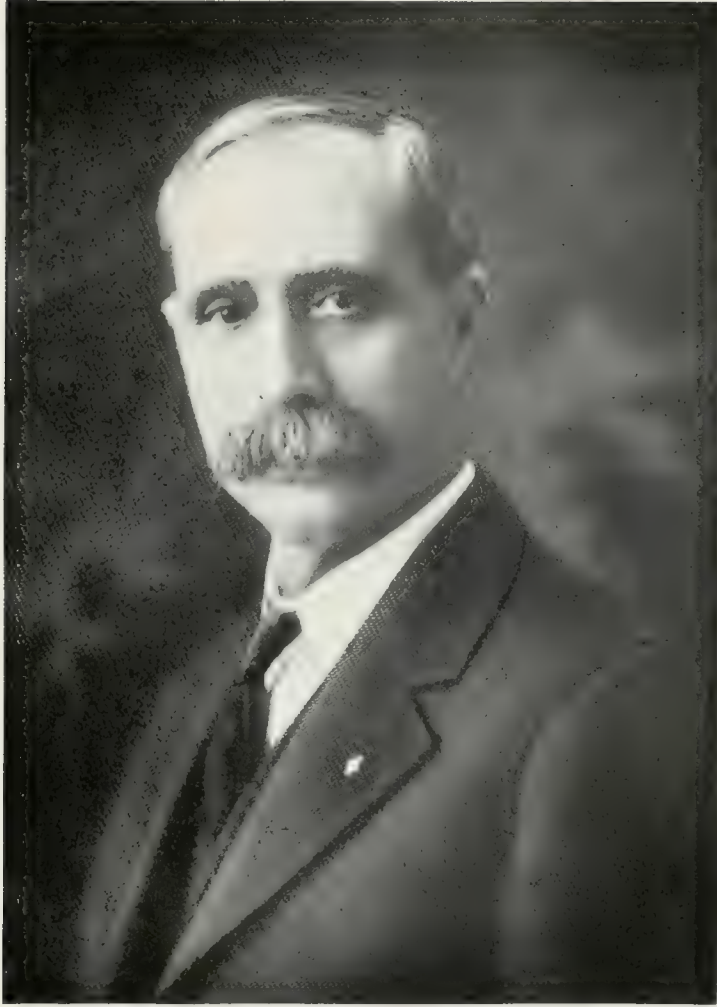
In 1882 the family removed to Dublin, where A. W. Townsend engaged in the mercantile business, under the firm name of A. W. Townsend & Son, his associate being his son

Francis. The latter continued with the firm until about 1890. Francis Townsend was about ten years of age when he came to Texas. He had attended the common schools of Michigan, and his education after coming to this state was chiefly one of practical contact with affairs. In 1890 he engaged in the lumber business for himself in Dublin, but subsequently sold his yards to the R. B. Spencer Lumber company of Waco, and that was the first of that company's famous lumber yards. As a result of somewhat impaired health Mr. Townsend spent three years at Corpus Christi on the Gulf Coast, and in 1900 located permanently at Gorman in Eastland County. Here he founded the firm of Townsend, Oldham & Company, general merchants, and continued the active head of that growing and prospering concern until 1916, when the business was merged with the firm of Higginbotham Brothers & Company, with Mr. Townsend continuing as manager until October, 1920. At that date he retired from active business life, having given many years to the careful supervision of his affairs, but retiring when he had the prospect of many years ahead of him. Mr. Townsend among other property owns five fine farms in the region of Gorman, and has some valuable oil production interests in the Eastland County fields. He is a member of the Christian Church.

His first wife was Miss Pearl Oldham, of Dublin. In 1903 he married Miss Lucy M. Yates. Mr. Townsend's three children, all by his first marriage, are: Clara Belle, wife of J. W. Cockrill, Royal F. and Azro Earl Townsend.

MATTHEW H. HAGAMAN. A record of Eastland County published a few years ago scarcely made mention of the Village of Ranger. It was a community center for a farming and ranching district, and only two or three hundred dollars a year were required for the upkeep of its municipal facilities. Then came petroleum, a great flood of population, a forest of oil rigs, the spread of building construction in every direction, and in two or three brief years a city in size and business. For the solution of the tremendous problems involved it was fortunate that Ranger had a group of real business men and public spirited citizens to take the responsibilities of leadership.

One of these, now mayor of the city, was Matthew H. Hagaman, who by reason of



W. H. Haymond

nearly thirty years residence might be considered a pioneer of Ranger. Mr. Hagaman was born in Johnson County in East Tennessee in 1861. His father was a native of Watauga County in the beautiful mountainous western section of North Carolina, subsequently moved to Johnson County, Tennessee, and died when his son Matthew was a child. The latter spent part of his boyhood in his native county, and also lived with an uncle in Watauga County, North Carolina, where he attended school. He also attended Globe Academy at Caldwell, North Carolina, and Grant and Moore's University at Chattanooga. His education was an adequate preparation for the profession of teaching. He was a schoolmaster for several years, both while attending college and afterwards. Mr. Hagaman came to Texas in 1887, locating in the eastern part of the state, in Hunt County, where he taught school a year. It was in the role of a teacher that he was first known in the county, where he taught for three years.

On locating at Ranger in 1892 he went into the business of agricultural implements and hardware, and supplied most of the trade in those commodities over this district for about nine years. Selling out his store, he turned his attention to the land and cattle business, and had every reason to be satisfied with his efforts as a rancher. He devoted his time and energies to that industry for about eighteen years. His ranch east of Ranger was in the scope of the oil drilling operations which began in the fall of 1917. His land has produced a large amount of the petroleum taken out of the Ranger field. Mr. Hagaman as an aggressive business man was not satisfied merely with his royalties, but has been a producer, has handled leases, has invested in the local refinery industry, and has gone in for many promotion enterprises. With his careful, prudent manner of doing business and his skill in business affairs he has succeeded in a most gratifying manner, and is one of the wealthy and substantial men of this very wealthy community. He is a director of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Ranger.

It is estimated that seventeen thousand people are congregated at and near Ranger. All but a few hundred of those are newcomers, attracted here within the past few years. Private capital and initiative could be counted upon to supply the facilities required in the oil industry, but something like cooperation and community spirit had to direct and supply the facilities of a municipality that

grew over night. Such improvements were made in a hurry, and there was no time to take advantage of the slow process involved in legislation under state law for issuing bonds. In that emergency every public spirited and high minded citizen took the responsibility on themselves to finance improvements through their individual contributions and through the banks. Mr. Hagaman advanced about sixty thousand dollars of his own funds for the purpose. This was an act dictated by an enlightened public spirit and extremely rare in the history of American communities anywhere. By a special election to fill the vacancy he became mayor in February, 1919, and in April was elected for the regular term of two years. Practically all the great improvements and developments of the remarkable oil city have taken place under his administration. Within less than two years Ranger acquired an extensive sewerage system, water supply, sidewalks and street paving, electric lighting, organization of an efficient police department and health department, and the organization of a sanitary and health department. Through individual effort and at his own expense he secured the right of way for the Wichita Falls, Ranger and Fort Worth Railroad, running from Wichita Falls to Dublin, and through Ranger. He has been chairman of the Good Roads Committee and attended the first meeting of the Eastland good roads movement. This movement was responsible for the issuing of \$4,500,000 bonds, supplemented by \$200,000 given by the Government to build the system of roads throughout Eastland County. Mr. Hagaman was also one of the committee that laid out the road system throughout the county, which at this writing (fall, 1921) is more than half built. Mayor Hagaman has devoted practically his entire time and his best efforts to the Government, and the community owes and acknowledged a debt of gratitude for this unselfish spirit. The problems involved are not merely those of planning and providing financially for physical improvements, but also include the regulation of the unrestrained human element, the undesirables and criminals who always flock to a new boom town. The brief history of Ranger in which Mr. Hagaman has taken such a conspicuous part might well prove one of the romances of Texas history.

Mr. Hagaman is an active member of the Elks and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner. He is a member

and trustee of the Methodist Church. He married Miss Emma Whittington, who was born near Marlin, Texas, and is a graduate of the Peabody Normal Institute of Nashville, Tennessee. They have three children. Leslie is a graduate in engineering from the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College; Miss Ruth is now a student in the University of Missouri; Fred, the youngest, is attending the Kemper Military College in Missouri.

JESSE J. WALDEN. The South Western Engraving Company has gained rank as one of the leading industries of Fort Worth, and its growth and success is the substantial reflection of the energy and executive ability of Jesse J. Walden, owner.

Mr. Walden is a native of Yell County, Arkansas, his birth occurring August 24, 1888, and he is the second youngest in a family of five sons and four daughters born to James H. and Mary L. (Adams) Walden, natives of Georgia and Arkansas, respectively. He was but ten years of age when his parents died, and he was brought to Osceola, Hill County, Texas, making his home with an older, married sister. Supplementing his early educational training acquired in the public schools, he enrolled as a student in the Tyler Commercial College, at Tyler, Texas, where he completed the course in bookkeeping and stenography and graduated in November, 1904. Returning to Osceola, he accepted a position with the First State Bank, where he performed the duties of general bookkeeper and accountant, cashier, etc., as is common in the banks of the smaller towns, receiving for his service the sum of \$10 per month. Later he went to Itasca, Texas, where for a time he was engaged in the postal service.

In September, 1909, he came to Fort Worth and accepted a position with the Reimers Engraving Company, and in October, 1912, acquired ownership of the South Western Engraving Company, which under his directing genius has been materially enlarged and the scope of its activities extended until it has become one of the leading concerns of its kind in the entire southwest, maintaining a corps of seven traveling salesmen, covering eight states. The company has specialized in the publication of school annuals, and other similar productions requiring a high grade of engravings and color press work.

In 1919 Mr. Walden married Miss Myrtle Faye Scott, of Fort Worth, and they have two sons, Jesse J., Jr., and Benton Thomas.

Mr. Walden is a member of the Broadway Baptist Church of Fort Worth, and has taken active part in the work and welfare of the Y. M. C. A., in which he has served as a director. He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Glen Garden Country Club. He is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and a Knight Templar Mason.

JESSE THOMAS PEMBERTON, president of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Fort Worth, is one of the most prominent and astute financiers of Tarrant County, if not of the state. During his long and intimate association with the banking business his name has become known as synonymous with uprightness, dependability and conservative policies. Under his wise and capable direction his bank has taken its place among the leading concerns of this class in northeastern Texas.

Mr. Pemberton was born at Sedalia, Missouri, February 3, 1866, a son of J. M. and Mary J. (Lennox) Pemberton, natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. They became the parents of four children, three of whom reached maturity, of whom Jesse Thomas was the second child and son. When he was still a child the family moved to Texas and located in El Paso County, now Runnels County, but later returned to Warrensburg, Missouri, where he attended the Missouri State Normal School, completing his studies in 1887, when he was twenty-one years of age.

At that date he came back to Texas and for a time was engaged in merchandising and banking at Midland, this state, where for twenty years he was a forceful figure in the development of that locality. In 1909 Mr. Pemberton came to Fort Worth to accept the office of the vice presidency of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, and discharged its duties so ably and acceptably that in January, 1920, he was elected its president. In addition to his connection with the banking interests of the city he is financially identified with several of the leading commercial establishments of Fort Worth, and is a man of ample means and practical ideas.

In 1887 he was united in marriage with Anna Moseley, and they have nine children, namely: Cecil A., Ara M., Jessie V., George R., Clara May, Guy L., Jesse Thomas, Rowena and R. I. For several years Mr. Pemberton has been a member of the Baptist

Church, and he is now serving as trustee of the Baptist Seminary. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner and also a member of the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club.

Since coming to Fort Worth Mr. Pember-ton has been connected with a number of its leading concerns in one way or the other, just as he was at Midland, and among other things assisted in organizing the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company. His remarkable business ability is natural. Although he learned the fundamentals of commercial life at a business college, the grasp he has always had of the various problems brought up for his solution could not be taught in any institution. His keen insight into conditions enables him to act wisely in the conservation of his depositors money, and his example is followed by the same and conservative men of the city and county, who recognize the fact that they can depend upon his judgment, especially in matters of business and finance.

VIRGIL H. SHEPHERD. Long before Wichita Falls became an oil metropolis Virgil H. Shepherd was one of the young business men of growing influence and prominence in the city's affairs in connection with the lumber industry. The lumber and woodworking industry has been the object of his effort and study since early boyhood, and he has never sought experience or business connections outside that field, in which he has made a pronounced success.

Mr. Shepherd is a son of T. B. and Lucy Jane (Scott) Shepherd, also residents of Wichita Falls. His father is a native of Missouri and his mother of Collin County, Texas. They were living at Ardmore, in what was then the Chickasaw Nation of Indian Territory, when their son Virgil H. was born in 1885. A few years later they moved to Gainesville, Texas, where Virgil Shepherd was reared and educated.

He left school to find employment in lumber yards, and one of his first positions was with the old Cicero Smith lumber firm at Fort Worth. He was there two years, and since 1909 his home has been at Wichita Falls. He located in the city as state representative of the United Sash and Door Company, but traveled for that concern all over Texas. With the organization of the Wichita Falls Sash and Door Company he took an active share in the management and as a stockholder, and for seven and a half years was general manager.

In 1919 the Toombs-Shepherd Sash and Door Company was organized as successor of the older business, and Mr. Shepherd became vice president of the new corporation. He sold his interests in this business in July, 1920, but is still in the lumber business as president of the North Side Lumber Company of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Shepherd has worked with other progressive interests in the city for the success of the great program involved in the new wealth and increased population, and is public spirited and active in all civic affairs. He is a member of the Business Council of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Wichita Club and the Elks Club. He married Miss Edna Santell, of Birmingham, Alabama, and they have one son, Virgil H., Jr.

JAMES C. WHITE, member of the old and prominent White family of Grimes County, is a young Texas banker, and has become widely known in the oil district of Eastland County as a bank executive. He is now active manager of the First Guaranty State Bank of Desdemona.

Mr. White was born at Navasota in Grimes County in 1894, a son of J. C. and Sallie (Brown) White. His mother is still living, and is a descendant of the Lindley family of Scotland, who came to America before the Revolutionary war. The Lindleys became related to the Vanderbilts of New York. The late J. C. White was also born in Grimes County, where for a number of generations the Whites have been extensive planters and prior to the war were slaveowners. The ancestral seat of the family in that section of the Brazos is known as Whitehall.

James C. White was educated in the public schools of Minnesota and in Austin College of Sherman, Texas. He was still a youth when he began training himself for banking, and spent three years in a bank at North Zulch in Madison County. Later he was with the Guaranty State Bank at Athens, Texas, and then took up executive duties with the First National Bank of Ranger, giving that institution the benefit of his experience and abilities during the height of the great oil boom. He was at Ranger from the summer of 1918 until February, 1920, when he came to Desdemona to take charge of the First Guaranty State Bank in the capacity of vice president and cashier. Here he has continued the good reputation he has built up as a banker of the highest ability.

Mr. White married Miss Elizabeth Keefer, of North Zulch, Madison County. Their two children are Lois and James C., Jr.

DUARD D. WILSON. Of the men of the younger generation who have recognized the opportunities of the great Texas oil fields and have taken advantage of the chances here offered for advancement, one who has made progress in keeping with his abilities is Duard D. Wilson, secretary and treasurer of the Great Texas Oil & Refining Company of Fort Worth. He has been identified with the oil industry for only three years, but during this time has familiarized himself with its every feature, and his connection with several enterprises has contributed materially toward their prosperity.

Mr. Wilson, unlike many who have made the oil business here their chief interest, is a native Texan, born in Coleman County, November, 27, 1888. His father, D. D. Wilson, a resident of Fort Worth, is interested in various oil holdings and Fort Worth real estate, and since February 14, 1920, has been president of the Great Texas Oil & Refining Company. There were six children in the family, Duard D. being the second in order of birth.

Duard D. Wilson received his education in the public graded and high schools of Santa Ana and Brownwood, Texas, and started to work on August 16, 1916, for the firm of Walker, Smith & Company, wholesale grocers. After one year he left this concern of his own accord and went to Abilene, Texas, where he joined J. M. Radford, also a wholesale grocer. After six months his health failed and he was forced to give up his position, but after a few months, when he had recuperated, he came to Fort Worth, October 5, 1918, and joined the Waples-Platter Grocer Company, with which he continued until January 1, 1919. He resigned to assist in the organization of the Burkburnett-Ranger Oil Company, and was subsequently engaged in the oil brokerage business until he assisted in the organization of the Great Texas Oil & Refining Company, in the capacity of secretary and treasurer. This company, which has offices at 616-17 Dan Waggoner Building, Fort Worth, has operated successfully from the beginning, dealing in proven acreage in the various Texas oil fields. The company owns two modern refineries now nearing completion, one at DeLeon, Texas, and one at Breckenridge, the

combined capacity of which, when completed, will be 4,000 barrels per day.

Mr. Wilson is known as one of the enterprising and energetic young business men of Fort Worth, and his name has been linked with reliable enterprises, which, with his known integrity, have served to give him standing and reputation. He has a number of social, fraternal and civic interests, and takes an active part in the life of the city.

W. C. LOWDON has been associated with the young and enterprising business element at Fort Worth for half a dozen years. He is secretary-treasurer of the Stafford-Lowdon Company, printers, lithographers and manufacturing stationers.

He was born at Abilene, Taylor County, Texas, November 4, 1889, son of James G. and Gertrude Alice (Crane) Lowdon. His parents were natives of New York, and about 1885 came to Texas and established a home at Abilene, where his father became prominent in the cattle industry and in business affairs, serving for a number of years as president of the Abilene National Bank. He died in 1907.

W. C. Lowdon grew up at Abilene, attended the common schools there, and finished his education in the William Penn Charter School at Philadelphia. His school days over, he returned to Fort Worth and for several years was employed in the auditor's office of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Company. About 1910 he and his brother, E. C. Lowdon, went east, bought land in Maryland, and had an interesting experience as farmers in that state four or five years.

In 1913 Mr. Lowdon returned to Fort Worth, and with the Reimers Company acquired a practical and technical knowledge of the printing and lithographing business. He was with that concern until the outbreak of the war with Germany, when he enlisted and as a first lieutenant was on duty in the Quartermaster's Corps at New York City. After getting his honorable discharge he returned to Fort Worth, and in 1919 was associated with the organization of the Stafford-Lowdon Company and has since been its secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Lowdon is a member of the Rotary Club and the Meadowmere Club and is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Eastern Star. In 1920 he married Margaret Jean Logan, of Fort Worth.



Edward D. Wilson

JAMES W. OFFUTT has been a resident of Fort Worth for over thirty years, was reared and educated in the city, and has devoted all his mature years to the shoe business.

He was born at Georgetown, Kentucky, March 13, 1880. In 1888, when he was eight years of age, his mother, Mary (Ford) Offutt, came to Fort Worth. He attended the public schools of this city, and as a young man went to work in a local shoe store, learned the shoe business thoroughly, and in 1906 became associated with W. B. Newkirk in the firm of Newkirk & Offutt. This firm now has two stores at 703 Houston Street and at Sixth and Houston streets, and is one of the leading establishments of its kind in Fort Worth.

Mr. Offutt is a member of the Fort Worth Club and the Chamber of Commerce. In 1908 he married Leila Harrison, of Fort Worth.

ASHER J. THOMPSON. While his home is at Stephenville in Erath County, Asher J. Thompson is one of the old time citizens of Desdemona, where his enterprise was effective in promoting the commercial prosperity of the town before the oil boom, and he has been one of the most prominent in the era of the new town since the oil discoveries of 1918. Mr. Thompson is president of the First Guaranty State Bank of Desdemona.

He was born in Knox County, Tennessee, in 1872. His father, the late A. S. Thompson, who died in 1919, was a native of Connecticut. As a young man he went to Knox County, Tennessee, where he reared his family, and in 1890 came to Texas. For many years he was a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Desdemona in Eastland County. A surveyor by profession, he surveyed a great deal of land in Central and West Texas, and he also filled the office of justice of the peace.

Asher J. Thompson was educated in Tennessee and entered actively upon a business career on coming to Texas. He was in business in several localities, and at Desdemona he built and operated a cotton gin for seven years. He was also one of the organizers of the First Guaranty State Bank, and as president has brought that institution to an enviable position among the stronger banks of West Texas. When the Thompson family came from Tennessee they settled on land just east of Desdemona. On this property Asher J. Thompson had the good fortune to strike oil, the land being in the pathway of the oil developments beginning in 1918. He has since

acquired extensive interests in oil production, refinery and pipe line enterprises, and still owns much valuable property in and around Desdemona. He was one of the organizers and is secretary and treasurer of the Desdemona Oil and Refining Company, which owns and operates one of the large refineries at Burkburnett.

Mr. Thompson married Miss Lizzie Crowley, a native of Stephens County, Texas. They have one daughter, Petsey.

JOHN D. McRAE, an attorney-at-law of Eastland and president of the Eastland Chamber of Commerce, is one of the most representative men of his profession and citizenship to be found in the rich oil belt of Central West Texas. He is accounted one of the most influential factors in the public and civic affairs of Eastland, and is a thorough Texan, with all the energy, practical ability and resourcefulness which that name implies.

The birth of John D. McRae took place at Mount Holly, Union County, Arkansas, in 1869. He is a son of John M. and Eliza (Dews) McRae, both of whom are now deceased. John M. McRae was born in Anson County, North Carolina, a member of one of the fine old families of Scotch ancestry which since the Colonial days have been the very bone and sinew of lower North Carolina. When he was still a child John M. McRae was taken to Union County, Arkansas, by his parents, and developed with the course of time into one of the prominent merchants and planters of Mount Holly. During the war between the states he served in the Confederate army, and after the termination of the war he bravely faced changed conditions and took up the burdens of private life. The present governor of Arkansas, Thomas C. McRae, of Union County, is a nephew of this fine old gentleman and a cousin of Attorney John D. McRae.

After attending the public schools of his native county John D. McRae attended Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he took both the academic and law courses and was graduated in June, 1894. In that same year he came to Texas, and, locating at Waxahachie, entered upon the practice of his profession. The environment was congenial and for almost a quarter of a century he was engaged in a very large and profitable practice, taking always a prominent and active part in all of the city's affairs and becoming one of the stalwart leaders of the

best element. In 1918 Mr. McRae moved to Eastland, where he has continued his practice as a law partner of Judge Earl Connor, the two forming one of the strong legal combinations of this part of the state. Here, as in Waxahachie, his sterling worth, integral ability and experience in public affairs have caused him to be drawn prominently into matters pertaining to Eastland, and he was further honored, January 14, 1921, when he was elected president of the Eastland Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. McRae was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Graham, who was born in Kentucky. It has long been an accepted fact that where education, training and experience run parallel with individual inclination the combination is irresistible in its impetus, and the associates of Mr. McRae feel that his choice of his profession has been a happy one in that he is so eminently fitted for the work he carries on so successfully. The action of his fellow citizens in placing him at the head of the Chamber of Commerce is gratifying to him, for it places the stamp of approval upon his actions and proves that his efforts not only are appreciated, but that they are of value to others. His ideas on civic matters are very progressive, and he plans to give practical expression to them in his new office.

SAM S. LOSH, whose work in promoting musical activities has had practically a national significance and influence, has been identified with Fort Worth since the period of the World war, when he was at Camp Bowie representing the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities in the department of Camp Music.

Mr. Losh was born at Lebo, Perry County, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1884, and is of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, his people on both sides having been identified with Colonial settlement. His parents, Charles S. and Alice (Wagner) Losh, are now deceased. His father in early life was a farmer and school teacher, and later moved to Hagerstown, Maryland, where for many years he was in the retail piano business.

Third in a family of six children, five living, Sam S. Losh grew up at Hagerstown, acquired his public school education there, and after graduating from high school was a teacher for two years in the public schools. He comes by his musical gifts naturally and from childhood has shown remarkable talent. At fourteen he was a church organist and

favorite pianist in Hagerstown. He had all the experiences of an enthusiast in the environment of a small community. From this training he emerged with a practical musical knowledge, which, added to his more serious training, including a period of technical education in the Conservatory of Music at Leipzig, Germany, has made his work peculiarly valuable in a community sense.

Mr. Losh as an army song leader at Camp Bowie and elsewhere was carrying out a work that has made him one of the pioneers of this country in the development program for the popularizing of community music. He has led community singing in many cities from coast to coast, and he has practically dedicated his life and talents to what might be termed the constructive musical side of American life.

During his residence in Fort Worth he worked for the maintenance of choral singing and church music of a high order. With the assistance of some other progressive musicians he has produced several performances of grand opera which have been artistic achievements unexcelled in America. The whole country has been amazed at the possibilities of musical co-operation as shown by Mr. Losh and his associates in this hazardous form of musical effort. He has been manager and director of the Apollo Chorus and musical director and organist of the Broadway Presbyterian Church. Mr. Losh is one of the most popular men in the social community. He is a member of the Rotary Club, is a past president of the Lions Club, and is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Elks.

CHARLES GAMER has been a Texas business man for thirty-five years, and has lived at Fort Worth since 1893. For many years he conducted an extensive machine shop, an industry handling pumps, windmills and other machinery. He is now in the wholesale paper business, president and owner of the Gamer Paper Company of Fort Worth.

His success in the world has been a matter of self achievement, since he was left an orphan boy and has been earning his own way from the age of nine or ten years. He was born in Connecticut, January 1, 1859, son of August and Elizabeth Gamer. His parents came from Germany. He was three years old when his father died and seven when his mother passed away, and soon afterward he had to look out for himself. At the age of nine he went to Wisconsin, and lived and



Sam S. Losh

worked on a farm there until he was nineteen. He then became a railroad section hand, and on coming to Texas in 1886 first located at San Antonio. Here he gained his knowledge of the pump and windmill business as an employe of F. F. Collins. In 1893, on locating at Fort Worth, he engaged in the pump and windmill business, and subsequently amplified his industry to a general machine and repair shop. He sold out this branch of his business in 1918. Some years ago he erected the four-story building in which he is now located. This building has 93,000 square feet of floor space, and it has housed the Gamer Paper Company since 1916. He has an extensive wholesale business in paper, and employs thirty-two people in his plant and business, including ten traveling salesmen.

Mr. Gamer is recognized as one of Fort Worth's leading business men and citizens. He married in 1900 Miss Lizzie Hogan, and they have one son, Charles Joseph.

JOHN NICHOLS WINTERS is one of Fort Worth's veteran real estate men, and his experience in estimating land values and handling land transactions in North and West Texas covers more than thirty years.

Mr. Winters was born near Rockport, Indiana, November 20, 1858, a son of J. C. and Mary (Brown) Winters. His parents were born in Ohio, his father being of German and his mother of Irish descent. Of their eight children John was the seventh.

He grew up and received his education in Indiana, and was eighteen when he came to Texas, first locating in Sulphur Springs. Mr. Winters for a period of about eight years was engaged in teaching, beginning at Sulphur Springs and continuing at Ballinger and other points in Western Texas. While teaching he began handling real estate at Ballinger, and remained in that section until 1894, when he came to Fort Worth and has since given all his time and energies to this line of business. His specialty is the sale of ranches, and he has handled many large and notable transactions in different parts of the state.

Mr. Winters has been a life-long republican, and is an active member of the Magnolia Christian Church at Fort Worth. In 1888 he married Miss Alice Bivins. They have a family of one son and four daughters, Jet C., Oliver, Ona, Ivy and Una.

HENRY DEE PAYNE has been one of the very able men and members of the Fort Worth

bar for the past decade. He is a native Texan, studied law while teaching school, and achieved his early successes as a lawyer in East Texas.

Mr. Payne was born in Kaufman County November 30, 1869, a son of C. A. G. and Fannie (Richards) Payne. His parents were born in Alabama, his father in Jackson and his mother in Lauderdale counties. They were brought to Texas when children, and the father grew up and spent his active life as a farmer. The mother is still living, at the age of seventy-six. Of their four children two died in infancy. The two still living are both lawyers, Will S. Payne being a member of the Dallas bar.

H. D. Payne, second in age among the children, lived on his father's farm to the age of twenty. He acquired a common school education, and at the age of sixteen qualified and taught his first term. He employed all his spare moments in the study of law while teaching, and in 1893 was admitted to the bar. He continued teaching for a time at Stone Point, and began practice at Elmo and also was in practice at Emory, all localities in Northeastern Texas. While at Emory he taught six months and served on the Board of School Examiners. Leaving Emory on March 28, 1896, he located at Grand Saline, where he rapidly built up a large and successful practice. On January 15, 1900, Mr. Payne moved to Granbury, and was a member of the bar in Hood County until November 7, 1911, when he came to Fort Worth. He has been active in politics, though practically never as a personal candidate for office. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias and is a charter member of the Woodmen of the World. On May 23, 1895, he married Alice Richardson, of Elmo, Texas. They have four children, Lucile, wife of Luther C. Boyd, Cecil, Mary Bell and Stewart. All the children were born in Texas.

KLEBER V. JENNINGS has been a resident of Fort Worth from the time of his birth, save for the period while he was absent at school, and he is now one of the assistant cashiers of the Fort Worth National Bank, in which representative institution he is rendering effective stewardship as a popular executive. He was born in Fort Worth on the 2d of November, 1879, the eldest of the four children of Hyde and Florence (Van Zandt) Jennings, and the public schools of his native city afforded him his preliminary educational

discipline. Thereafter he was for two years a student in historic old Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, and for one year a student in the military institute at Lexington, Virginia. After returning to Fort Worth he became bookkeeper in the private banking house of Hunter Phelan, in which institution he was finally advanced to the position of assistant cashier. In 1908 he assumed a similar position in the Fort Worth National Bank, in which his faithful and efficient service won for him promotion, his appointment to the position of assistant cashier having been made in February, 1920. In addition to his executive duties with the bank Mr. Jennings is associated with the real estate business in his native city. He holds membership in the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club.

In 1904 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jennings to Miss Cora Daggett, daughter of E. M. Daggett, of Fort Worth, and the four children of this union are: Alice, Florence, Cora and K. V., Jr.

SAMUEL DAVID SHANNON was actively associated with the commercial interests of Fort Worth and North Fort Worth for a period of twenty years or more, and his business experience and wide acquaintance among the citizenship thoroughly qualified him for his present duties as tax assessor of Tarrant County.

Mr. Shannon has spent most of his life in Texas. He was born in Choctaw County, Mississippi, May 15, 1867. His parents, Edward M. and Martha (Henry) Shannon, were also natives of Mississippi and moved to Texas in 1869, locating on a farm near Roxton in Lamar County, where they lived out their lives. The mother died at the age of forty-nine and the father at seventy-two. Of their six children Samuel D. was the third, and four reached mature years.

Samuel D. Shannon was two years old when the family came to Texas, and up to the age of twenty he lived on the farm in Lamar County, securing a common school education and by farm work acquiring a physical equipment that has enabled him to carry some of the heavy burdens of his business career. On leaving the farm he came to Fort Worth, and his first employment in the city was in the mattress factory of J. T. Woolray. Later this business was developed as the Fort Worth Furniture Company, and Mr. Shannon remained with the firm altogether for

about ten years. For six years he was connected with the Ellison Furniture Company, and after the great packing companies built their plants in North Fort Worth he was selected by Swift & Company as division superintendent of the pork department. He continued in the service of Swift & Company for about six years. Following that he was in the undertaking business at North Fort Worth until 1918, when he was called to the duties of county assessor. By re-election in 1920 he is now in his second term. While in North Fort Worth Mr. Shannon also served as alderman one term, was city judge and for several years trustee of the School Board.

On November 6, 1894, Mr. Shannon married Mrs. Marie Hill. They have three sons and two daughters, named Juanita, S. D., Jr., Oliver, Marvin and Elsie. Mr. Shannon is a member of the Kiwanis Club, is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a Knight of Pythias and an Elk.

HORACE K. JONES, of Valley View, represents the second generation of a family that has been in North Texas since pioneer times. His own career has been successfully identified with farming and civic interests in Cooke County for many years, and has been one of the most substantial achievements and good citizenship. Horace K. Jones is the father of Hon. Marvin Jones, a Texas congressman from Amarillo.

Horace K. Jones was born in McMinn County, Tennessee, in 1849. His grandfather was a native of England who died in Virginia. In his family were four sons and two daughters. Of these Thomas reared his family and died in Columbus, Ohio; James W. was a ship carpenter and died in Washington, D. C., where he reared his family; Joseph was an early settler in California, where he spent the rest of his life; Mrs. Elizabeth Parsons lived in Washington City, and Mary married a Mr. Angel and reared her family in the national capital.

The father of Horace K. Jones was Robert D. Jones, who founded the family in North Texas. He was a native of Maryland, was reared in old Virginia, and as a young man went to Tennessee, where he married. He learned the trade of saddle tree making. In Tennessee he maintained shops at Athens, Riceville and McMinnville, and after coming to Texas he continued to work at his trade, letting his sons run his farm. In Texas he had a shop as a wheelwright and loom-maker.



S. Q. Shannon-

The Jones family came from Tennessee to Texas in 1855. Their first home was near Garland in Dallas County, where Robert D. Jones entered a pre-emption and secured land at 50 cents an acre. He lived out his life in that community. He was past the age of military service when the war between the states broke out, but three of his sons went into the Southern army, and his sympathies were strongly enlisted for the Confederacy, and he did what he could at home, running his shop and keeping up production on his farm as patriotic duties. He was a man of modest ambitions, was satisfied with the success of his business and with the ownership of about 200 acres. He began voting as a whig, but was a democrat from war times until his death. He was a member of the Methodist Church. For many years he suffered the affliction of deafness, and that accounted in part for his quiet and unobtrusive career as a citizen. He died January 15, 1881, at the age of sixty-seven. Robert D. Jones married Martha E. King, who died in 1859. She represented an old family of East Tennessee, and her father, William King, was connected with the rolling mill near Knoxville, while her brother, John King, became prominent in public life in that state. The children of Robert D. Jones and wife were as follows: James W., who died at Wetumke, Oklahoma; Ellen M., who died at Ardmore, Oklahoma, wife of B. F. McDaniel; John T., of Garland, Texas; Joseph A., who died in Greer County, Oklahoma; Mary E., wife of Charles S. Newton and lives in Valley View, Texas; Horace K.; Martha C., Mrs. G. W. James, of Garland; Lou A., wife of Frank Houstead, of Duncanville; Amanda, who died at Valley View, the wife of J. T. Murrell; Robert H., of Hedley, Texas; and George W., who died at the age of sixteen.

Horace K. Jones was six years of age when brought to Texas, and he grew up in the rural community near Garland in Dallas County. It was a new locality and the unsettled state of the South during war times placed an additional limit upon the educational opportunities open to him when a boy. He attended the old Duck Creek school, and was a factor on the home farm until past his majority.

Mr. Jones came to the Valley View section of Cooke County in 1881 and began farming on new land within three miles of the little village. His career as an active farmer continued until 1912, when he moved to Valley

View. He had his share of the adversities that afflicted the agricultural settlers of Cooke County during the eighties and a portion of the nineties, but altogether for more than thirty years of consecutive effort he achieved a success that marks him as one of the ablest men in that region. He was primarily interested while on the farm in the production of grain and cotton. His first home was a box house, and later he erected a splendid residence, which was subsequently destroyed by fire. Though now retired from business, he is an interested participant in community affairs at Valley View, is active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a third of a century was a steward of the church. Outside of his farm and home one of his chief interests was in furnishing good educational advantages for the children of the community. He took part in the organization of School District No. 41, known as the Elm Grove School, and his own children acquired their first advantages there, supplemented later by the schools of Valley View and other higher institutions.

While Mr. Jones became a permanent resident of Cooke County in 1881, he had been in the county some time prior to that, and it was within the limits of Cooke County that he married, in November, 1875, Miss Docia Hawkins. She was born in Bradley County, Tennessee, daughter of John and Sarah (Gaston) Hawkins, both natives of South Carolina, her mother having been born in Spartansburg. John Hawkins brought his family from middle Tennessee to Texas in 1869, settling in Cooke County. Two of his sons were Confederate soldiers, James and William, the former being killed in battle. The children of the Hawkins family were: Janie, who became the wife of G. H. Norman, of Amarillo, Texas; Georgie, Mrs. A. J. Nipple, of Valley View; Mrs. Jones, who was born July 6, 1856; and Gaston P. Hawkins, a resident of Cooke County.

The oldest of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones is Nola, wife of James I. Lane, of Valley View; Maud is the wife of W. C. Moss, of the same locality, and she is the mother of Robert, Lucile, Horace, Ernestine, William C. and Mary Maud. The oldest son is Robert Delbert Jones, a prominent lawyer of Dallas, Texas. The next son is Hon. Marvin Jones, of Amarillo. The third son, Horace E., is a farmer at Queen City, Texas, and his younger brother, Herbert K., is a banker at Queen City, married Ida McCollum, and has a daugh-

ter, named Billie Bob. The next child is Frank P. Jones, a farmer of Valley View, while the youngest of the family is Metze Jones. The son Frank P. Jones enlisted in July, 1918, and was first sent to Camp Travis and later to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, where he finished his service and received his honorable discharge.

Marvin Jones was born near Valley View, received some of his early education in the Elm Grove public schools, attended Southwestern University in Georgetown, where he graduated in 1905, and received his degree in law from the University of Texas in 1907. He has since practiced at Amarillo, is a former member of the Board of Legal Examiners, and in 1916 was elected a member of the Sixty-first Congress and was re-elected in 1918, first representing the old Thirteenth District and during his second term the Eighteenth District. Though a member of Congress, he volunteered his services in the World war during the summer of 1918 in the Tank Corps, and was in training at Camp Raleigh, North Carolina. He was offered a commission, but declined and served his time as a private. He took his turn on duty as a kitchen police. At his personal request he was transferred to the Heavy Tank Corps because this contingent was going overseas before the whippet tanks to which he was first assigned. He was a member of Company A, Three Hundred and Eighth Battalion, Heavy Tank Corps.

WALKER H. PUETT. Those who claim that Central West Texas is the garden spot of the world have many reasons for such a statement, and it would be difficult to gainsay it, especially since the discovery that beneath the soil of its broad acres is stored one of the greatest of natural resources, oil. One of the substantial men of Eastland County, who has gained wealth and prestige in this remarkable region, is Walker H. Puett, merchant, large landowner and oil operator of Carbon.

Walker H. Puett was born in Coryell County, Texas, in 1878, a son of M. and Elizabeth Puett, both of whom are now deceased. M. Puett was born in Texas. His home in Coryell County was a ranch twelve miles from Gatesville, and on it Walker H. Puett was born. Later the family moved to Temple, Bell County, and in 1894 they came to Carbon, Eastland County. Here M. Puett and his two sons, Walker H. and J. E. Puett, embarked in a mercantile business, and here he died. The brothers continued together for a time,

and then J. E. Puett withdrew and moved to Gorman, where he established himself in a drug business, and later acquired drug stores at Desdemona and Breckenridge, which he is operating, but lives at Waco.

Since 1894 Walker H. Puett has been a resident of Carbon, and his general store in this city is one of the large and substantial mercantile establishments of Eastland County, with a rank of high favor in the commercial world. The Puetts are builders, and have grown up with and have been potent factors in the development of the rich agricultural section in the southern part of Eastland County, which Carbon is the center.

During 1920 considerable progress was made in developing the oil resources in the Carbon vicinity, and in July of that year an oil well was brought in on Mr. Puett's farm, a few miles south of Carbon, which had a production for some time of considerably over 600 barrels per day. This well is 2,296 feet deep and was drilled by the Pittsburgh Western Oil Company. The well has given the name of "Puett Field" to this section of the oil territory, and various drilling enterprises have been inaugurated and continued since the "Puett" was brought in. Mr. Puett has other interests and is an extensive landowner, farmer and cattleraiser of Eastland County, confining his operations to its southern portion. He is accepted as one of the county's wealthy and substantial men and influential citizens.

Mr. Puett was married to Miss Maggie Poe, who was born in Arkansas, a daughter of Doctor Poe. Mr. and Mrs. Puett have one daughter, Annie Pearl. By training, instinct and inheritance Mr. Puett is a man capable of managing large affairs. His efficiency, trustworthiness and absolute dependability are unquestioned, and these qualities will carry him far on the road to fame, and he is fast becoming the moving spirit in the affairs of his neighborhood. Even before the discovery of oil on his land he had attained the full measure of popular confidence in his abilities and sound judgment, and this addition to his worldly goods will but give him a broader scope of usefulness.

CAPT. WILLIAM HUDSON TYLER, an ex-service man who was overseas with the 36th Division, is president of the Tyler & Simpson Company of Gainesville, one of the leading wholesale firms of North Texas. He became president of this company on succeeding his honored father, the late Fisher Ames Tyler.

and the Tylers have been prominent factors in business and citizenship of Cooke County since 1872.

The family originated in three English brothers who came to America in early Colonial times, and the family subsequently was represented almost equally in numbers as Plymouth, Massachusetts, and at Jamestown, Virginia. A later branch of the family was represented by John Tyler, whose son, Nathan Tyler, of Massachusetts, was the great grandfather of Captain William Hudson Tyler. Nathan Tyler died at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1837.

The grandfather of Captain Tyler was Fisher Ames Tyler, Sr., a publisher and minister of the Gospel. In early life he was connected with the noted southern journal, the *Memphis Appeal*, and spent many years as a minister in Mississippi. During the war between the states he was in the department of the quartermaster general, with the rank of colonel, was a staunch Confederate, and his son and namesake was in the same service. Fisher A. Tyler, Sr., died in January, 1902, at the age of eighty-eight, and is buried at Holly Springs, Mississippi. In May, 1840, he married Miss Virginia Ann Townes. Of their six children three reached mature years.

The late Fisher Ames Tyler, Jr., was born near Holly Springs, Mississippi, in December, 1847, and was a boy when he enlisted in Company K of the Third Mississippi Cavalry, in Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's command, and was a soldier until the close of the war. After the war he spent several years in merchandising at Memphis, and in 1872 came to Texas, but after a brief stay at Sherman and Tyler located at Gainesville, where he entered the wholesale and retail grocery business with W. B. Worsham of Memphis, Tennessee. They constituted the firm of Tyler & Worsham. About 1886 Mr. Tyler and John L. Simpson consolidated and formed the firm of Tyler & Simpson, and they remained closely associated, devoting their energies and abilities to the building up of this extensive house, and at their deaths their places were taken by their respective sons. The main building of the Tyler & Simpson Company was erected by the original partners in 1888. This is one of the wholesale houses of high and honorable traditions in North Texas, and is one of the leading distributing agencies for groceries in the Southwest. Fisher A. Tyler was president of the company until his death, which occurred in April, 1918.

He always regarded himself strictly as a business man, especially when politics was concerned. He was probably never a candidate for a public office. However, he reserved a generous share of his time and abilities for church interests, was active in the United States Presbyterian Church and one of the real builders of the present Presbyterian Church of Gainesville, which he served as a trustee. He was also a member of the United Confederate Veterans.

After coming to Gainesville he married Miss Eva May Hudson. Her father, General William Hudson, came to Texas from Tennessee prior to the war between the states, and during that war had charge of all the Confederate troops in the north part of Texas for defense against the Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler had four children: Lelia, wife of Dr. M. B. Porter, a member of the faculty of the University of Texas; Ethel, wife of William D. Garnett, of Gainesville; Captain William Hudson; and Miss Ruth.

Capt. William H. Tyler was born at Gainesville July 19, 1888, and has spent practically all his life in his native community except while away at college and at war. He finished his education in the University of Virginia, and at once became connected with his father's wholesale house at Gainesville, continuing to assume increasing responsibilities in its management until he entered the World war in June, 1917, as a Texas National Guardsman. He was promoted to the rank of captain of the Machine Gun Company of the Seventh Texas Infantry. This regiment was later designated as the 142nd Infantry in the National army. He continued his command in the Machine Gun Company of that regiment until transferred to the headquarters of the Thirty-sixth Division as an aide de camp to Major-General E. St. John Greble. In the capacity of an assistant in the department of operations of the Thirty-sixth Division he sailed with the command to France July 18, 1918. Overseas he was transferred to the command of an infantry company, but after a few days at Bar-sue-Aube was sent as adjutant to the train commander of that division, and continued in this line of duty until the armistice, and until he returned home at the end of January, 1919, sailing from Marseilles as a casual on the Italian transport *Duca Degla D'Abbruzzi*. He landed at New York February 12, was sent to Camp Dix, New Jersey, and received his honorable discharge there February 15.

On resuming civil life Captain Tyler took his place at his desk with the Tyler & Simpson Company, having been chosen president to succeed his father. At Ardmore, Oklahoma, June 30, 1915, Captain Tyler married Miss Pauline Gladney. Her father, Thomas Gladney, was an early settler in Cooke County and North Texas. Mrs. Tyler was born at Gainesville and was educated in the schools of that city and also in Chicago.

HARRY A. LOGSDON, M. D. In the ten years of his professional career Doctor Logsdon has had a varied and most successful experience. He was in practice for several years at Fort Worth and was general assistant to the eminent surgeon Dr. Bacon Saunders. For almost two years he was a surgeon with the rank of captain in the National army both in this country and in France. Doctor Logsdon soon after leaving the army located for practice at Ranger, and is one of the leading professional men of that remarkable oil city.

Doctor Logsdon was born at Sherman in Grayson County, Texas, in 1884, a son of J. E. and Alma (Dickerman) Logsdon. His mother, who is still living, was born in Missouri, of English ancestry. His father, the late J. E. Logsdon, was a native of Grayson County, Kentucky, and descended from Joe Logsdon, a Virginian of Scotch-Irish ancestry who came with Daniel Boone through the mountains of Western North Carolina and East Tennessee to Kentucky. The Logsdons were one of the very oldest families of Kentucky. J. E. Logsdon came to Texas when a youth, and at the age of eighteen volunteered in the Confederate army. He saw four years of active service with Ector's Ninth Texas Brigade in Hood's army. The war over, he returned to Texas, and for many years lived at Sherman in Grayson County, but subsequently located at Gainesville.

It was in the City of Gainesville that Dr. Harry A. Logsdon grew up, and he attended the grammar and high schools. He studied medicine in the medical department of Fort Worth University. After graduating with the class of 1910 Doctor Logsdon was for one year an interne in St. Joseph's Infirmary in Fort Worth, following which he practiced medicine and surgery until 1917.

In June, 1913, Doctor Logsdon was married to Miss Willie Mae Conner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Conner, of Fort Worth, Texas.

In July, 1917, Doctor Logsdon helped organize the Fort Worth Company of the Red Cross Ambulance Corps. Later at Camp Travis, this company was assigned to the 90th Division, becoming Ambulance Company No. 359 of the 315th Sanitary Train. With the organization Doctor Logsdon remained on duty at Camp Travis until June, 1918, when he went overseas. In France he had charge of the front line evacuation for his organization in the major operations of the 90th Division at St. Mihiel and the second Meuse-Argonne. He was gassed during the St. Mihiel fighting, September 14, 1918, but refused to be evacuated and went back into action forty-eight hours later, for which he received the Accolade of the wounded after his discharge. He was assigned to the command of his company in February, 1919, with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Captain Logsdon left Germany with his company for America May 20, 1919, and received his discharge at Fort Worth June 3, 1919, nearly two years after he gave up his practice to enlist.

In August, 1919, Doctor Logsdon located at Ranger, and has since had a large and successful general practice as a physician and surgeon. He is vice president of the Eastland County Medical Society and is a member of the State and American Medical Associations. He is also president of the Ranger Medical Society, a local organization that has been of great value in this city of unexampled growth and development, where it is difficult to classify and discriminate among the various elements represented in the citizenship. The society was formed for the purpose of mutual protection of the ethical medical profession, and has also cooperated with the general work of civic welfare. For the latter purpose the society is actively affiliated with the Ranger Chamber of Commerce. Doctor Logsdon is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and an earnest booster for Ranger.

SAMUEL J. KENNERLY has been a merchant and business man at Gainesville forty years. Gainesville had been put on the map as a railroad town only a short time before his arrival, and he was one of the early merchants in what might be considered the modern era of the city. Mr. Kennerly is a hardware merchant of a half century's fame, and his hardware and implement store at Gainesville is one of the oldest and largest concerns of the kind in North Texas.



Harry A. Logsdon.

He was born in Franklin County, middle Tennessee, June 6, 1850. His father, Samuel J. Kennerly, Sr., was descended from a Scotch-Irish family of Colonial settlers, and was taken to Tennessee by his parents when a boy. He acquired a limited education, but developed extensive interests as a large planter near Winchester, Tennessee. He owned numerous slaves, and his plantation was almost a self-sufficing enterprise, including a store and blacksmith shop and other local and home industries. Two sons of this Tennessee planter entered the Confederate army. Samuel J. Kennerly, Sr., died in Tennessee in 1900, at the age of eighty-five. His wife was Helen Taylor, daughter of another slave holding planter. She died at the age of eighty-three. Of their eight children seven came to mature years: William, who died in Tennessee; Letha, who married Clem Featherston and died in the same state; John and George, twins, Tennessee farmers near Winchester; James, a physician of Batesville, Arkansas; Samuel J.; and Reynolds, of Winchester, Tennessee.

Samuel J. Kennerly grew up on his father's plantation. He was there during war times and witnessed the destruction caused by the war, including a reduction of family fortunes that made it necessary for him to become dependent upon his own energies. After having a limited common school education he left home when about sixteen to achieve a business career. Going to Huntsville, Alabama, he clerked a few years, and then with a partner engaged in business on borrowed capital. He was a merchant at Huntsville eleven years, and after dissolving his association with his partner he brought his limited capital to Texas, joining in a rather spirited tide of immigration to this state. Though he had no acquaintances in this section, he determined upon Gainesville as an eligible place to resume business, and has been continuously identified with that North Texas city since 1881. In the same year he opened his first stock of hardware, valued at hardly two thousand dollars, on East California Street, where the big store of J. R. M. Patterson is situated today. After being in business for himself he took as a partner J. B. Spraggins, now of Ardmore, Oklahoma. They formed a stock company with C. N. Stevens, known as Stevens-Kennerly-Spraggins & Company. On the death of Mr. Stevens, Kennerly and Spraggins bought the business, dissolved the corporation, and for a few years continued their partnership. On

dissolving this association Mr. Kennerly returned to the original plan of running his business alone. The old corporation erected the business house where he is today, a one-story building, furnishing floor space 100 x 200 feet. The stock of the S. J. Kennerly store today, including shelf and heavy hardware, implements and blacksmith supplies, is probably twenty-five times the value and quantity of the stock with which he began business forty years ago.

In addition to this business Mr. Kennerly is one of the stockholders of the Lindsay National Bank, and is president of the Hesperian Building and Loan Association of Gainesville, an institution that has proved an invaluable asset to the building development of the city. He has been a sincere friend of public education, served as a member of the school board twenty years and was president of the board part of the time. For one term he was an alderman, and during that term the East Public School building was erected. He is a democrat in politics, he and his family are members of the Christian Church and he is a Royal Arch Mason and past chancellor of Lodge No. 117, Knights of Pythias.

At Gainesville June 6, 1883, Mr. Kennerly married Miss Callie M. Bird. She is a native of Gainesville, where her father, George I. Bird, was a merchant, having come originally from his native state of Tennessee. George Bird married Miss Elizabeth Gossett. Mrs. Kennerly is the second of six children, and her five brothers are William, Thomas, George, Edgar and Jesse.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennerly have had three daughters, all of whom were graduates of the Gainesville High School. Leta is the wife of G. D. Houston, of Altadena, California, and has two children, Helen and Leta; Elizabeth, now deceased, was the wife of John Culp, of Gainesville, and she is survived by three children, Samuel, John Douglas and Bettie; Miss Mary Douglass Kennerly is now a teacher in the public schools of Ardmore, Oklahoma.

JOHN N. SPARKS has been continuously in the service of the Stockyards National Bank of Fort Worth from the date of its founding, and his abilities as a financier have won him successive promotions until he is now president of that institution, one of the strongest in the Fort Worth district.

Mr. Sparks was born at Alvarado in Johnson County, Texas, March 20, 1880, a son of Nathan F. and Mary (Weaver) Sparks. His

grandfather, Nathan F. Sparks, Sr., brought the family from Alabama to Texas about 1840, and they were among the pioneer citizens of Johnson County. Nathan F. Sparks, Jr., for many years was in the hardware business at Alvarado, and died at the age of fifty-five, while the mother is still living. John is the youngest of four children, and has one brother still living.

Mr. Sparks grew up at Alvarado, attended the public schools of that town, and finished his education in Add-Ran College. With some general business experience to his credit he came to Fort Worth in 1903, and at that time became associated with the Stockyards National Bank, at the time of its organization. He has filled the successive posts of assistant cashier, cashier and vice president, and in 1912 was elected president. The Stockyards National Bank has capital stock of \$200,000, surplus of similar amount, and is a bank of highly specialized service to the livestock and packing interests of the city.

In 1904 Mr. Sparks married Mary Jones, daughter of H. R. Jones, of Alvarado. They have one daughter, Helen Gertrude. Mr. Sparks is a member of the Fort Worth Club, River Crest Country Club, and is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner.

ROBERT LEE RAY, president of the American National Bank of Cisco, and one of the honored residents of Fort Worth, is a man whose activities have led him into the oil fields as well as that of finance, and he has been extremely successful in everything he has undertaken, his being that kind of far-sighted astuteness which can predicate results almost from the beginning. His associations with both Cisco and Fort Worth are of magnitude, and he is claimed by both cities as a representative citizen.

Mr. Ray was born in Johnson County, Texas, in 1876, a son of J. J. and Sallie (Morgan) Ray. J. J. Ray was born in Mississippi, from whence he moved to Johnson County, Texas, and in 1883 to Eastland County. He settled on a farm in the extreme western part of that county, where he has since continued to reside, and where he was one of the pioneers. During the many years he has lived in that county he has been recognized as one of the solid and representative citizens, and he enjoys the high esteem of his neighbors.

Growing up on this farm in Eastland County, Robert Lee Ray was early taught habits of industry and thrift, and until he was

thirty-two years old he devoted himself to farming. From that occupation he branched out into the mercantile business, and was conducting a store at Scranton, near his old home in Eastland County, when oil was discovered in that and Stephens counties, in 1917. He was quick to recognize the great opportunity offered him, and immediately began his oil operations, which have netted him a fortune. He is one of the oil operators who has acquired great wealth, and he is wise enough to invest his means in a safe and conservative manner. His office, from which he directs his business affairs, is in room 911 Dan Waggoner Building, Fort Worth, Texas. In November, 1918, Mr. Ray moved to Fort Worth, where he has a handsome residence, surrounded by spacious grounds, at 2221 Lipscomb Street, where he dispenses a lavish hospitality. In addition to his banking interests at Cisco, he owns valuable property in that city, and is deeply in earnest with reference to securing its further growth and development.

Mr. Ray was married to Miss Mary Cozart, a member of a pioneer family of Eastland County. They have the following children: Hubert, Velma, Chester, Ina, Leta "Buster," and Ila Ruth. Perhaps no other man in the oil fields is a better example of the native Texan than Mr. Ray. His present prominence has come about through his own ability and good judgment, and the people of this part of the state are proud of him and of what he has accomplished, and point to him as an example for younger men to follow.

CARL SMITH. When Carl Smith was elected sheriff of Tarrant County in 1920 he brought to that office abilities and qualifications acquired while a deputy official, and has made a record fully in keeping with the anticipations entertained by his many supporters over the county.

Mr. Smith was born in Fort Worth March 23, 1888, and has always lived in that community. His parents are C. L. and Lelia F. (Riggle) Smith, still living in Fort Worth. His father was born in Virginia and the mother in Texas.

Carl Smith, who is the second of five living children, was reared and educated in his native city, attended the public schools there and also the Fort Worth Business College. On leaving school he took up a commercial career and for five years was with the hardware house of H. B. Francis. Since then his work has been largely of a public nature. He was



Carl Smith.

deputy constable two years, 1913-14, and then became a deputy in the sheriff's office, and had many of the duties of the office for four years, 1915-16-17-18. In 1920 he was elected sheriff, and began his official term December 1st of that year. He is the youngest sheriff ever elected in Tarrant County. Mr. Smith is a member of the Order of Elks, and has always been deeply interested in public and civic affairs.

DUFF H. PURVIS has been a Fort Worth business man for over thirty years. Among the new as well as the older men who have been on the streets and in the offices in the business district carrying on the effective work of the city, Duff H. Purvis is undoubtedly one of the best known and one of the most popular.

He was born in Tarrant County May 4, 1864, son of John L. and Sarah (Sublette) Purvis, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. John L. Purvis had many worthy distinctions as a Texas pioneer. He was a soldier in three wars, the war for Texas independence, the Mexican war and finally wore the uniform of a Confederate soldier. He came to Texas in 1832, when about nineteen years of age, lived in the eastern part of the state in Shelby County, and was a soldier in Houston's army at the battle of San Jacinto. He again enlisted and served while the country was at war with Mexico, and was past fifty years of age when he joined the Confederate army. He moved to Tarrant County before the establishment of Fort Worth as a military post, in 1847, and as the first settler, he erected the first house at Mansfield. About the close of the Civil war he moved to a farm eight miles southeast of Fort Worth, and lived there until his death, December 3, 1900, at the age of eighty-seven. He was survived a number of years by his widow, who came to Fort Worth.

Duff H. Purvis has boyhood recollections of Tarrant County when it was still the domain of cattle men and with hardly a fenced field. Accustomed to a life of action, he became as a matter of course a cowboy, and did expert work as a range rider for several ranch outfits and helped take cattle north over some of the famous trails for several years. He also served as deputy sheriff of Tarrant County, and in 1893 engaged in the livery business at Fort Worth. Mr. Purvis is the second of four children. He finished his education in a college at Mansfield. He has had

several business activities at Fort Worth, and for the past twelve years has maintained a large force of men and extensive equipment for handling contracts for railroad construction and highway building.

He has been influential in county politics and served for six years as a county commissioner. He has also been a school trustee. Mr. Purvis is a member of the Elks Club of Fort Worth. In 1890 he married Miss Frances Benning, a native of Missouri. Her uncle, General Benning, was an officer in the Confederate forces at the battle of Gettysburg. Mr. and Mrs. Purvis have one son, Frank H., now of Fort Worth.

STERLING PRICE RUMPH, M. D. One of the men who is showing in all of his various activities the beneficial results of a careful and broad educational training is Dr. Sterling Price Rumph, president of the Bank of Carbon and one of the most progressive men of Eastland County.

Doctor Rumph was born at Alexander, Erath County, Texas, in 1880, a son of D. M. and Eliza (Butts) Rumph, both of whom were born in Georgia. During the war between the North and the South D. M. Rumph was one of the men who fought bravely for the "Lost Cause," but after it had been vanquished he and his young wife sought different environment and came to Texas and became pioneer settlers of Erath County.

Growing up on his father's farm, amid somewhat primitive rural surroundings, even as a lad Sterling P. Rumph resolved to develop his mental faculties, and took his academic training as a student of John Tarleton College, Stephenville, Texas, and his medical education was received in the Memphis, Tennessee, Medical College, and the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1905. That same year he established himself in a general practice at Carbon, Eastland County, and continued it until 1912, when he retired from that calling and for some years was occupied as an oil operator in Eastland County and the surrounding district.

On January 1, 1921, Doctor Rumph returned to Carbon to assume the presidency of the Bank of Carbon, of which he is the active factor in charge of its affairs. This is one of the strong banks of Eastland County. Its capital stock, with surplus and undivided profits, is \$45,000. It is unincorporated, and its officials are among the wealthiest and most

substantial citizens in this section, and they own the greater part of its stock. This fact gives the bank a strength and resources that are more than ample to meet every demand made upon it. The bank was established in April, 1904, and has been the leading factor in developing the rich agricultural resources of that section of southern Eastland County of which Carbon is the center. Doctor Rumph is typical of the element interested in the bank, and is an active, resourceful and public spirited citizen, who is devoting his best efforts to the further expansion of this region.

Doctor Rumph was married to Miss Maud Gartner. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church he gives countenance to the moral uplift of the community, and he finds social relaxation in the several fraternities to which he belongs.

Influenced in all that he does by the high standards of citizenship and a conception of good government which he has always possessed, Doctor Rumph has been able to operate without the bias of prejudice or the narrowness that is the penalty of restricted horizons, and is constantly occupied in bringing into dark places the light of the gospel of progress and the force of improvement. In every relation of life he is proving himself a responsible citizen, and one who is always co-operating with the best elements for definite, well-ordered purposes, the continued advancement of Carbon and Eastland County.

J. R. DILL, M. D. The professional career of Doctor Dill covers a period of sixteen years, and all of it has been passed in the community of Rising Star, where he grew up from early childhood. He represents one of the older families of Eastland County, and his personal work has brought him the reputation of being one of the leading citizens of that locality.

Dr. Dill was born at Eldorado, Arkansas, in 1875, son of John M. and Georgia (Bailey) Dill. Three years later, in 1878, the family moved to Texas, first locating at Brownwood and in 1884 moving to Eastland County. John M. Dill located on a farm in the extreme southwestern part of the county, and from there moved to a farm five miles northwest of Rising Star. He has been one of the leading representatives of agricultural and livestock interests in the county for upwards of forty years, and still lives on his farm.

Doctor Dill grew up as a country boy, attended the public schools at Rising Star, and

finished his literary education in the Daniel Baker College at Brownwood. For nine years he taught school, an occupation that furnished him the means for his medical education. He pursued his medical studies in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, now the medical department of the University of Tennessee, graduating in 1906. Since graduation he has practiced at Rising Star, and has earned to a high degree the confidence and esteem of all, both as a professional man and as one of the public spirited citizens who have done much to make this one of the best towns of its size in the state. Doctor Dill is the present city health officer and member of the County, State and American Medical associations.

He married Miss Gertrude Scarborough. She is a sister of Dallas Scarborough, a prominent citizen and the mayor of Abilene, Texas. Doctor and Mrs. Dill have three children, Russell, Ike and Dallas.

WILEY D. CLAY. The marvelous growth of Ranger within three years has naturally been accompanied by a proportionate industrial evolution so as to make the city practically independent of outside forces of many manufactured materials. One of the most important of these industries is the Clay Boiler Works, established and built up by Wiley D. Clay, a past master of machinery and mechanical invention. Mr. Clay has been building and installing machinery and appliances in oil districts for many years, and he has made the Clay Boiler Works a great plant that now supplies much of the apparatus used in the Ranger oil fields.

Mr. Clay was born in Robertson County, Texas, in 1876. His grandfather was one of the very earliest settlers in that county when it was on the frontier. His parents were H. F. and Lou (Squires) Clay, his father also a native of Robertson County. Wiley D. Clay grew up on a farm, but his mechanical turn of mind soon led him from a rural district and as a young man he bought a machine shop at Kosse in Limestone County. There he learned the machinist's trade from his own employes. Soon after the start of the great oil boom at Beaumont in 1902 he went to that city and established a boiler shop. He made a reputation as a boiler maker and as an expert on boiler construction, and continued in the business for seven years at Beaumont. Leaving there, he went to West Texas,



W. D. Clay

and for several years followed the machinist's trade at Spur in Dickens County.

Ranger was just coming into fame as an oil center when in 1917 Mr. Clay moved to the town, and with a very limited capital established a small boiler and machine shop on the Blackwell Road in the south part of the city. His equipment and organization were tested to the utmost from the very beginning, and he was soon proprietor of a profitable boiler and tool business. In April, 1920, he completed his present new plant, immediately adjoining the old shop. This is a high-class factory building equipped with the most modern machinery. The growth of the business has been coincident with the growth and development of the Ranger oil fields. His output has been almost exclusively machinery and appliances required in the oil well drilling industry. The Clay Boiler Works and Machine Shop is one of the important industries of Ranger.

Mr. Clay's name is also becoming widely known as an inventor. His own new factory in its construction carries out the basic principles involved in his invention of a system of hollow steel structural material, so welded and ingrated as to increase to a remarkable degree the strength of structural spans in sustaining additional weight and stress. His invention will prove a great boon to bridge building, making it possible to increase the length of spans without supports between the ends. Mr. Clay is also inventor of a new type of boiler fire box, providing super-heating of steam with consequent increased efficiency and economy of fuel. He is the inventor and manufacturer of the Clay Auxiliary Spring, which adds life to an automobile by eliminating frame breaks and lessening jerks and jolts common to quick clutches and rough roads, and which affords greater riding comfort by its wonderful flexibility and resiliency. He will also probably announce in the near future a new type of road building machine which with one unit and operation will build a road completely.

Mr. Clay is an active member of the Ranger Chamber of Commerce. He married Miss Georgia Webb, a native of Robinson County and member of one of the oldest families in that section of the state. Her parents are Pink and Fannie (Gray) Webb. Her grandfather, Tom R. Webb, was one of the first settlers of Robertson County. Mrs. Clay is actively associated with her husband in business, having charge of the office. Their family con-

sists of six sons and one daughter, Henry, Ivan, Cecil, Elgin, Darrell, George and Lida Bess.

JAMES H. GOODE is sheriff of Denton County, serving his second term in that office. Most of his life has been spent in that county, he is the son of an honored pioneer, and his experience and character present the soundest qualifications for any position of trust within the gift of his neighbors in that county.

His father was the late John Hawkins Goode, who was born in Christian County, Kentucky, in 1829, son of John Hawkins Goode. The latter was probably born in Virginia, but at an early date went to Kentucky, and was living there during the War of 1812. He enlisted and saw service in that war under General William H. Harrison. Otherwise he spent his active life as a farmer in Christian County. He married Miss Clark, daughter of Jonathan Clark, and they reared a large family of children. This family well illustrated the division of sentiment and the familiar experience of Civil war, since two of the sons became Union soldiers and followed General Sherman through Georgia, while two others fought on the side of the South.

John Hawkins Goode acquired his early education largely from experience, and his private life was devoted to farming and stock raising. He came to Texas in 1851, and two years later located on land along the line of Collin and Denton counties, where he lived to rear his family and contribute something toward the substantial development of the section. It was a pioneer community when he went there, and he and other early settlers endured the privations of the frontier and saw the region well settled and developed. He finally moved to the northern part of the county, and finished his farming east of Sanger. Eventually, with the encroachment of years, he moved to Denton, and died at his home at the county seat July 2, 1913.

Ten years after he came to Texas he joined the Confederate army in Colonel Martin's regiment and General Gano's brigade, and was in some of the battles of the Banks Red River expedition, also took part in the battles of Cabin Creek, Elk Creek and Hayfield with his command in the vicinity of Galveston. He was with the last troops disbanded at the end of the struggle between the North and South. He was never wounded or captured, and he accepted the results of the war without bitterness, since he had been opposed to the prin-

ciple of secession and only, like many others, joined his state when it seceded. He was a democrat and a member of the Methodist Church.

John Hawkins Goode married Mary Bates, who was born in Barren County, Kentucky, in 1839. Her father, Hubbard Bates, some years later brought his family to Texas, and he was also one of the early settlers of Denton County. Mrs. Goode, who died in September, 1912, was the mother of the following children: George M., of Canyon, Texas; Agnes, who married S. B. Peters and died at Roswell, New Mexico, in 1920; Henry H., of Wilson, Oklahoma; Della, Mrs. Richard Peters, of Durant, Oklahoma; Mrs. Nannie Epperson, of Ford, Kentucky; James H.; D. F., of Denton; and Mrs. H. A. Miller, of San Antonio, Texas. John Hawkins Goode by a first marriage had a son, John Benjamin, who died at Norman, Oklahoma.

James H. Goode was born July 14, 1870, in Collin County, just over the line from Denton. He acquired his early education in country district schools and lived at home until he was about nineteen. At the original opening of Oklahoma Territory in 1889 he was working in the Washita country, and participated in the first run. He located a claim, but being a minor was unable to hold it. In following years he participated in several other runs that made history in Oklahoma, going to the Pottawatomie country and later to the rush into the Comanche and Kiowa and the Apache, Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations. He staked a claim in that run but declined to occupy it. For about three years he was engaged in farming near Oklahoma City, and he is an authority on some of the phases of early Oklahoma history. He left there and returned to Denton County, and during the construction of the Court House was a teamster. For several years he engaged in farming near Denton, and then resumed his residence at the county seat.

In 1909 Mr. Goode was elected city marshal of Denton, and filled that office until the establishment of the commission form of government. In the meantime he was interested in the livery and transfer business, and continued in that line until elected sheriff of the county in 1918 as successor to Pat Gallagher. He was re-elected in 1920. Mr. Goode cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Bryan in 1896, and has always been a staunch democrat.

At Sanger in Denton County January 11, 1890, Mr. Goode married Miss Elizabeth Davenport. She was born in Jackson County,

Missouri, near Kansas City, and her parents died there when she was a young woman, after which she came to Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Goode have reared an interesting family. Their oldest child, George, is a farmer of Denton County and married Vera Purviant and has sons, James and Robert. The second of the children is Robert Goode, who was one of the first two young men to volunteer from Denton County for service in the war with Germany. He was trained at San Antonio as a member of the 9th Infantry, later was sent to Syracuse and assigned to the 48th Infantry, and his ability as a drill master for drafted men made him too valuable in the training of the army and he never had the opportunity to go overseas. He is now a student in the North Texas Normal at Denton. The third child is Phebe, wife of Charles Mizell, and both are teachers in the Normal School at Denton. The next daughter is Myra Louise, a teacher in the Odd Fellows Orphans Home at Corsicana. The youngest is Pauline, a student in the Denton High School.

JOSEPH INGE EVANS, present tax assessor of Denton County, represents a family that has been identified with this county over fifty years, and with the development of North Texas in general for over seventy years.

The pioneer and founder of the family was William G. Evans, Sr., who in 1846 left Georgia and, accompanied by his family, sought a new home in Texas, which had just been admitted to the Union. The family traveled overland and for a brief time sojourned in Denton County, then an utter wilderness. From Denton they removed to Palo Pinto County, an even more remote and unsettled district. After some years there William G. Evans returned to Denton County, but spent his last years in Parker County, where he died at the age of seventy-two. He had a large family of eleven sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to mature years. Their mother was a Miss Roundtree, who survived her husband about ten years and died in Parker County. The record of the children of this pioneer couple is briefly stated as follows: Green, who subsequently went to the northwest country and died there; Jack, who served as a Confederate soldier and died in Parker County; Bettie, whose two husbands were Mr. Hayes and Mr. Smith, and she is now a resident of Smith County, Texas; Joseph, who died in Clay County, Texas; Francis, who also died in Clay County; J. O.

("Gee"), who died in Parker County; William G.; Henry, a stock farmer in Hamilton County, Texas; Rufus, also in Hamilton County; Clarissa, wife of Newton Adkinson, of Jacksboro, Texas; Mrs. Louisa Lane, of Parker County; Richard, who died in Shackelford County; Columbus, who has his home in the far west; and Cam, the youngest.

William G. Evans, Jr., representing the second generation of the family in Texas, was born in Georgia, September 8, 1836, and was ten years of age when brought to Texas. He grew up in the frontier country of Palo Pinto County, living there until after the war. He had a real frontier training, and while the war was on, though he enlisted in the Confederate army, his place was taken by an unmarried brother, and he performed his duty in the Ranger service, fighting Indians, who at that time were a constant menace to life and property on the border. In 1869 William G. Evans moved to Denton County, and for many years was a stock farmer and rancher five miles northeast of Denton.

Joseph M. Evans, son of William G., and father of Joseph Inge Evans, was born in Palo Pinto County, September 17, 1859, and was just ten years of age when the family moved to Denton County. He grew up on the farm, and his early strength and industry contributed much to its improvement. The Evans family established its home in Denton County on raw prairie, and their work became a real contribution to the progress of the community. Joseph M. Evans at the age of twenty-five established a home of his own, and began farming ten miles north of Denton. He raised stock and also cotton, and showed his progressiveness by erecting a good house and barns, and lived in that community for seventeen years. When he turned over the management of the farm to others he moved to Denton for the purpose of educating his children. In Denton he was for a few years engaged in the feed business, and later resumed the active management of his farm. He is still a farm owner in Denton County, and for a year or so, when farming was the height of patriotism, he went back to the country and did all the work of a younger man. Since 1920 he has been largely engaged with his duties as secretary of the Dairy Farmers Co-operative Society at Denton. At the organization of the First Guaranty State Bank he became a stockholder, and has been continuously a director and was its first vice presi-

dent. He has also contributed to the improvement of Denton by the erection of two good homes.

A man of thorough public spirit, he served six years as an alderman under the administration of Mayor Bates. The council of which he was a member installed the first sewer plant, and while a member he was chairman of the street committee and part of the time was mayor pro tem. Mr. Evans has always been a staunch democrat and an equally ardent prohibitionist. He cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, and has voted at all subsequent campaigns. He is active in the Baptist Church and was a member of the building committee when the present house of worship was erected at Denton, and contributed generally of his means to that cause. Mr. Evans has deserved well the esteem of his community. He has spent most of his life in Denton County, and got his early education in country schools.

He married in Denton County, March 4, 1885, the day President Cleveland was first inaugurated. His wife was Miss Nannie Johnson, who was born at Whiteville, Tennessee, October 11, 1859, being the only child reared by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Johnson. The Johnson family moved to Texas about 1868 and settled three miles east of Denton, where Mrs. Evans was reared. She was educated in the country and public schools at Denton. Joseph M. Evans and wife had three children, William Nathan, who was married and died at the age of twenty-eight, leaving no children; Joseph Inge; and Mabel Ethel, wife of L. E. Cox, a farmer near Denton.

Joseph Inge Evans, who therefore represents the fourth generation of this family in Texas, was born on his father's farm in Denton County, September 25, 1887. Up to the age of fifteen he lived on the farm, shared in its duties, and attended country schools. He then enrolled in the John B. Denton School, was a student there for two years before the name was changed to Christian College, and altogether spent four years in that excellent institution of learning. Later he completed a course in the Denton Business College, and began his business career as clerk in the Williams Store at Denton. He was with that house for six years, and for two and a half years was with the Jarrell-Evans Company, and for one year independently managed the grocery department of the busi-

ness. After about ten years of steady and arduous application to commercial affairs Mr. Evans responded to the call for increased production of agricultural crops, and for two years was a practical farmer. In 1920 he was appointed deputy assessor under Assessor J. H. Cleveland, and in the primaries of that year won against one competitor for the nomination, was elected without opposition, and in December, 1920, began his official duties. Besides his practical work as a farmer Mr. Evans also helped in the sale of bonds during the war and his wife was an active worker in the Red Cross. He is a democrat and cast his first vote for Mr. Bryan in 1908. He is a member of the Baptist Church and Mrs. Evans is secretary of the primary department of the Sabbath School.

On October 5, 1915, in Denton County, he married Miss Maude Brownlow. She was born in the same county, daughter of W. M. and Letitia (Wood) Brownlow. Her father came to Texas from Tennessee after the war between the states. He was the son of a Confederate soldier. Mrs. Evans has a twin sister, Mrs. Mode E. Taylor, of Denton. Mrs. Evans was educated in the Denton public schools, and for several years was a valued employe of Julian Scruggs at Denton and for two years in the Williams store. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have one son, Joe Brownlow Evans.

WARREN E. DURBIN, present county auditor of Denton County, has lived in that section of Texas for over a quarter of a century, and, while he has had other business interests, a large part of his time and abilities have been given to the official affairs of the county.

Mr. Durbin was born in Carroll County, Mississippi, January 20, 1862. His grandfather, William Durbin, moved to Mississippi from Louisiana and was a planter and farmer though not a slaveholder, and enjoyed independent means. In his large family of children the youngest was Warren Durbin, who was a child when William Durbin died. Warren Durbin took up farming, and largely as a result of the war was reduced to humble circumstances. His small farm was outside the line of march of Federal armies, but he was himself a soldier in General Forrest's command, and went through many campaigns without wounds or being taken prisoner. He was a stanch southern man, but became reconciled to the results of the war. He finally came

to Texas, many years after his son, and established his home at Lewisville in Denton County, where he died in January, 1909, at the age of seventy-six. He married Narcissus Cryer, a native of Carroll County, Mississippi. Her father was a farmer who worked his place without slaves. Mrs. Warren Durbin died in Lewisville in 1907, at the age of sixty-six. She was the mother of Walter J., Warren Elisha, William J., who died at Lewisville, and Miss May, a resident of Reno, Nevada.

Warren E. Durbin spent his early life on a farm in Mississippi, and acquired a good common school education. Finding that the environment of his native locality offered no opportunities and, in fact, disappointments to a young man of spirit, at the age of twenty-one he left home and traveled by railroad from Grenada, Mississippi, to Texas. He arrived in Denton County in 1883, and the first dollar he earned in the state was as a farmhand in the county near Lewisville, at the wage of \$18 a month, then above the average wage for farm labor. Leaving Denton County, he went to Wichita Falls, where he was employed as a driver for a stage line running from Wichita Falls to old Clarendon and on to Caldwell, Kansas. This work, continued for eight months, gave him a fund of experience and considerable adventure. He then went back to Mississippi and worked the home farm for five years. He then answered the call to Texas, and has since been a permanent resident of Denton County. Soon after his return he became a deputy for Sheriff J. G. Mars, with whom he remained four years. For two years he was deputy under Sam Hawkins, the next sheriff, and one of the best known men of the county. He was then elected constable, a post he filled four years, and then was chosen sheriff as successor to Mr. Hawkins. After serving out his term of four years he engaged in business as proprietor of a job printing office and of the Denton County News, and made the News a highly successful organ of publicity and influence during his administration. He left newspaper work to go back to the Court House as district clerk. He was elected to that office in 1908 to succeed M. P. Kelley. Mr. Durbin was district clerk for eight years, finally resigning to accept appointment as county auditor from Judge Spencer. He was the first auditor under the new law, and has since been twice reappointed, once by Judge



J.D. Barker and family

Speer and once by Judge Pearman. The county auditor has very important responsibilities. He audits the books of all the county offices once a year and reports the results of his examination to the Commissioner's Court. He also has the custody of all county teachers' school reports and from them makes a digest of an annual report to the state superintendent of public instruction. He keeps a financial record of all monies collected and disbursed by the county, and checks all claims filed with the Board of Commissioners for payment. Mr. Durbin has always been an active democrat and attended several state conventions. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

At Denton, May 17, 1905, Mr. Durbin married Miss Hazel Lacy. She was born October 23, 1882, and was reared in the house where she and Mr. Durbin were married, that house standing in the same block with their home today. Mrs. Durbin is a daughter of W. J. and Allie (Cline) Lacy. Her father was a native of Kentucky, came to Texas and served from this state as a Confederate soldier, was a blacksmith by trade, and died at Denton in 1910, at the age of sixty-seven. Mrs. Durbin is the third in a family of four children: Walter J., of Dallas; Mrs. C. R. Gatewood, of Denton; and William D., of Fort Worth. After the death of Mrs. Durbin's mother Mr. Lacy married a Miss Lapore, of Pennsylvania, and of their three children Sidney A. lives in Dallas, George C., at Paris, Texas, and Lillian died as a young woman.

HON. J. D. BARKER. For over twenty years J. D. Barker has been identified with the affairs of Western Texas as a business man, county official, lawyer, and since 1918 his home has been at Cisco. While West Texas has been the arena for his professional career, Judge Barker is widely known in Texas and elsewhere as an exceptionally able and effective orator and debater.

He was born at Farmersville in Collin County, Texas, January 26, 1877, a son of J. H. and Mary (Langham) Barker. His father, who was born near Paris in Lamar County, Texas, in 1856, was for several years a farmer at Farmersville in Collin County, and in 1890 removed with his family to Newport in Jack County, and is now living at Rotan, Texas. He and Judge Barker and the latter's son constitute three active generations of the family in Texas.

J. D. Barker grew up on a farm, and from the age of thirteen completed his education at Jacksboro. The early training which he feels had the greatest influence in maturing his character and abilities was that received from the North Texas Baptist College at Jacksboro. Judge Barker is especially appreciative of the influence of Professor Bryant, then at the head of that school, and one of the best educators of his day. He especially excelled in mathematics, and Judge Barker acquired his training in mathematics and logic from Professor Bryant.

In 1898 J. D. Barker removed to Roby, county seat of Fisher County, and lived in that section of Western Texas for twenty years. While there he was elected and served six years as county judge. While in that office he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1910, and had a busy practice at Roby until 1918, when he removed to Cisco. Here he has been engaged as a counsellor and advocate with a practice that takes him to all the courts. He is thorough, efficient, quick to grasp the details of a case, especially effective in oral argument, and has the gift of clear elucidation of the points of a controversy before judge and jury. He has an enviable record of winning judgments for his clients. He is now associated in practice with his son Owen D. Barker, the firm being Barker & Barker.

For many years Judge Barker has been widely known as a platform orator and debater. At the age of eighteen he was ordained a minister of the Universalist Church. During his boyhood the family were Baptists, but his parents and himself became attracted to the Universalist Church through the influence of his uncle, John M. Wright, whose religious beliefs were associated with that church. Judge Barker has held thirty-three oral debates, upholding the doctrines of his church in different cities of the South, with J. W. Chism, Joe L. Warlick, Perry B. Johnson and a number of other well known representatives of orthodox Protestant belief.

Judge Barker married Miss Lizzie E. Garlington, of Bowie, Texas. They have five children, Owen D., Orena, Pearl, Conway and Marguerite.

Owen D. Barker was educated in the University of Texas in the literary and law departments. He received the LL. B. degree in 1920. He has his father's gifts of oratory. For the university he won the inter-collegiate debate in 1918, and in 1919 won the interstate

honors in the debate with the University of Oklahoma

ROGER O. MOORE has his business headquarters at Breckenridge. The home of the Moore family for many years has been at Abilene. Roger O. Moore and his father, J. W. Moore, have for many years been outstanding figures in the successful work of handling irrigation and all problems of hydraulic construction, and in that line of business they now have extensive contracts over the oil regions around Breckenridge.

J. W. Moore, a native Texan, has had a notably successful career in the designing and construction of municipal waterworks systems, irrigation projects and water power plants. He had scarcely any school education, but seemed to have a natural talent of a constructive order, and his achievements serve to rank him as the equal or superior to the best educated and technically trained hydraulic engineer. He began his career working in the ditch at a small wage. Later he developed into a contractor, and has built lakes, dams and water supply systems at Abilene, Sweetwater, Lubbock and Lorain, and is a recognized authority in working out the problems peculiar to such projects in Western Texas.

During 1920-21 J. W. Moore has been chiefly engaged in building water supply systems for oil corporations in Stephens, Young and Eastland counties. He now has a residence at Eastland. He married Virginia King, and their son, Roger O. Moore, was born at Abilene in 1890. After acquiring his education and while still a youth he became associated with his father in public works. From his headquarters at Breckenridge he is giving his immediate supervision to the construction enterprises in the oil fields of Stephens and Young counties. He is also personally interested in oil development at Ivan in Stephens County. During the spring of 1921 J. W. Moore and son have been constructing a dam for a municipal water system at Graham, where Roger O. Moore also has a home. Mr. Roger Moore married Miss Bettie Parker, of Texas.

JOHN EDWARD HICKMAN. The old town of Dublin in Erath County has for a number of years recognized in John Edward Hickman one of its ablest and most influential citizens, a man of high ability as a lawyer and with a public spirit that has moved him to participate

in every enterprise designed to elevate the civic, business, social and moral conditions of the community.

Mr. Hickman was born at Liberty Hill in Williamson County, Texas, in 1883, a son of N. F. and Mary (Porterfield) Hickman. His father was a native of Georgia, but was brought to Texas by his parents when six years of age, and for many years had a leading part in the business affairs of Liberty Hill. Mary Porterfield was born on the Sabine River in extreme East Texas, her parents having come from Mississippi.

John E. Hickman while growing up at Liberty Hill attended the local schools, including the college there, and spent five years in both the academic and law departments of the University of Texas. He graduated with the degree in law in 1910, and remained another year at Austin, acquiring experience before launching himself in practice as a lawyer at Dublin in Erath County. During the past ten years he has built up a large and varied general practice in all the courts, being attorney for the local banks and other leading business and industrial concerns.

Aside from his well earned reputation as a lawyer he has so far as time permitted from his busy professional work taken part in all civic affairs in matters of municipal advancement. He is president of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce. A member of the Methodist Church, his men's class in Sunday school is one of the most vigorous influences in Dublin church life. During the past two or three years he has also been a leader in developing the oil industry in Central West Texas. Mr. Hickman is a Royal Arch Mason.

He married Miss Ethel Markward, whose death in January, 1921, was an occasion of profound sorrow and sense of loss to the entire community of Dublin. She was born at Lampasas, Texas, in 1886, was a graduate of the music department of Polytechnic College, and was a leader in the church and social life of Dublin.

WALTER WORD PRICE. While a native of Mississippi, practically the entire career of Walter Word Price has been in Texas and in the western and northwestern districts of the great state. He is an able lawyer and has a prominent part in the professional and civic affairs of Eliasville in Young County.

Mr. Price was born in Pontotoc County, Mississippi, in 1886, and four years later his parents, Tom and Sallie D. (Crawford)

Go Ahead



Price, moved to Texas. They located at Eliasville in Young County, then an inconspicuous hamlet with a mill and store, but no other business of consequence. Walter W. Price grew up on his father's ranch near Eliasville, attended local schools, and when he was seventeen he accompanied the family on their removal to Terry County in the Panhandle, where his parents still reside. His father is still active as a Texas cattleman.

Walter Word Price besides the common schools had the opportunity to attend Baylor University at Waco for a period of five years. For seven years while deputy district clerk of Terry County he made use of his spare time for the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1914. He gained an extensive practice in Terry County, and was elected and served four years as county judge.

Mr. Price returned to the old home of his boyhood, Eliasville, in 1920. This is a very different town in character, population and industry from what he knew it as a boy. Lying in the pathway of the oil development in the southern part of Young County and the northern part of Stephens County, it was transformed almost over night from a country village to a bustling and expanding oil center. Here Judge Price has found an extensive law practice, and has proved the qualities of civic leadership. He has the honor and responsibility of being president of the Eliasville Chamber of Commerce, a live working organization with a paid secretary. Judge Price married Miss Zellica Knox, a native of Texas. They are members of the Baptist Church and their family consists of two children, Mary D. and Marner.

LON D. HEAD. Some unusual qualities of character and rugged experience in the district of Western Texas account to some degree for the very able administration Lon D. Head is giving in the office of sheriff of Stephens County.

He was born near Marietta, Georgia, in 1883, and eighteen months later his parents came to Texas, locating on a farm in Smith County. When he was four years old his mother died. He continued to live in that section of Eastern Texas until he was sixteen, and acquired all his education there.

Leaving home, he sought the adventure and enterprise of West Texas, and was soon given a position with full pay and responsibilities as a cowboy on the famous Dawson Ranch at

Odessa. He remained there steadily without a single vacation for seven years, and when he left there he went to Fort Worth and spent several years in the metropolis of Northwest Texas.

In 1909 Mr. Head moved to the southeast part of Stephens County, near the present town of Necessity, and has since been carrying on extensive operations as a farmer and cattle man. In the July democratic primaries of 1920 he received the nomination for sheriff, was elected in November and took the office on December 1st. Consequent upon the oil boom Stephens County has filled up with a varied population comprising all classes and characters, and with this mixture of elements there has appeared an outstanding need for an executive administration of the law and order authority that concentrates in Mr. Head peculiar and important responsibilities. The good citizenship of the county a few months after he took office recognized that their confidence had not been misplaced, since Mr. Head has proved at all times and occasions master of every emergency.

He married Miss Lilly May Williamson, of Stephens County. They have a family of three children: Dorothy May, Aline and Marybell.

E. ROBERT WAIDE. A long and honorable connection with the livestock industry in Denton, and particularly in recent years with the sheep growing business, has made E. Robert Waide one of the well-known residents of the Sanger community, where he is the owner of a large and valuable property. His entire career has been passed in this region, and the success which he has gained has come through the medium of practical and well-directed industry, backed by high principles and a straightforward code of business policy.

Mr. Waide was born on the old Chisholm ranch on Clear Creek, Denton County, Texas, February 23, 1872, a son of James M. Waide. His father, an only child, came of a pioneer Tennessee family, and was born at Knoxville February 23, 1825, coming to Rusk County, Texas, as a young man of twenty-four years. Possessed of a good education, he not only proved himself well equipped to carry on his business affairs, but kept a record of the matters of history connected with the early incidents of the region, particularly in regard to Indian raids, annotating the people killed or carried off, and the value of the stock which he lost in these raids. In 1861 he came

to Denton County and engaged in the horse and cattle business, and save for three years when he was at Stephenville, Erath County, continued to be a resident of the Chisholm ranch on Clear Creek during the remainder of his life. In Erath County he was captain of a company of Minute Men for defense against the Indians, and maintained his family on that frontier during those perilous times. He was against the separation of the states from the Union, and spoke his mind freely upon the subject, but was never personally interfered with, although other men less outspoken than he paid for their indiscretion with their lives at the hands of Confederate sympathizers. According to the records kept by Mr. Waide, the Indian raids began in his locality in August, 1866, when the Comanches killed Mr. McDonald and a child. In October, 1867, they carried off Dick Freeman, who was recovered by ransom made by some friends of the family. On January 5, 1878, they killed one Fitzpatrick and his wife, as well as four others, and carried away four children. On August 27, 1878, they killed Sol Forrester and shot Jeff Chisholm, a brother of John Chisholm. On October 30, 1878, they killed Sevier Fortenberry. The day the Fitzpatricks were killed the Indians stole horses from Mr. Waide to the value of \$600, and later in the month drove off another bunch valued at \$500, and in pursuit of the band a stallion valued at \$500 was killed by them. On October 23, 1878, they killed horses valued at \$500, and a little later drove off others to the value of \$750. On the 28th they killed five head of his horses near Dillon's, and drove off others to the value of \$150. On December 31, 1871, they stole sixty-five head more of his horses, valued at \$3,250. He followed his stock to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and saw the government sell it, and made a demand on the authorities for its value, but it was refused and he was compelled to institute a suit for the money. Then only a part of it was recovered, his claims for the year 1868 being defeated. As already noted, Mr. Waide possessed excellent business qualifications. He wrote a splendid hand, was a good conversationalist and was capable of making a forceful speech or address. He had strong political convictions and voted the republican ticket in national elections, and while he was not a member of any church he was choice in his conversation, avoiding profanity, and temperate in his habits.

Mr. Waide married at Athens, Tennessee, Miss Martha Bridges, who was born there and who died in 1891, he following her to the grave February 17, 1897. They became the parents of the following children: James M., Jr., who is a farmer on Clear Creek, some five miles from the old home; David H., who is a ranchman and farmer of Cooke County, Texas; Mary, who married Bow Deason, of El Paso, Texas; John B., a developer and ranchman of Denton County; Frank, who married T. C. Ruby, of Dallas; Emma, who married I. F. Miller and resides at McCloud, Oklahoma; Anna, who became Mrs. Marshall J. Nance, of Denton County; Charley, who is a ranchman and farmer near the old home; E. Robert, whose home and active life have been maintained and spent in the community of his birth; and Joseph D., who occupies the old Chisholm ranch where the Waide home was established.

The education of E. Robert Waide came from the public schools of the neighborhood of his birth and Hill's Business College, Dallas. He was active in the affairs of the old home until the time of his marriage, when he established himself at his present location, and has been identified with farming and stock raising through the years of his life, with emphasis, lately, upon the sheep industry, which has proven in his case a profitable enterprise. The prices of wool, like those of other commodities of the farm and field, slumped in 1920 until the growers' profits were greatly diminished, but Mr. Waide feels that there is still opportunity for the sheepman to make money in the business. Wool was worth in his neighborhood, at the high price, 60 cents a pound, and it sold at a profit in the early years of his connection with the business, when he secured 15 cents a pound. The substantial improvements on Mr. Waide's farm are of his own construction, his residence being one of the best farm houses of the county, consisting of two stories and eight rooms. This stands upon an eminence adjacent to the New Liberty schoolhouse, and his farm marks one of the conspicuous places along the Sanger-Era Highway. Mr. Waide's connection with public matters in his locality is represented by his service of eight years as a trustee of the New Liberty schools. His participation in politics is as a republican, he having been a supporter of every candidate of that party since casting his maiden presidential vote for Major McKinley.

On October 25, 1899, Mr. Waide was married in Collin County to Miss Lottie Stimson, a daughter of Joseph L. and Mary (Kirkpatrick) Stimson, the former of whom came to Texas from Pryorsburg, Kentucky, and the latter as a child from Tennessee. They were farming people in Denton and Collin counties, and Mr. Stimson died in the former in 1917, when seventy-five years of age. His widow is a resident of McKinney. Mrs. Waide was born in Denton County, and of her parents' children the following survive: Mrs. O. L. Thompson, of Dublin, Texas; Lottie, who is now Mrs. Waide; Daniel E., of Sherman, Texas; Newton, also of that city; and Mrs. O. M. Ballard, of San Antonio. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Waide: Fay and Robbie May.

RAY WILLINGHAM, one of the prominent young bankers of Western Texas, has supplied much of the enterprise and ability in the growing commercial activities in the town of Caddo in Stephens County. He founded two banks here, is still the executive officer of one of them, and is also head of a thriving lumber business.

Mr. Willingham was born in Hill County, Texas, in 1895, and for a young man of twenty-six has more than ordinary business achievement to his credit. His parents were B. F. and Lillian (Brown) Willingham. His mother is now deceased. His father, who was born in Anderson County, Texas, in 1860, lived in Hill County from 1872 until 1899, when he removed with his family to Hamlin in Jones County. He has for the past twenty years been a successful farmer and stockman in that locality.

Ray Willingham grew up on his father's ranch in Jones County. He attended school at Hamlin and later the University of Texas at Austin. After returning from university he entered the First National Bank at Hamlin, and while there acquired a thorough knowledge of banking. He was later connected with the Farmers State Bank at Rule, of which O. P. Harlan, of Stamford, is president.

Mr. Willingham moved to Caddo in Stephens County in 1918 and organized the first bank of the town, known as the First State Bank. When this bank opened for business November 19, 1918, he took the post of cashier. Early in 1920 he withdrew and organized the First National Bank, beginning

business March 6, 1920. He is cashier and acting director of this institution, which has a capital of \$25,000 and surplus of \$25,000. His lumber business is conducted under the name of Ray Willingham Lumber Company, with yards both at Caddo and Ivan.

Mr. Willingham is deeply interested as a citizen in the welfare of his home community. He is a school trustee of Caddo, a member of the Elks and Masons and the Christian Church. He married Miss Minnie Barnett, of Hamlin, and they have a son, Ray Willingham, Jr.

WILLIAM T. GRACEY has been one of the men of enterprise and influence in the affairs of Caddo, Stephens County, more than twenty-five years. Going there when West Texas was still a practically unlimited cattle range, his energies were attracted to ranching, and his chief interest in business even today is livestock.

Mr. Gracey was born at Lisbon in Dallas County, Texas, June 29, 1855. From the time Dallas County became an important center of colonization in North Texas the Graceys have been participants in changing developments and progress. They were a pioneer family of the highest type, and their activities have been largely represented in the field of farming and stockraising. The father of William T. Gracey was the late Marquis D. L. Gracey, who was born in Bond County, Illinois, October 22, 1831, son of William and Martha (Harris) Gracey. His parents were natives of Tennessee, and both of them died in Illinois in the year 1840, before their son Marquis was seven years old. As an orphan boy he continued to live in Illinois until 1846, when, at the age of thirteen, he came to Texas with the family of W. M. Robinson. It was a long and difficult journey, and the party traversed the entire distance with wagons and teams, passing through Indian Territory. They located at what later became known as Lisbon, a few miles south of Dallas. Marquis Gracey was allowed to cast his vote in 1847 at the election of the first county officers of Dallas County. For more than forty years he was identified with the Lisbon community, and became a well known farmer and stockraiser there. During the war between the states he performed a valuable service to the Confederate government as a stock buyer over Northern and Western Texas. He was followed to Texas after several years by his

brothers, Casper G. and Emory A. Gracey, who also located at Lisbon. His brother Emory was a Texas Ranger, also a Confederate soldier. The Gracey family is still represented in Dallas County. Marquis D. L. Gracey moved from Dallas County in 1890 to Mineral Wells in Palo Pinto County, and served four years as county commissioner of that county. He died at Mineral Wells in 1918, when past the age of eighty. In 1854, at Lisbon, he married Amanda E. Harris, a native of Kentucky, whose parents moved to Dallas County about 1850. She died January 18, 1893, survived by seven children, the oldest of whom is William T. Gracey of Caddo.

William T. Gracey grew up in the Lisbon community, acquired his education there, and identified himself with the practical side of farming. In 1885, at the age of thirty, he came to Caddo, and gradually extended his holdings of land up and down Caddo Creek and until recently owned 3,200 acres, most of it ideally located and adapted for stock farming. While he has diminished his holdings by recent sales, Mr. Gracey still retains enough to continue his lifelong occupation as a stockman. At this writing he has about 500 three and four-year-old steers, 80 head of four-year-old mules and some stock cattle.

Mr. Gracey is also a leader among the substantial citizens of Caddo and Stephens County, and was one of the organizers and is vice president and director of the First State Bank of Caddo.

He married Miss Ellen Goodnight, of Dallas County, daughter of J. P. Goodnight. She is a cousin of Col. Charles Goodnight, the famous Texas rancher. Mr. and Mrs. Gracey have eight children: Eula, wife of Dr. J. O. Brockman; Lucy, wife of J. C. Cowart; Myra, wife of W. J. Cowart; T. O. Gracey; Ola, wife of J. M. Cook; Fern, wife of A. J. Williams; W. T. Gracey, Jr.; and Miss Leo Gracey.

JESSE R. SMITH. In the rather brief interval of a decade Jesse R. Smith has found all the opportunities for action, achievement, and constructive business and civic endeavor that would satisfy the ambition of any normal individual. He is one of the men best known in the great oil town of Breckenridge. He is a former county judge of Stephens County, is a banker, oil operator, and one of the largest property owners in that section.

He was born in Wayne County, Tennessee, forty odd years ago, and was a boy when his

parents, James M. and Margaret (McBride) Smith, moved to Texas in 1890, locating in Ellis County. From the public schools of that county he finished his education in the North Texas State Normal at Denton and the University of Texas. For several years Judge Smith taught school in Ellis County, his last school there being at Milford.

When he came to Breckenridge in 1909 it was to assume the duties of superintendent of the Breckenridge schools, and both he and Mrs. Smith have always been deeply interested in matters of education in their community. He left the post of school superintendent when he was elected county judge, and for a little more than four years administered the fiscal and business affairs of the county. Regarding himself as a permanent resident of the county, Judge Smith wisely invested in town property and nearby farming lands. With the discovery of oil in Stephens County these lands lay in the path of petroleum production, and the oil resources have yielded rich returns in royalties. Most of his holdings are south and east of Breckenridge, and some of the most notable wells of the territory have been brought in on his land.

Judge Smith in July, 1918, organized the Guaranty State Bank of Breckenridge. He was its first president, but subsequently on account of numerous other important interests, voluntarily retired from that office and sold all his interests in the bank in November, 1920. He was succeeded as president by Texas' great lumberman, John H. Kirby, of Houston. While the bank was organized with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, that capital has been increased to three hundred thousand dollars, that in itself being an index of the great expansion of wealth and industry in the locality. Other banking interests of Judge Smith are as a director of the National Bank of Commerce of Fort Worth and as one of the organizers, the president and a director of the Security State Bank at Mineral Wells. In Breckenridge itself he is owner of considerable business property and buildings, and is a stockholder in the Breckenridge State Bank. He has considerable farm land in Denison County, also a 10,000 acre ranch in Palo Pinto County, and the ranch formerly owned by Frank Corn.

Judge Smith is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Fort Worth. He married Miss Bettie Parkes, a native of Red River County, Texas. Mrs.



Jerrett B. Smith

Smith is a graduate of the University of Texas, for several years was a greatly esteemed teacher in Red River and Ellis counties, and teaching is a profession to which she has always been greatly attached. Judge and Mrs. Smith have one son, Dick Smith.

ROBERT H. HOPKINS, a former district judge and county attorney of Denton County, was admitted to the bar in 1896 and has been in practice nearly a quarter of a century. His character as well as his legal proficiency have made him one of Denton County's most esteemed and useful citizens.

Hopkins is one of the oldest family names in Denton County. It was founded by Capt. Robert H. Hopkins, father of Judge Hopkins. Captains Hopkins was a son of Henry Hopkins, a native of Delaware, son of a farmer, and descended from Welsh ancestors who went to Delaware in the early Colonial period. Henry Hopkins moved from Delaware to Maryland, thence to Kentucky and in 1827 moved to Cass County in Southern Illinois, where he continued his career as a farmer. Henry Hopkins married Elizabeth Beggs. Her father, Charles Beggs, was a pioneer of Southern Indiana and commanded a company in the battle of Tippecanoe at the beginning of the War of 1812. Later he moved to Cass County, Illinois, and died there about the beginning of the Civil war.

Capt. Robert H. Hopkins was born in Cass County, Illinois, and acquired a liberal education for his time. He was twenty-two years old when he came to Texas in 1854, and one of his first occupations was teaching a term of school in Denton County. He soon became allied with the great Texas industry of that time, running cattle on the range, and at different times was associated with such famous characters as John Chisholm, Felix McKittrick, Toe Payne and E. B. Peter. At one time he was in partnership with Payne and McKittrick. When the war came on, though of northern birth and three of his brothers Union soldiers, he went with his state and entered the Confederate army in General Granbury's brigade, Pat Cleburne's division. During his campaigns east of the Mississippi River he was at Lookout Mountain, and during the Georgia campaign was captured and was held a prisoner at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, until the end of the war. He became captain of Company G of the Eighteenth Texas Cavalry, though during its

service east of the Mississippi River the regiment was dismantled.

As soon as possible after the war Captain Hopkins re-established himself in the cattle industry. Denton County was then on the frontier, and for the protection of its residents and its property Captain Hopkins accepted election as captain of a Ranger Company organized in Denton. For one winter this company guarded the frontier, with headquarters on the present site of Wichita Falls. For several months he did duty guarding against the raids of the Kiowas. For several years he was prospered in the cattle industry, but remained long enough to be overtaken by the periodic misfortunes that assailed Texas cattlemen, and with most of his property swept away began all over again as a farmer. In 1878 he was called to the public office of sheriff of Denton County, serving four years. At the end of the term he went back to the farm. He was also elected justice of the peace for Precinct No. 1, and for ten years, from 1894 to 1904, presided over the sessions of this court. He then practically retired, and in 1910 removed to Denton, where he died in November, 1911. His life covered an active and eventful period in the story of North Texas. While he was sheriff he carried out the first legal execution of men for a capital crime, the victims being Brown brothers, who were tried in Denton on charge of venue from Montague County. While his father was a whig, he was a staunch democrat and had much to do with party affairs, though he was never known to make a public speech. He was not a church member, though orthodox in belief.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas, Captain Hopkins married Miss Sue Stemmler, who died in April, 1889. She was reared at Fort Smith and was one of a family of four daughters and one son. Her father, John Stemmler, was a native of Bavaria, while her mother was a native of France. John Stemmler was a soldier in the Mexican war, lost a leg and died from the wounds about the time his daughter Sue was born. Captain and Mrs. Hopkins had four children: Robert H.; John S., who died in Denton County when a young man; George M., a well known lawyer of Denton; and Susie E., wife of L. A. McDonald, of Denton.

Robert H. Hopkins was born in Denton County March 2, 1874, and until he was seventeen his environment was his father's farm.

In the meantime he acquired a common school education. On leaving home he went to Arizona, and had some interesting experience for eighteen months as a miner in the copper districts around Globe. With his return to Denton he continued an active outdoor occupation for a year and a half, freighting goods for one of the pottery works of Denton over the adjacent counties and into Indian Territory. In the meantime he had decided that his real vocation was the law, and in preparation for his profession he studied in the office of Judge J. T. Bottorff and in 1896 was admitted to the bar before Judge D. E. Barrett. Before he had settled down to serious practice America declared war against Spain, and he enlisted in Company G, Second Texas Volunteers, under Capt. G. R. Fowler and Colonel Oppenheimer. Judge Hopkins was trained with his company at Camp Mabry, and was on duty at Mobile, Miami and Jacksonville. He was discharged as a corporal at Dallas in the fall of 1898.

Since then he has been steadily building up a substantial reputation as a lawyer, with a large practice at Denton. He tried his first suit at Denton, and continued in general practice except for the time he was on the bench of the Sixteenth Judicial District. Judge Hopkins served as county attorney from July 17, 1917, to December 1, 1920.

When he cast his first presidential vote in 1896 it was for the gold standard democrats, but since then his affiliation has been regular. He has had a great deal of experience in political campaigns. For three terms he was Denton County campaign manager for O. B. Colquitt, candidate for governor, and also Mr. Colquitt's manager in his race for United States senator.

In Denton County, November 17, 1904, Judge Hopkins married Miss Maude M. Stringer, a native of Springfield, Missouri, but brought to Texas in childhood by her parents. Her father, James E. Stringer was born in Indiana, served with an Indiana regiment in the Union army during the Civil war, and for a number of years was in the abstract and loan business at Denton. Mrs. Hopkins, who is one of a family of two sons and three daughters, has one son, Robert H. Hopkins, Jr.

JAMES L. WRIGHT, who has been a man of push and enterprise in the business affairs of Denton for the past seven years, is one of the city commissioners and in his public office has been influential in the modern movement to

make Denton one of the best improved municipalities in North Texas.

Mr. Wright was born near Mexia, Limestone County, Texas, April 7, 1886. His father is Capt. James A. Wright, one of the honored old-time citizens of Limestone County. Born at Oxford, Alabama, in July, 1844, he had a common school education. He went direct from school into the Confederate army, expecting to return after a brief four weeks' campaign. The four weeks lengthened into a great struggle of four years between the North and the South, and all that time he wore the uniform of the Confederate gray. He became captain of an infantry company of Alabama troops. His was some of the hardest service to which a soldier was exposed. He was at Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and was once struck, but not seriously injured, by a rifle ball. The last year of the war he was a prisoner at Johnson Island, in Lake Erie. In subsequent years he has manifested a warm interest in Confederate reunions and has helped to keep the memory of their service fresh in the minds of the present generation. For many years he has been affiliated with Joe Johnston Camp No. 94, United Confederate Veterans.

Captain Wright was reared a farmer, and that has been his main business through life. In 1866 he settled in Limestone County, married three years later, and for more than fifty years has lived on the same farm and in the same house near Mexia. He has been a stanch democrat and has always had convictions and opinions on public matters, and has been earnest and sincere in their expression. For a number of years he was a county commissioner, and for one term county clerk. For a long time he served as clerk of his Baptist Church, and his only fraternity was the old Knights of Honor.

In Limestone County, December 23, 1869, Captain Wright married Mattie L. Waller, who was born in Mississippi and was a small girl when brought to Texas. She grew up in Limestone County. Her father, Thomas F. Waller, was one of the first settlers there. He was too old to be a Confederate soldier. He maintained a farm and home on Waller's Prairie and gave aid to soldiers' widows and orphans and furnished two sons for the army, one of whom gave up his life for the cause of the South.

Twelve children were born to Captain and Mrs. Wright. Ten grew to mature years and eight are still living: Thomas E. and Howard,



John E. Chesley

both of Mexia; G. Dana, an automobile man of Fort Worth; Herbert and Helen, of Fort Worth; James Lilburn, of Denton; Earl F., also associated with his brother at Denton; and Mrs. T. J. Moody, of Fort Worth. The oldest son was William W., who died just before assuming his elective duties as county clerk of Limestone County, his father filling out his term. Another son, now deceased, Oscar C., was a teacher in the public schools. These sons were unmarried.

James L. Wright grew up at the Wright homestead near Mexia and is a graduate of the Mexia High School. From school he returned to the farm for a few years, and on leaving home he went to Fort Worth and took up the automobile business, associated with his brother in the Ford agency there. In 1914 he came to Denton and became Ford agent of the county as successor to Fox Brothers & Company. For three years he gave all his time to the sales and distribution of Ford cars over the county.

Mr. Wright has always regarded as one of his first responsibilities the privilege of voting, and has been a stanch democrat. His first presidential vote went to William J. Bryan in 1908. He was president of the Young Men's Business League at Denton when America entered the World war, and for two years was a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He was elected for his first term as city commissioner in April, 1918, and re-elected in April, 1920, for the purpose of carrying out the large constructive and progressive policies of which he has always been an advocate. While he has been on the board a hundred thousand dollar bond issue has been made for street improvements and ten thousand dollars for sewer extension, and these improvements go far toward realizing the ardent desires of Denton's progressive boosters. During his first term he was chairman of the street and bridge committee, and in his second term was chairman of the water and light committee. He has also served as chairman of the City Commission and is now vice chairman. Mr. Wright is chairman of the Board of Deacons of the First Baptist Church of Denton. He has also taken his first work in the Masonic order.

At Houston, Texas, November 22, 1916, he married Delma Squyres, who was born at Cleburne, Texas, January 6, 1895, oldest daughter of J. W. and Betty (Ross) Squyres. Her mother comes of one of the old families of Cleburne Texas. Her father is an engineer with the Southern Pacific Railway. Mr. and

Mrs. Wright have three children: J. L., Jr., Phil and Mattie Elizabeth.

GROVER C. MAYNE, a native Texan, has given twelve years of consecutive service to the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, a great American industry of international fame, manufacturers of a line of machines that have done more than any invention since the typewriter to lighten the burden of office routine.

Mr. Mayne, who is manager for the Burroughs Company at Fort Worth, was born at Austin, February 4, 1885, a son of W. A. and Sallie P. (Cavitt) Mayne. His father, a native of Alabama, came to Texas about 1880, first locating at Calvert. He served as collector of internal revenue under President Cleveland, and for many years lived at Austin, where he died and where his wife is still living.

Grover C. Mayne, the fourth of six children, was reared and educated in Austin. As a youth he clerked in the old Capital Bank & Trust Company, and from 1903 to 1909 was in the real estate business at San Antonio. Mr. Mayne first became identified with the Burroughs Adding Machine Company in 1909, spending about one year at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, then a short time at Pittsburgh, after which he returned to Texas to represent the company at San Antonio. For about nine months he was the Burroughs representative in Old Mexico. Another year was spent at San Antonio, and from 1914 he promoted the sale and distribution of the Burroughs machine from Amarillo as his headquarters. Since the first of 1916 he has been manager for the company at Fort Worth.

In 1915 Mr. Mayne married Carlia Curtis, of Amarillo, daughter of James Curtis. They have one daughter, Carlia Louise. Mr. Mayne after coming to Fort Worth has interested himself in all the public programs of the city and is well connected socially and in a business way. He is a member of the Fort Worth Club, River Crest Country Club, Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN E. CHESLEY has been a resident of West Texas just forty years. His name ranks high among Texas cattle men. For years his ranch in Stephens County was the home of one of the largest herds of Hereford cattle. He began his career as a cattle man during the range days and out on the frontier, and his prosperity has been a consequent and well merited reward of having followed the industry through its ups and downs and in compe-

tition with the strenuous adversity of early times.

Mr. Chesley for several years has been a retired resident of Cisco, but is a New Englander by birth and ancestry, born at New Durham, New Hampshire, in 1851, a son of Moses H. and Abigail (Berry) Chesley. The Chesleys are one of the oldest and most historic families of Durham, where they have lived since about the middle of the seventeenth century. The ancestor, Philip Chesley, came from England in 1630, first settling at Dover, New Hampshire. The family later located at Durham, first contesting the right to possession of land there with hostile Indians. Several members of the family subsequently participated as soldiers on the American side in the Revolutionary war.

John E. Chesley was educated in Pittsfield Academy in New Hampshire. At the age of nineteen he went to Boston, where he lived about eleven years. He came to Texas in 1880 and engaged in the cattle business in Hamilton County, but in 1884 removed his modest herd to the southwestern part of Stephens County. The Tonkawa Indians had been removed from that section the same year, and the region was altogether an open range, unrestricted by fences, and almost none of the occupants of the territory engaged to any extent in agriculture. Mr. Chesley began with a small nucleus of cattle, but from year to year extended his possessions, progressively built up his stock, and for years was known as the owner of one of the finest herds of Herefords in the county. He sold the last of his cattle in January, 1920, and is now completely retired from the cattle industry. His great ranch consists of about ten thousand acres, the ranch headquarters being about ten miles north of Cisco. Some of the land extends over into Eastland County. This ranch is in the pathway of the great oil development in Stephens and Eastland counties, and practically all of his land is now under lease to some of the great oil development companies. For several years he has had his home in Cisco, and he transacts his various business affairs from that city.

Mr. Chesley's first wife and the mother of his five children was Fannie M. Sampson, of New Durham, New Hampshire. After her death he married Emma L. Brewster, of Wolfboro, New Hampshire. His children are John I., Mrs. Vida O'Connor, Mrs. Carrie Tipton, Mrs. Fanny Pully and Miss Bernie Chesley.

H. T. PANGBURN has claimed Dallas and Fort Worth as practically the home of all his years. In Dallas he was educated and trained himself for business, while at Fort Worth he has made his enterprise and experience count for practical results, has been one of the leading druggists of the city for many years, and is also a candy manufacturer.

Mr. Pangburn was born at Mays Lick, Kentucky, October 23, 1875, the youngest of six children, five of whom are still living. The year after his birth his parents, Henry and Sue (Owens) Pangburn, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Washington, Kentucky, came to Dallas County, Texas. Henry Pangburn was a minister of the Christian Church, but for many years lived on a farm, and he died when about sixty-three years of age, his wife passing away at the age of sixty-five.

H. T. Pangburn spent his boyhood days in Dallas County. At the age of fourteen he went to Dallas City, and during employment in a drug store acquired a thorough knowledge of pharmacy and the drug business. He remained in Dallas until 1902, when he removed to Fort Worth and for seven years was proprietor of the well-known corner drug store at Ninth and Houston streets. He has since continued business at Fourth and Houston.

In 1914 Mr. Pangburn branched out and began directing his enterprise and capital to other lines. In that year he organized the Pangburn Company, manufacturing ice cream. Two years later he added a candy department, and continued in this business both as a manufacturer and retailer and is proprietor of two of the high class confectionery establishments of the city, one at 609 Houston and the other at 1007 Houston Street.

Mr. Pangburn married in 1900 Miss Fanny May Tapp, and they have one daughter, Ida Nell. Mr. Pangburn is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the Elks Lodge, is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is a member of the Magnolia Christian Church.

GEORGE W. BROWN is a leading cotton broker and merchant of Gainesville, has spent all his life in this section of North Texas, and his career since early youth has identified him with the cotton business, and from his personal experience he can speak with authority on every important subject connected with the cotton

producing and marketing situation in North Texas over a period of thirty years.

Mr. Brown was born in the Maryville locality of Cooke County, Texas, August 13, 1872, a son of Robert J. Brown, a retired citizen of Gainesville, and grandson of Edward and Narcissus (McElvany) Brown. His grandfather was born in the Fairfield district of South Carolina. The McElvany family was founded in America by Robert McElvany, who came from Scotland. Edward Brown and wife had two sons and two daughters, the older son dying while a Confederate soldier. The daughters were Nancy, who became the wife of Bryant Roach and died in Mississippi, and Martha, who died in the same state as Mrs. John Robinson.

Robert J. Brown was born in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, and three or four years of his young manhood were spent in the Confederate army. He was a member of Company E, under Capt. Robert Muldrow, in Col. Wirt Adams' regiment of cavalry, made up of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana troops. The regiment was formed at Memphis, was ordered into active service at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and joined the main army of Confederates just before the battle of Shiloh, in which Mr. Brown received his real baptism of fire. He was in some of the thickest of the fighting of that two-day battle on Sunday and Monday, then withdrew from the field to Corinth, where another battle was fought, and was also in the brief siege of Iuka. Some of the other engagements in which he participated during the remainder of the war were Tensas Bayou, Boonville, Walton Houses, Edwards Depot, Bakers Creek, Champion Hills, and in the siege of Vicksburg he was on detail on General Pemberton's staff. After the surrender of the Mississippi stronghold he was paroled and exchanged, and rejoining the army fought again up and down the railroad from Holly Springs and other points along the Mississippi Central. He was in General Adams' brigade while fighting General Sherman's advance in the Atlanta campaign, and the last fight he remembers was on Sipsy Creek, Alabama, where the Confederate troops turned back an advance of General Croxton's Federals. When the end came he surrendered with his command at Gainesville, Alabama.

Just after the close of the war he came to Texas, and first located in Rusk County, where he married Miss Georgie Crow. She was a native of Georgia, but her father, Stephen Crow, came to Texas and became a farmer

near Maryville, in Cooke County, and died at the Brown home when nearly ninety-three years of age. Robert J. Brown on leaving Cooke County became a merchant and liveryman at St. Joe, in Montague County, and is now living retired at Gainesville.

George W. Brown is the only son of his parents. He was eight years of age when the family moved to St. Joe, and he finished his education there. At the age of eighteen he went to work in a local cotton yard, in order to familiarize himself with the cotton business, and was a buyer of that staple in St. Joe until he moved his office to Gainesville in 1913. Mr. Brown is now associated in business with T. L. Liddell in the firm of Liddell & Brown. They are known as "f. o. b. men" on the market, and their dealings are largely with the export trade. The thousands of bales they handle annually go east to the European markets or to the mills of the eastern states.

Mr. Brown also has a brief military record. In 1898, at the time of the Spanish-American war, he enlisted in St. Joe in Company I of the Third Texas Regiment, which was mobilized in Austin. The captain was William Walpole and the regiment was commanded by Colonel Smyth. The regiment was sent to Fort Clark, Texas, and then Company I was detailed for brief duty at Galveston, subsequently returned to Fort Clark, and then was sent to Fort McIntosh, another post along the Mexican border. It was mustered out in October, 1898, and Mr. Brown left the army as orderly sergeant of his company. He is a member of the Elks Lodge at Gainesville, and as a democrat cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Bryan in 1896.

At St. Joe, Texas, in December, 1897, he married Miss Mattie Mount. She was born in Montague County, Texas, daughter of William M. and Sue Anthony Mount. Her father was an early settler and a farmer in Montague County. His family consists of three sons and three daughters, and Mrs. Brown is the third. Her brother, Charles, lives in Dallas; her sister, Mrs. Flora Petticord, in Oklahoma and her brother, Sank Mount, was last heard from at Butte, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have a family of four children: Robert W., Ruby, George Mount and Bill.

JAMES M. INGE, M.D. The honor of having practiced medicine for a longer period than any of his present contemporaries in Denton County belongs to Dr. James M. Inge, whose life is the record of an honorable service and

the sustaining of all the responsibilities and obligations of good citizenship.

He is a native of Kentucky, born in Graves County, in the western part of that state, February 18, 1852. His father, also James M. Inge and likewise a physician, was reared at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, and from there entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, then the best medical college in the country. He graduated in medicine and practiced in Virginia, and later in Kentucky, and when his son James was about six years of age he came to Fannin County, Texas, and died there soon afterward, in 1857, at the age of about fifty-two. He married Martha Fitzgerald, a native of Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia. She died at Denton in 1887, aged seventy-five. Of their nine children, James M. is the youngest. His three surviving sisters are Mrs. C. C. Bell, of Denton; Mrs. Pirtle, of Denton; and the wife of Doctor Hughes, of Phoenix, Arizona.

Dr. James M. Inge spent his early boyhood on a farm in Fannin County, and at the age of sixteen came to Denton County. His early opportunities were those of a country school and he also attended high school at Denton. When about eighteen he began reading medicine under Doctor Ross, and later took lectures in Louisville and graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1874. He then returned to Denton, and that community has been fortunate in having his abilities and counsel available throughout a period of forty-seven years.

Doctor Inge is a devoted student of medicine and surgery, and his associations with prominent men in his profession have kept him in touch with all the advance and progress since he began practice. He has attended the polyclinics of Chicago and New York, and has done much to organize the physicians and surgeons and raise the standards of the profession in Texas. He called the first meeting and organized the first Denton County Medical Society in 1876. He served as president of the County Society three times. He was one of the organizers and promoters of the North Texas District Medical Association, and was president of that body in 1907. In 1915 he was elected president of the Texas State Medical Association, and presided over the meetings of that body in 1917. Doctor Inge in 1908 established the Denton Sanitarium. He was its chief surgeon and actively identified with its management until he sold his interests in 1919 with a view to the erection of a larger

institution for Denton. For thirty-six years Doctor Inge was local surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and a member of the Railway Surgeons' Association. He held the chair of regional and surgical anatomy in Baylor University Medical College at Dallas from 1904 to 1908, resigning because of the distance of the college from his home.

During the World war he was a member from Texas of the Medical Board of the Council of National Defense.

A hard working professional man like Doctor Inge discharges his share of the duties of citizenship without formal participation in politics. Nevertheless he has found time to do something outside his profession, and has served as a councilman at Denton and as a member of the Board of Education. He is a trustee of the Methodist Church and for several years was a director of the Exchange National Bank of Denton. Doctor Inge is owner of the site of the old Murphy log hotel, one of the historic landmarks of Denton. On that lot, now occupied by the Guaranty State Bank, was born Henderson Hughes, a prominent Sanger merchant, a grandson of the former owner of the hotel.

On February 27, 1876, Doctor Inge married at Gainesville Miss Annie Ritchey. She was born at Clarksville, Red River County, Texas. Sam Ritchey, her father, was an old settler of East Texas and was a farmer and Confederate soldier. Mrs. Inge has two surviving brothers, W. H. Ritchey, of Marietta, Oklahoma, and C. I. Ritchey, of Los Angeles, California. The two children of Doctor and Mrs. Inge are Mrs. H. R. Grant and James M., Jr. Mrs. Grant, of Dallas, has three children, Hugh R., Jr., James Inge and Charles Platter. James M. Inge, Jr., was in the Medical Unit of the Ninth Division during the World war, and after the armistice went with the Army of Occupation into Germany and continued on duty with his command until the summer of 1919. Since his return home he has been connected with L. H. Lewis & Company, wholesale dry goods, at Dallas.

RAY H. MCKINLEY has spent all his life in and around Fort Worth and for twelve years has been actively identified with the Livestock Reporter and Sunday News, the official publication of the livestock interests of the Southwest and one of the most widely circulated journals published at Fort Worth.

Mr. McKinley was born at Arlington, Texas, September 14, 1885, a son of James



Ray. H. M. Kinley

T. and Jessie V. (Harris) McKinley. His father was born in Alabama and came to Fort Worth at an early day, and was connected with the first clothing store of any consequence in the town. Ray McKinley is a grandson of a distinguished pioneer character of Fort Worth, Colonel Abe Harris, who was a soldier in the Mexican war and afterward continued to serve with the Regular army and in 1848 was one of the soldiers who came up to North Texas and under the command of Major Arnold established Fort Worth as a frontier outpost. Colonel Harris was the last survivor of the founders of Fort Worth and helped build the first log house in which Major Arnold had his quarters.

Ray H. McKinley acquired his education in the public schools of Fort Worth, but from early boyhood has been making his own way and most of his education has been the product of experience and active contact with the school of journalism. In 1908 he became associated with the Daily Livestock Reporter and Sunday News, and through that publication has kept in close touch with the livestock interests centering in Fort Worth. He became manager of the publication, and since 1911 has been president of the company. Mr. McKinley is also assistant secretary of the Fort Worth Stock Show. He is a member of the Elks Lodge.

In 1908 he married Flora Newell, and has two children, Raymond and Hilda.

ED W. FORESTER, rancher and stockman in the vicinity of Sanger, is the grandson of one of the first settlers of Denton County. For seventy years the family have been prominent in the ranching and stock raising activities of that section, and Ed W. Forester has given a distinctive contribution to the stock industry as a grower of the superlative Shorthorns. Some of the finest Shorthorn blood in the Southwest has been secured from his breeding farms at the periodical sales which are largely attended.

His grandfather and the pioneer was William Forester, who brought his family from Tennessee to Texas about 1850, and in 1852 established his home on perhaps the highest point in Denton County, on the Mill Branch tributary to Clear Creek. He began the improvement of his ranch there about the same time as the firm of Keep & Terry established the old "White House Ranch" and built the first grist mill on Clear Creek, near by. Indian depredations subsequently caused the

White House enterprise to suspend, and the mill and other improvements fell into disuse. William Forester, who spent the rest of his life in that region, secured the lumber for his home by hauling it from Shreveport, the frame timbers being hewed from logs obtained on Denton Creek. This ranch house is still occupied and is the home of one of his grandsons. The old Chisholm Trail, laid out by John Chisholm, passed through the Forester ranch just east of the old home, crossing Clear Creek at what is known as "Trail Crossing," not far from the old Keep & Terry mill. The trail also ran through the R. G. Johnson ranch, another of the old settled places of the region and once owned by the father of Mrs. Ed W. Forester. William Forester died when about sixty years of age. His children were Lock S., John, Sol and Turney, and his three daughters were Mrs. C. P. Scripture, Mrs. George McNiell and Mrs. Sallie Ross, of Denton. The son Sol lost his life at the hands of Indians in the late sixties, being attacked by them while he was out after stock and unable to escape. That tragedy was the climax of many losses sustained by the Foresters and other pioneers in this region, their property being subject to occasional raids for many years.

Lock S. Forester was born in Tennessee October 2, 1844, and was a boy when brought to Texas. He grew up in Denton County, succeeded to his father's ranch home, and spent his last years there. Like his father, he was a stockman, running the "Two I" brand with the "Jinklebob" mark on both ears, and later adopted and used the "horseshoe" on the left shoulder, a brand now used by his son Ed W. A pair of horns of the "Two I Jinglebob" brand now reposes in the sitting room of Ed Forester as a reminder of frontier times. In the early days the Foresters sent their stock overland to Shreveport, and thence by boat down the Red River and Mississippi to New Orleans. In the early seventies stock was driven to Sherman and thence carried by rail to northern markets. Lock S. Forester served as a Confederate soldier, but all his duty was performed in Texas. He was with his command on Red River when the Indians made a raid through the region and murdered a number of white people. In civil life his time was entirely taken up with his ranch affairs. During his time the industry was continued as a grazing proposition, and with practically no effort expended on cultivating and raising crops. The old ranch comprised about six thousand acres, and in later years some forage

was raised by tenants. Lock Forester left the ranch about 1890, moving to Denton, where he died June 11, 1913. He was laid to rest in the Bolivar Cemetery.

The wife of Lock S. Forester was Ada Garrison, of another pioneer family of Denton County. Her father, Arnold Garrison, with his brother John served as a soldier in the Mexican war. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lock Forester were: Ed W.; Ailcy, wife of Dr. M. L. Martin, of Denton; and L. Stanford, a stockman on the old Forester ranch.

Ed W. Forester was born at the old Garrison ranch near Bolivar, February 2, 1885, and his boyhood was spent in the same locality, where he has had the experiences and achievements of his mature life. After the common schools he attended the Denton Normal, and then for a few years was employed in the Denton County Bank. With that exception his work has been that of a stockman. He left the bank to take charge of his father's affairs, and eventually established his permanent home on a high plateau about two miles east of his father's old place. Here he has improved most substantially another Forester home, a cluster of buildings with a modern and generous residence in the center being a conspicuous feature of the landscape. His is one of the country homes in Northern Texas electrically lighted, and with many other conveniences and comforts of a city residence.

For a number of years Mr. Forester has specialized in the building up of a herd of grade and pure blood Shorthorns, though he has also kept a flock of sheep and handled other live stock incidental to his main enterprise. His Shorthorns have been frequently exhibited at the Texas State Fair. His herd bull, "Butterfly's Prince," is the champion of the State Fat Stock Show and was grand champion of the Louisiana State Fair.

Recognizing the claim of public duty to a portion of a successful business man's time, Mr. Forester served one full term as county commissioner. He was elected to that office in 1916 and re-elected in 1918, but resigned soon after the beginning of his second term. His associates on the board were Commissioners Morgan, Cunningham and Ready. The chief responsibility of the board was road building, and some bond issues were approved while he was on the board as an aid to the work. The Forester family has always been democratic in politics, and Ed Forester cast his first presidential vote for William J. Bryan.

In Denton County, December 23, 1908, he married Miss Bessie Johnson. Her father, Robert G. Johnson, came to Texas from Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1856, and after a brief sojourn in Red River County moved to Denton County, settling on the upper stretches of Clear Creek. For a time he was foreman of the famous Chisholm Ranch, subsequently becoming owner of a portion of the land. He, too, had a part in safeguarding the frontier from Indian raids and eventually saw it a well-settled and orderly community. His years were given to stock raising, and he lived on the old ranch until his death in March, 1918, when he had attained the venerable age of eighty-four years, one month and one day. He was a Confederate soldier during the war, while his brother, Dr. S. P. Johnson, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, was a captain in the Union army. His second wife and the mother of all his children was Eliza Gregg, who died about 1889. Her children were Robert S., of Arizona; Luther, who died at Lordsburg, New Mexico; Charles C., a rancher at the site of the old Keep & Terry mill on Clear Creek; and Mrs. Ed W. Forester, who was born on the Johnson ranch May 16, 1883.

WILLIAM B. WARD, JR. Several of the important commercial and financial organizations of Fort Worth represent the business activities of William B. Ward, Jr., since he came to the city a quarter of a century ago.

He came to Fort Worth from Jefferson, Texas, in May, 1895. He was one of the organizers and long an officer of the Carter-Battle Grocer Company. In 1905 Mr. Ward organized the Ward & Isbell Lumber Company. In 1913 he became one of the organizers of the Ward-Harrison Mortgage Company, and is president of that corporation.

He is a member of one of Texas' oldest American families. His grandfather, William Ward, came to Texas in 1835, before the establishment of the Republic. Samuel M. Ward, father of William B. Ward Jr., was a Tennessean by birth and was a soldier in the Confederate army during the war between the states.

HENRY VIRGIL HENNEN is mayor or city manager of Denton. His experience in public affairs and business qualified him for a vigorous administration of his present duties, and the record that can be written of his term to date justifies the confidence entertained of him by his supporters.

Mr. Hennen is the fourth to fill the office of city manager of Denton. He went into office May 8, 1919, as successor of P. J. Beyatt. In co-operation with the city commissioners he has effected some substantial improvements that vitally concern the welfare of every resident. Among the first of these achievements was the improvement of the water supply by changing the method of pumping and by digging a new well, thus substituting clear crystal water for the muddy supply the city formerly used. The cost of this improvement was about five thousand dollars. Another, involving a larger sum, was the paving of Hann and Oakland avenues with re-enforced concrete, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. About seventy-five hundred dollars were expended in the construction of two re-enforced concrete bridges, 30x60. Besides these major items, the municipal manager is improving the water and light plants by placing new building and new machinery, the cost when completed to be about thirty thousand dollars, while much has been done in extending water mains, sewer facilities and other work.

Mr. Hennen was born in Denton County, August 26, 1879. His paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, came to this country early in life and died before the Civil war. George W. Hennen, father of the mayor of Denton, was born near Charleston, Missouri, in June, 1842. His boyhood and early youth were without important incident or break in routine until the war came on. He enlisted in the First Missouri Volunteers, in the army of Gen. Sterling Price, and was in some of the campaigns through Missouri and Arkansas. Later he was sent east to the Mississippi, was in the siege of Vicksburg, then in the retirement of the Confederate forces to Atlanta, took part in some of the great battles of the Atlanta campaign and was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain. He was finally mustered out in Alabama at the surrender of General Lee.

George W. Hennen resumed his connection with his Missouri farming community for about only two years after the war. About 1867 he came to Texas, and at once established himself in the farming community near Garza, in Denton County, where he still lives, one of the honored pioneer citizens, and has occupied one farm for fifty years. This old soldier has been an industrious worker, has improved his land holdings, reared and provided for his family, and for a number of years was one of the trustees of the Garza School. He has also been one of the leading members and support-

ers of the Methodist Church in his community. He has always voted the democratic ticket, and for over forty years has been affiliated with the Masonic order.

George W. Hennen married Miss Sarah Ann Derrick, a native of Mississippi, who was two years old when brought to Texas by her father, George W. Derrick. To their marriage were born the following children: Annie, wife of Will M. Smith and a resident of Denton; Henry V.; Marvin, a teacher, whose home is at Garza; Bertie Lee Walker, of Lamar County; Leonard and Olin, both farmers near the old Hennen home in Garza; and Allie, wife of Belford Couch, of Emery, Texas.

Henry V. Hennen finished the course of the Garza schools, for two years was a pupil in the North Texas Normal School at Denton, and with this preparation he had charge of the Garza School as teacher for one year. After that he took up the routine of farming, and in 1902 moved to extreme Western Texas, to Deaf Smith County, where he bought a tract of land some distance from Hereford. He remained there two years, was able to make a living from his crops, but accepted an opportunity to sell out at a profit, and then returned to Denton County. Here another year was passed as a practical farmer. He was then instrumental in putting in a local telephone exchange at Garza, and he and his associates invested about five thousand dollars in covering that district with wire connections. Mr. Hennen then remained in active charge of the plant until 1911, when he sold out.

For the past ten years he has been largely burdened with official duties. In 1912 he was nominated candidate for tax collector, against the most strenuous competition possible, since his opponent was the widely known and prominent citizen, Samuel Hawkins, who had held the office for one term and had been officially identified with the Court House for twenty years. Mr. Hennen was elected and in 1914 re-elected without opposition. He retired at the end of 1916. While he was tax collector House Bill No. 40 became a law and under its provisions he made application of the law by compiling the first delinquent tax record for the county.

After retiring from office Mr. Hennen entered the automobile business, succeeding to the business established by George Fritz. For two years he was a dealer in accessories and supplies, and operated a general garage and storage service. From this business he was called to his duties as city manager.

Mr. Hennen, like his father, has been a democrat as long as he could remember. He cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Bryan. On reaching his majority he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is still an active member, and has also taken the entered apprentice degree in Masonry.

In Denton County, August 6, 1900, he married Mary Belle Orr, who was born on the Orr farm at Garza, February 6, 1880. Her father, E. B. Orr, was one of the early settlers in the Garza community, and his six children are Walter R., John, Charles, Mrs. Hennen, Berry and Vida. Mrs. Hennen, after completing a common school education, spent some time in the North Texas Normal and was a teacher for two years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hennen are Ozro, Lorine, Urbane, Margaret, Sarahalice and Nina Elane. Urbane is still in high school, while Ozro, the oldest, is book-keeper in the First Guaranty State Bank of Denton. Lorine is a graduate of the North Texas Normal and is a teacher in the Denton schools.

GLENN RUSSELL has lived and worked in the environment of banking and finance in West Texas since school days ended, and is now cashier and one of the executive officers of a bank of remarkable strength and phenomenal growth, the First National Bank of Breckenridge.

Mr. Russell was born at Decatur in Wise County, Texas, in 1883, a son of W. P. and Mary (Holmes) Russell. His mother is still living. W. P. Russell, a native of Illinois, came to Wise County, Texas, during the '60s, and for many years was an interesting figure in the cattle industry of that section. For a long period he was ranch boss on the great ranch of Dan Waggoner, and is well remembered by all the old time cattle men operating in that section.

Glenn Russell attended public school at Decatur, and soon after he left school he entered the First National Bank of Decatur as a clerk. It was congenial work and of a kind sufficient to arouse in him all his ambitions for successful achievement. Eventually he became assistant cashier of the bank at Decatur. Then, in 1918, he accepted the offer to become cashier of the First National Bank of Breckenridge, of which B. S. Walker is president. While the growth of this bank is a measure and reflection of the tremendous development of Breckenridge and Stephens County owing to the oil boom, there is per-

haps something more than a coincidence that Mr. Russell has been cashier throughout the period of the bank's greatest prosperity. He is a banker of thorough qualifications, and justly takes pride in the fact that in February, 1919, less than a year after he became cashier, the deposits reached the million dollar mark, and has since gone to the imposing total of over six millions.

Mr. Russell is a member of the Methodist Church. He married Miss Dovie Cobb, of Vernon, Texas. Their four children are William, Mary Frances, Joe Ben and Glenn.

W. EDWARD ASTON, of Valley View, has been a prominent factor in that and other localities of North Texas as a farmer, flour mill operator and cotton ginner, and throughout his mature life has always been regarded as a man of much enterprise and strict business integrity.

The Aston family has lived in Texas since pioneer times. His grandfather, Samuel Aston, was a native of Alabama and several years before the Civil war brought his family to Texas, making the trip overland with ox teams and wagons. His years were spent on a farm, and in Texas he gave his earnest support to the Confederate Government during the war. He died near "Grey Bill," in Collin County, a place named for an old grey horse of the family physician, Doctor Holmes, who is still living in Fannin County, Texas. Samuel Aston died when past seventy-five, and his wife, also a native of Alabama, survived him five years.

Their son, Hugh L. Aston, father of W. Edward Aston, was born in Alabama, November 18, 1839, and was a child when he came to Texas. He was one of a family of four sons and three daughters. Of this family two sons and the three daughters are still living, Hugh L. being the second in age. The daughters are Mrs. Ann Whittenburg, of Collin County; Mrs. Jane Thompson, of Bryan County, Oklahoma; and Mrs. Sis Trotter, of Collin County. As a youth Hugh L. Aston enlisted from Cherokee County in the Confederate army, was assigned to duty as a teamster in the commissary department, and was with the army on both sides the Mississippi, being on the east side when the war ended. He encountered hardships, was frequently under the fire of the enemy, but escaped without wounds or capture. The war over, he made use of his previous experience as a teamster and freighter and drove ox teams with wagons and goods over that much frequented trans-



Glenn Russell

portation highway leading out of Jefferson, Texas, to the remote towns and settlements in the northern part of the state. He hauled the first load of goods to Jacksboro. After several years as a freighter he settled down on a farm in Collin County, and in 1893 moved to Cooke County. For a time he operated a saw mill on the old Dumas farm on Sister Grove Creek, the lumber from his mill being used in houses and barns of that section. In Cooke County he concentrated his efforts on farming, and later conducted a small country store not far from Valley View. Since the death of his wife he has made his home among his children. He has voted as a democrat in state and national elections, but has never sought office, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

Hugh L. Aston married Miss Maggie Sanders, a native of Mississippi and daughter of William Sanders. She died near Valley View in 1917, at the age of sixty-nine. Her children were: Jennie, wife of J. W. Damron, of Bryan County, Oklahoma; W. Edward, of Valley View; Vick, wife of W. Y. Damron, of Throckmorton County, Texas; Minnie, wife of J. A. Webster, of Amarillo; Bettie, Mrs. J. W. Walker, of Oklahoma City; Belva, wife of Ray G. McLaughlin, a farmer near Valley View.

W. Edward Aston was born near Van Alstyne, in Collin County, July 11, 1869. He grew up on a farm, was educated in the country schools, and he early showed an inclination for machinery, and even while farming usually spent part of his time operating mechanical establishments of some kind or other. In 1900 he built his first cotton gin at Valley View, a modern pattern gin, the first of its kind in the town. Later he sold that plant and in 1916 installed an eight-stand gin with a capacity of eighty bales in twelve hours.

On February 3, 1889, in Collin County, Mr. Aston married Miss Jennie Pace, a native of that county and daughter of David W. Pace. Mr. and Mrs. Aston have the following children: Eula, who died as the wife of J. D. Aughtry; Vera D., associated with his father in business, married Avice B. Cook; Texie, wife of Owen W. Haborn, of Wichita Falls; Willie, wife of Jeff Hudspeth, of Valley View; Lonie, at home; Eddie, a farmer near Valley View, who married Lucile Selby; Roscoe, who died November 13, 1920, at the age of seventeen; while the three younger children are Ewing, Frances and C. L. Aston.

The late David W. Pace, father of Mrs. Aston, was two years old when brought to

Texas in 1838 by his father, Jesse Pace. Jesse Pace was a pioneer in the Republic of Texas, living for a number of years in Red River County and later in Collin County,, where he died at the age of sixty-five. He married Martha Petty. David W. Pace was a native of Alabama and acquired his early education in the log cabin schools of Red River County. As a young man he farmed in Collin County, and at the beginning of the war between the states enlisted in Colonel Fitzhugh's regiment and was in service until the final surrender. He was in a number of battles, including that of Pleasant Hill, where he was captured, but was exchanged after two months and rejoined his command. The regiment was in Arkansas when the war ended and he started home on foot. After the war he started his life all over again, made rails to fence his farm, and after a number of years of struggle was properly established in the agricultural community of Collin County. Selling his land there, he bought other land in Cooke County, and for twenty years was a factor in the farm life and citizenship of the Valley View community until his death in September, 1912, at the age of seventy-six. He was a democrat and a supporter of Governor Hogg and Senator Bailey. In 1857 he married Miss Mary Hampton, who died leaving a son, Thomas Pace. In 1859 he married Rebecca Hampton, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Hodges) Hampton. Her father came to Texas perhaps as early as 1832, and was one of the first settlers in Fannin County, but spent his later years on a farm in Collin County. Mrs. Rebecca Pace died May 1, 1917, at the age of seventy-four. Her children were: Mary, Mrs. James Walker, of Cooke County; Lizzie, wife of Byron Gardner, of Jack County, Texas; Jesse, of Valley View; David, of Mineral Wells; Jennie, Mrs. Edward Aston, of Valley View; William S., a farmer at Valley View; Nathan, of Floyd County, Texas; Bamma, wife of Jack Grundy, of Era; Myra, Mrs. Lem Ratliff, of Decatur, Texas; Fin, a minister and educator at Fort Worth; Ursula of Memphis, Tennessee; John, of Gainesville; and Edna, youngest of the children, wife of Ruel Hewlett, of Memphis, Tennessee.

FRANK A. PORTERFIELD, state manager for Texas of the Guarantee Fund Life Association of Omaha, is one of the well-known insurance men of Fort Worth, of which city he has been a resident since his company entered this state in 1909. His connection with his busi-

ness has gained him a wide acquaintance, among whom his genial disposition, his loyalty and his constant inclination to be helpful to his fellows has made him popular. A peculiar and particular genius is necessary to the man who looks for success in the insurance business. This is like unto no other, and there are numerous instances of men who have made a complete success in other lines who have failed completely when endeavoring to sell insurance. Mr. Porterfield, however, possesses the essential qualities of acumen, a pleasing personality, a ready and convincing vocabulary and a thorough knowledge of human nature, and with these as his stock in trade has achieved an enviable success.

Mr. Porterfield was born in Belmont County, Ohio, July 9, 1872, a son of Joseph Porterfield, who died at Shenandoah, Iowa in 1887. The Porterfields came from County Donegal, Ireland, and the paternal grandfather of Mr. Porterfield immigrated to this country as a lad of ten years with two elder brothers. When they located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the lad was bound out to a cobbler, to whom he served his time, subsequently going to Wheeling, West Virginia. Later he returned to Philadelphia and married his former employer's daughter. An elder brother remained at Philadelphia and the other went to Tennessee. Three families of Porterfields had their origin in these three brothers, Frank A. belonging to the West Virginia branch. Joseph Porterfield, his father, was an agriculturist and was engaged in farming throughout his life. He was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian and a man of pronounced and deep-seated religious faith.

The youngest in a family of seven sons, Frank A. Porterfield enjoyed only very limited school advantages, and his education in that direction did not exceed a year and a half of attendance. However, he made the most of his early and later opportunities, and study, application, observation and coming into contact with all kinds and conditions of men have combined to give him a practical education. His father died when he was fifteen years of age, and at that time he secured employment on a farm at a salary of sixteen dollars per month for five months in the year. He next secured employment as a railroad section hand at \$1.10 per day, and while thus engaged spent his leisure time in learning telegraphy. He thus advanced himself to telegraph operator and station agent, and for five years remained in the employ of the Chicago,

Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. From this post he went to the Jasper County Coal Company at Colfax, Iowa, where he had charge of the payroll for a few years, and then joined Swift & Company at Omaha, Nebraska, being with them a few years, also as branch house manager at Deadwood, South Dakota. He left that concern in 1904 and moved to Omaha, Nebraska, where he engaged in the live stock commission business at South Omaha. Two years later he went on the road for the Midland Manufacturing Company of Omaha, as traveling representative, and in 1908 joined his present concern the Guarantee Fund Life Association of Omaha, with which he has been identified without interruption. The company entered Texas in the spring of 1909, at which time Mr. Porterfield moved to Fort Worth and took charge of the company's work in the Lone Star State. Since that time the company has placed \$16,000,000 worth of business on the books in Texas.

The Guarantee Fund Life Association was organized by bankers and business men of Nebraska in 1901. It now does business in twenty-three states, and has \$151,000,000 worth of insurance in force, its emergency reserve funds exceeding \$4,250,000. Mr. Porterfield's offices are situated at 614-15 Dan Wagoner Building, corner of Sixth and Houston streets. He takes an active interest in the growth and progress of the city and a helpful part in civic affairs. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Moslah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His social connections are with the Fort Worth Club and Glen Garden Country Club.

On November 21, 1903, Mr. Porterfield was united in marriage at Deadwood, South Dakota, to Mrs. Carrie G. Hatton, of Colfax, Iowa, daughter of George Goodrich, formerly head of the Jasper County Coal Company of Colfax. They have one son, Robert G., seventeen years of age, now in the United States navy.

IKE A. WYNN. Solid abilities and substantial merit alone have contributed to the increasing reputation of Ike A. Wynn as a Fort Worth attorney. He began the practice of law in that city soon after qualifying for the profession, and successive years have brought him all the success and honors that a lawyer strictly devoted to the essential work of his calling regards as a satisfaction for his ambition.



W T Webb

Mr. Wynn was born in Hancock County, Tennessee, November 5, 1875, a son of W. E. and Docia J. Wynn. He grew up in Eastern Tennessee and Southwest Virginia, received his A.B. degree in 1902 from Emory and Henry College, one of the noted institutions in Southwest Virginia, and in 1904 graduated B.L. from the University of Virginia Law School. He was admitted to the bar in that state, but at once came to Texas and took the bar examinations. In October, 1904, he opened his office in Fort Worth, and has since devoted his time and abilities to general practice. He has never sought political office, though in 1913 he was honored by the Fort Worth bar in being chosen special district judge of the Seventeenth District Court of Tarrant County, to serve for thirty days during the illness of James W. Swayne. Mr. Wynn has been an active member of the Texas Bar Association since 1908.

He married Miss Mary Turner, daughter of Judge J. H. Turner, of Henderson, Texas. They have three children, William Turner, Ike A., Jr., and Mary Lee.

WILLIAM T. WEBB, M. D. A popular physician and surgeon at Breckenridge, president of the Stephens County Medical Association, Doctor Webb has been a citizen by residence for over thirty years, and grew up and received his education in this state.

He was born in Forsyth County, Georgia, in 1873, son of C. W. and Martha (Terry) Webb. His father, also a native Georgian, was for four years a Confederate soldier in Lee's army of Northern Virginia. In 1888 he moved his family to Texas, locating on a ranch at Saleville in Palo Pinto County. He continued ranching and cattle raising there for many years, but is now living retired at Mineral Wells.

Dr. William T. Webb was fifteen years old when brought to Texas. He acquired his education in Georgia and also in Texas, and for some years was identified with ranching. He graduated in 1906 from the Dallas Medical College and for the past fifteen years has been a physician and surgeon in Stephens County. He practiced at Necessity until early in 1918, when he moved to the oil metropolis at Breckenridge.

Doctor Webb married Miss Maggie Pierce, a native of Palo Pinto County. Their two children are Ouida Mae and William Edward.

WALTER N. SHOFNER, president of the Justin State Bank in Denton County, has been active in the banking affairs of that locality for the past seventeen years, which covers also his residence as a Texan.

The Justin State Bank was founded as a private institution, known as the Citizens Bank of Justin, in 1904. Mr. Shofner had a part in its establishment, with J. W. Spencer and Dr. W. H. Pennington. Doctor Pennington was its first president. In 1907 it took out a state charter under its present name, and in 1916 Mr. Shofner was promoted from cashier to president. The capital of the Citizens Bank was six thousand dollars, while the State Bank has a capital of thirty-five thousand dollars and surplus and undivided profits of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars. The vice presidents are Dr. J. H. Allen and J. W. Collins; J. E. Mothershead is cashier, and these, with W. G. Cook, S. W. Barrett and J. A. Baker, constitute the Board of Directors.

Mr. Shofner, who has been a deeply interested citizen of his community ever since identifying himself therewith, was born at Boonville, Lincoln County, Tennessee, September 8, 1871. His paternal ancestors were Scotch and Irish, and the family has been in America since Colonial times. They were farmers for many generations, but in later generations they have gone into various lines of work—finance, merchandising and even into the military service. Mr. Shofner's grandfather, Jephtha Shofner, moved to Tennessee from North Carolina and lived out his life as a farmer. He had a large family, and all of them were Southern sympathizers at the time of the war between the states. Four of his sons were Confederate soldiers, two of them losing their lives for the cause, and the other two are James C. and William L. Shofner, both of Tennessee. James C. Shofner, father of the Justin banker, was born in Lincoln County and has spent his life there as a farmer. He married Mary Rutledge, a native of Tennessee and daughter of Isaac Rutledge, of Virginia ancestry. The Rutledge and Shofner families were slave holders. By his marriage to Mary Rutledge, James C. Shofner has seven surviving children: Mrs. Lena Puryear, of Cottage Grove, Tennessee; Mrs. Mattie McNatt, of Shelbyville, Tennessee; Mrs. Peal Bailey, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Congo, of Fayetteville, Tennessee; Mrs. Alice Notlow, of Lynchburg, Tennessee; Walter N.; and Reuben T., who is in the mail service at Shelbyville, Tennessee. The mother of these children died in 1888, and by his sec-

and wife, Mrs. Ada Ashby, J. C. Shofner has two daughters, Mrs. Alberta Rutledge, of Mulberry, Tennessee, and Mrs. Lucile Moore, of Petersburg, that state.

Walter N. Shofner grew up on his father's farm in Tennessee and was schooled in its duties and practical work. He remained there until past his majority, when he removed to Winona, Mississippi, and for three years diligently improved his opportunities as clerk in a hardware store and acquired a good knowledge of merchandising. He then removed to Indian Territory, and for two years was in the drug business at Wapamucka, leaving there to identify himself with the Denton County community of Justin in 1904.

Mr. Shofner is a democrat and cast his first vote for Mr. Cleveland in 1892. At Fort Worth, June 18, 1902, he married Miss Flora Spencer, a sister of the well-known Fort Worth business man, J. W. Spencer. Mr. and Mrs. Shofner have two daughters, Ruth and Faye.

MORRIS E. BERNEY has been a resident of Fort Worth thirty years, and for the greater part of that time has been an active factor in the success of one of the well known business organizations of the city, Neil P. Anderson & Company, of which he is now senior partner.

Mr. Berney was born at Huntsville, Alabama, August 18, 1873, a son of Morris and Margaret (Cummings) Berney. His mother was born in Tennessee and his father in New York. Morris E. Berney was reared in Alabama, attended school there to the age of sixteen, receiving his education in private schools, and in March, 1891, arrived at Fort Worth, Texas. For several years he was connected with the local office of the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, but in July, 1895, joined the firm of Neil P. Anderson & Company, and has been faithfully identified with that organization for a quarter of a century, being senior partner.

Mr. Berney is member of the Fort Worth Club, is president of the River Crest Country Club, is a Mason and Shriner and an Elk. In 1895 he married Miss Flora Anderson.

A. N. EVANS is an old time Texan, a resident of Fort Worth thirty years, and throughout that time his time and activities have been prominently associated with the real estate affairs in the city.

Mr. Evans was born at Brookville, Noxubee County, Mississippi, November 2, 1857, a son of J. W. and Cordelia (Bell) Evans. His parents were natives of North Carolina but were reared and married in Mississippi. After his service as a Confederate soldier J. W. Evans in 1865 came to Texas and settled in Ellis County, where he spent the rest of his life. He died at Ennis in 1885.

A. N. Evans on account of the war and subsequent conditions had limited opportunities to acquire an education. At the age of fifteen he began an apprenticeship in a drug store, diligently mastered the details of the profession, and afterward qualified by examination before the State Board of Pharmacists. As a druggist he began business at Ennis and was one of that city's successful merchants for a period of sixteen years. On leaving Ennis Mr. Evans moved to Corsicana, where he entered the real estate business in partnership with Judge Hightower and Hon. E. O. Call. The firm name was Hightower, Call & Evans, and Mr. Evans handled the real estate department while his partners looked after the law business.

In 1891 Mr. Evans removed to Fort Worth, where his first partner in the real estate business was Capt. W. G. Veal. After the death of Captain Veal he formed a partnership with Judge S. G. Tankersley, and the business is still continued as A. N. Evans & Company, with Mr. Evans the responsible head of the organization.

While Mr. Evans has served as secretary of the Texas Real Estate and Industrial Association and as secretary of the Fort Worth Factory Club, he has never asked for nor sought any public office. On December 6, 1881, he married Miss Nannie Dixon, of Navarro County, Texas. They have a family of six children: Earl R., a traffic manager at Waco; Ruby, wife of C. L. Nolen, of Houston; Ethel, Mrs. C. C. Kinsey; Lillian; Alden A., managing editor of the El Paso Times; and Frank G., a staff correspondent for the Star Telegram of Fort Worth.

WILL C. JONES, JR., went to work in a bank in Southern Texas as soon as he was out of school, and after a few years resigned as president to go into the navy at the time of the World war, subsequently was a state bank examiner, and is now active vice president of the Breckenridge State Bank. These are the achievements of a man still in his twen-



Wesley E. Jones, Jr.

ties, but widely known in banking circles all over the state.

Mr. Jones was born in Harris County, Texas, son of W. C. and Mary (Hill) Jones, the latter a native of Texas, while his father was born in Tennessee. His parents are residents of Huntsville in Walker County, where W. C. Jones, Sr., is cashier of the Huntsville State Bank.

Will C. Jones, Jr., grew up in Walker County and acquired his education in the schools of New Waverly. He was only fifteen when he became office boy in the New Waverly State Bank at New Waverly, Walker County. He mastered his knowledge of banking with that institution and advanced successively from office boy to president. Resigning his post as president in January, 1918, he enlisted for the United States Navy at Houston, and was in the service ten months, on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Mr. Jones in April, 1919, accepted appointment as a state bank examiner, and for eighteen months was assigned to a circuit of duty that took him to nearly all parts of the state.

In the meantime Breckenridge as a rapidly developing financial center made a call for his service, talent and experience and on September 15, 1920, he became active vice president of the Breckenridge State Bank. This is an institution with a capital stock of nearly \$250,000.00 and deposits aggregating nearly \$1,350,000.00. Mr. Jones has taken an active part in civic and social affairs since locating at Breckenridge. He is active in Masonry, is a member of Arabia Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Houston, and took an active part in the organization of the Breckenridge Shrine Club in January, 1921, and has the honor of being its president.

CHARLES M. BUTCHER is senior partner of the well known general contracting firm of Butcher & Sweeney of Fort Worth, an organization that has gained a wide and favorable reputation for the prompt and skilled fulfillment of many large contracts involving commercial and residence building.

As the basis of his qualifications for membership in this firm Mr. Butcher had an active experience for some years as a journeyman carpenter. He was a native of Texas, born in Ellis County, January 16, 1875. His father, Lewis M. Butcher, was a native of Indiana, but grew up in Ellis County, Texas, and was engaged in farming there until 1910.

After that he led a retired life at Fort Worth until his death in 1921.

Charles M. Butcher is the second in a family of six sons, all living. With an early life on the farm, acquiring his education in the public schools of Waxahachie, at the age of eighteen he took up the carpenter's trade, and his long working experience in the ranks of that trade has given him an intimate familiarity with every detail of building construction. About 1900 he became a contractor, and continued handling contracts alone until 1912, when he formed a partnership with R. C. Sweeney under the name of Butcher & Sweeney, and still later Butcher, Sweeney & Friedman. Many of the notable residences and business structures in Fort Worth attest the thorough and substantial workmanship of this firm.

Mr. Butcher is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Glen Garden Country Club, belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Central Methodist Church. He is a democrat in politics. On October 28, 1906, he married Miss Josie V. Carr, who completed her education in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Butcher have three children: Mrs. J. K. Fisher, of East Orange, New Jersey; Hershell J., who was educated at Fort Worth and is now in the hardwood floor business in that city; and Leslie W., still at home.

JAMES W. GRAY, president of the Denton Chamber of Commerce for 1921, is well known over the county as one of the leading merchants, active both at Pilot Point and at Denton.

He is a native Texan, and the family has been in this state for seventy years or more. His grandfather, John Robert Gray, was a native of Georgia and lived for a time in Alabama before settling in Eastern Texas, near Jefferson in Cass County, about 1850. He joined in the rush to California in 1849, going overland. After a brief stay he was taken ill, and came back over the plains with only his experience to his credit. At the beginning of the war between the states he enlisted and served as a Confederate soldier until his discharge. He started home, but was never seen again by his comrades or family, and it is thought that he was slain by some Union soldiers. His widow subsequently came out to Denton County and lived with her son, Charles B., until her marriage to S. J. Deets, a farmer nearby. On the death of Mr. Deets she returned to Alabama, and is now living at Hurts-

boro, at the age of ninety-one, preserving her mental and physical faculties to a remarkable degree, and it is said that she is able to crochet and embroider as well as a maiden of sixteen. Of her five children only two grew up, Charles Berry Gray and Pony Gray, the latter the wife of Billie Hobuck, of Hurtsboro, Alabama.

Charles Berry Gray was born near Jefferson, Texas, and came to Denton County in 1877, settling four and a half miles southeast of Pilot Point. There he undertook the work of developing a new farm, and farming and stock raising always constituted the essentials of his business. In the early days his markets were at Sherman, the nearest railroad point. Charles B. Gray selected land in the Cross Timbers district because he could make rails for fence. He paid ten or twelve dollars an acre, whereas he could have obtained any quantity of the fine black land on the prairies for three dollars an acre. The matter of fencing was the point on which his choice turned. He remained in that community the rest of his life, though he shifted his residence half a mile from his first location. He was successful in making a living and providing for his family, and was satisfied with the role of a modest farmer, stayed out of politics and public office, and was sixty-two years of age when he died, October 11, 1916.

Charles B. Gray married Celeste Bonds, who is now living at Denton. Their children were: Susie, wife of H. T. Auston of Rolls, Texas; James W.; Charles Berry who died as a youth of seventeen; Walter Cleveland, a farmer at Rolls; Lydia, who died at Pilot Point, survived by her husband, Sylvester Beck, and a son; John Robert, of Rolls; Ruth and Ruby, the former a teacher at Rolls and Ruby on the home farm in that community.

James W. Gray lived with his parents until he was seventeen years of age and acquired a country school education. His schooling was limited to some three or four months each year, and the rest of the seasons he did all the varied labor of plowing corn and picking cotton. He left the farm to accept the offer of his uncle, J. C. Selman, to go to work in his grocery store at Pilot Point. His wages were eight dollars a month. During the next two years besides earning his wage he gained a large amount of knowledge concerning the fundamentals of merchandising. He next joined the R. T. Evans Dry Goods Company, with whom he remained two years. He then became associated with the Russell-Cooper Company, a dry goods and clothing house.

With the death of Mr. Cooper he bought an interest in the stock and has since been a member of the well known firm of H. M. Russell & Company at Pilot Point. He and his associates in July, 1919, bought the Denton business of the Wilson-Hann Company, and Mr. Gray removed to Denton to take charge of that store, which is now conducted as the Russell-Gray-Jones Company, though he still retains some interest in H. M. Russell & Company of Pilot Point.

While at Pilot Point Mr. Gray was active in the Young Men's Business League. He has been a very useful member of the chamber of Commerce since coming to Denton, was elected a director the first year and at the beginning of 1921 was chosen president to direct the Chamber during the year. He also represents the clothing business as a member of the Rotary Club of Denton. Mr. Gray is a York Rite Mason, being affiliated with the Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery, and has filled all the chairs in the Knights of Pythias.

At Pilot Point January 10, 1909, he married Miss Bertie Rachel Silver, daughter of Sidney and Cynthia (Brown) Silver. Her father is a native of Missouri and is still living at Mexico in that state. Mrs. Gray has a sister, Mrs. Virgie Sallee, and a brother, Arthur Silver. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Gray are Silver Gray Gray, Pauline Ruth and Dorothy Jane. The family are members of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Gray takes a prominent part in her church and in various civic movements in Denton.

JOSEPH B. BURKS. Any community could consider itself fortunate in the possession of such good citizenship timber as that supplied by the Burks family to the Pilot Point community during a period of more than half a century and ever since the close of the war between the states.

Joseph B. Burks, banker, former merchant and otherwise well known in Pilot Point, is a son of the late Dr. Doric B. Burks, who moved to Denton County in 1866, and was one of the conspicuous citizens and useful professional men until his death some ten years later. Further reference to his career and family need not be repeated here, since it is contained on other pages of this publication.

His son, Joseph B. Burks, was born on the street on which he now resides at Pilot Point, March 17, 1870. The fifty-one years of his life have been spent altogether in Pilot Point.



Sam. Joseph

He attended public schools and also old Franklin College, and left school to begin his serious career when he was sixteen years of age. In the meantime he had been getting a training for business, and at intervals clerked in local stores from the time he was ten years old. At sixteen he entered the employ of T. P. Burke, still an active citizen of Pilot Point. The several years he spent with him gave him a good apprenticeship in business. His next employer was R. U. Johnson, a dry goods merchant, but after a few years he returned to Mr. Burke and they were partners under the name Burke & Burks. When the firm dissolved Mr. Burks was for a short time representative of the great hardware and implement house at Dallas, the Parkin & Orndorff firm.

At this stage in his commercial career Mr. Burks changed his interests to banking, and in September, 1899, went on duty as bookkeeper for the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Pilot Point. Four years later he was made cashier, and continued in that capacity until June, 1920, when a change of ownership occurred in the bank and Mr. Burks was elected vice president and has since been the active directing head of the bank.

The Farmers & Merchants Bank of Pilot Point was established in 1896, being started with a capital of \$50,000. It now has a surplus of \$25,000. The organizers of the bank were George E. and D. W. Light, and the former was president and the latter vice president until June, 1920, when John W. Gilliland of Tulsa, Oklahoma, acquired their interests and became president of the bank. The present cashier is Mr. Elmore and the assistant cashier Mr. Reed.

Other relations with the business and civic affairs of this community sustained by Mr. Burks are treasurer of the Pilot Point Roller Mills and secretary of the Pilot Point Cotton Oil Company. For several years he was a member of the city council and chairman of the finance board. He owns farms, has improved and developed some agricultural property, and has a more than passing interest in connection with livestock and stock raising.

On January 5, 1896, at Pilot Point, and just across the street from the present Burks home, Mr. Burks married Miss Connie Cooper. She was born September 10, 1874, in Grayson County, Texas, daughter of James P. and Amanda J. (Davis) Cooper. Her maternal grandfather, Frank Davis, brought his family to Texas about 1856 from Fulton, Missouri, where Amanda Davis was born September 2,

1849. James P. Cooper was born at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, September 19, 1844, and the following year came to Texas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cooper, who first settled in Clarksville and in 1859 moved to Denton County as pioneers of this region. James P. Cooper spent his business life as a farmer and stockman, was for thirty years in the lumber business, and assisted in promoting the Cooper, Selz & Company's cotton gin and the roller mills at Pilot Point. He was a Confederate soldier in Captain Fowler's company, raised at Paris, Texas. Mrs. Burks was one of eight children, and those to grow up besides herself were Orley E., Mrs. Mamie Parker, of Denton, Miss Kate, Miss Jimmie and Miss Helen. The only survivors now are Mrs. Burks and Mrs. Parker. Her father died December 24, 1910. Mrs. Burks is a graduate of historic old Franklin College of Pilot Point.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Burks the oldest is Cooper, now in the lumber business at Trenton, Texas, who married Grace Skaggs and has a son, Joe Cooper, Jr. The second child, Doric Burks, married Leta Davis and is connected with the Drumwright State Bank at Drumwright, Oklahoma. Frank S. is a member of the class of 1924 at Austin College, Sherman. Tott Evelyn graduated from the Pilot Point High School in 1921. The two younger children are Grace and Orley. The family are active members and workers in the Central Christian Church, of which Mr. Burks is a member. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

SAM A. JOSEPH is proprietor of the famous "Joseph Cafe," an institution that contributes not a little of the fame to the City of Fort Worth. It became famous through its unrivaled cuisine and service, and for a number of years it has been one of the real social centers of the city and a place where many important business transactions have been negotiated.

Mr. Joseph was born in Libau, Karland, Russia, in 1863, but has lived in Texas for over forty years and is a naturalized American and thoroughly loyal to America and its institutions. In 1882 he located at Kilgore in Gregg County, where he went to work in a general store, and subsequently moved to Mineola. After about two years as a salaried worker he opened a grocery store in 1887 and was one of the leading merchants of that little city for a number of years.

Mr. Joseph married in 1894 Miss Minnie Joseph, of Tyler, Texas. They are people of very congenial temperament, have been companions in business as well as in their home life, and both have earned the prosperity they enjoy. In 1904 Mr. Joseph removed to Fort Worth and opened a new cafe which was soon known to possess a certain distinction of style and service all its own. It attracted business men, its facilities soon became taxed, and there have been frequent enlargements of quarters to accommodate the increased volume of trade. Out of some fourteen or fifteen years of growth and development has evolved the present Joseph Cafe, the unique restaurant, known from coast to coast and from lake to gulf for its wonderful cuisine and general excellence.

Many prominent leaders in politics as well as in business have assembled at Joseph's for their feasts, and nearly every governor of Texas in recent years has been entertained there. Some of the more exclusive functions of the city are also conducted at Joseph's. Mr. Joseph has accumulated a modest fortune from his enterprise, but the greater part of it has been distributed in acts of charity. He is generous to a fault, and has divided his prosperity with those less fortunate. He is a prominent member of the local order of Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph have three children: May, Herbert and Sylvia.

JOHN E. HOMAN. One of the older organizations at Fort Worth in the automobile business is the Homan Auto Company, which was established in 1910, and of which from the beginning John E. Homan has been proprietor and active manager.

Mr. Homan has been well and favorably known in the citizenship of Fort Worth for a quarter of a century. He was born in Springfield, Missouri, October 10, 1879, a son of Jesse and Ruth (Parrott) Homan. His parents were also native Missourians, his father having been born in 1841 and died in 1899. The mother is still living. Of their ten children eight are living, John E. being the fifth child and third son.

John E. Homan lived on a farm in Southeastern Missouri until he was fifteen years of age and acquired a public school education. Coming to Fort Worth in 1894, he made his services useful as clerk in a hardware store until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He then volunteered and was elected second lieutenant of Company H of the Sec-

ond Texas Volunteers, and was with his command until honorably discharged.

Not long after returning to Fort Worth he married, in 1899, Miss Pearl Spencer, daughter of J. W. Spencer of that city. For twenty years he has been one of the active young business men of the city, and the Homan Automobile Company now has the agency for the distribution of the Nash cars and trucks over this section of the state. Mr. Homan is also a stockholder in other local enterprises, is a member of the Fort Worth Club and the Broadway Baptist Church.

H. K. McCOLLUM, paving contractor, has been more or less actively identified in a business way with Fort Worth for eighteen years. He has handled many of the largest jobs of street paving in this city and also at other points in Texas and Oklahoma, and as a contractor he has a complete organization and all the facilities for expert and thorough work in his line.

Mr. McCollum, who maintains his office headquarters in the Farmers and Merchants Bank Building and residence at 1411 Summit Avenue, was born March 21, 1878, at Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia. His father, Charles L. McCollum, was a native of Maryland, and died in 1885. The older of his two sons, H. K. McCollum, was reared and educated in Virginia, attending the public schools of Winchester and the Shenandoah Valley Academy. Coming West in 1898, he was located at Kansas City until 1901, and while there gained considerable experience in street paving as an employe of the Parker-Washington Company. On leaving Kansas City he superintended a number of paving jobs at different points, and in 1903 came to Fort Worth, where he superintended one of the largest paving contracts let up to that time. Twenty years ago Fort Worth had only a few miles of modern paved streets, and Mr. McCollum has been an interested witness and an active participant in nearly all the great extensions of municipal improvements in this line. In 1906 he became associated with the McQuatters Company, and handled a large job of street paving for that concern at Ardmore, Oklahoma. In 1910 he became associated with the Roach-Manigan Company, and, as manager, had charge of paving contract in Fort Worth that amounted to more than \$1,000,000. Mr. McCollum has been engaged in business for himself as a paving contractor



W Newton Mear

since 1914. In 1921 he completed a \$350,000 contract at Vernon, Texas.

He is affiliated with the Elks Lodge, is a vestryman in the Episcopal Church, is a member of the Fort Worth and River Crest Counties Clubs, and a democrat in politics. On March 29, 1905, at Fort Worth, he married Miss Meredith Elizabeth Ellis.

TEMPLE HARRIS has been as unusually successful in his commercial career as his father was in law and politics. He has spent most of his life in Fort Worth, contributed his younger energies to several of the city's well known business houses, was one of the founders of the Fort Worth Warehouse & Transfer Company, and more recently has been the Texas distributor of the famous Diamond T trucks.

His father was the late Judge W. D. Harris, who died in 1916, after a distinguished career. Judge Harris was born in Georgia, April 2, 1852, a son of M. W. and Martha M. (Holland) Harris. He was educated in the University of Georgia, the North Georgia Agricultural College, in 1877 was admitted to the bar as a result of his private studies, and practiced four and a half years in Georgia. He came to Texas in 1883 and in 1888 was elected county judge of Tarrant County, serving four years, and was then elected district judge, an office he filled eight years. In 1906 he was chosen mayor of Fort Worth, and two years later Fort Worth adopted the commission form of government and he was the first mayor under that charter. During all these years he also carried on a very extensive private practice as a lawyer. Judge Harris married, July 19, 1879, Mary Rush Temple, daughter of James D. Temple. She resides at 1026 Jennings Avenue in Fort Worth. Her children comprise her son Temple and three daughters.

Temple Harris was born in Spring Place, Georgia, his mother's old home, on February 26, 1882, and was about two years of age when the family moved to Fort Worth. He acquired his education in this city and after school his first regular employment was in the shipping department of the Carter Grocery Company. Later he was bookkeeper for Stonestreet & Davis and the Nash Hardware Company, and for seven years was a traveling salesman for Swift & Company.

Mr. Harris achieved his first independent success in business in 1913, when he organized the Fort Worth Warehouse & Transfer Company. This corporation erected the first large

fireproof storage warehouse in Texas. He remained in the service of the company as general manager for six years. Three years ago he took up his duties as state distributor for the Diamond T Motor Truck Company, and maintains offices both in Fort Worth and San Antonio, and has been largely responsible for the tremendous volume of business built up for the company in Texas.

Mr. Harris as a member of the Rotary Club, is a Mason and Shriner and an Elk. In 1906 he married Mabelle Shumate, of Newbern, Tennessee. The family consists of two sons and one daughter, Temple, Jr., William and Margaret.

W. NEWTON MAER. In a commercial center like Wichita Falls, which has achieved such remarkable progress in a decade, it is not difficult to distinguish the men who have been chiefly concerned and responsible for the program of improvement which has enabled the community to realize all the vast benefit flowing from the physical resources of the surrounding territory. One of these men is W. Newton Maer, a banker, primarily a building contractor, and a wealthy young oil producer. Mr. Maer came to Wichita Falls thirteen years ago, before the opening of the oil boom, and was a factor in the city's business enterprise before any great amount of outside capital sought investment here.

Mr. Maer's father, O. E. Maer, is a prominent railroad official, superintendent of the Wichita Valley Railway and a resident of Wichita Falls since 1907.

W. Newton Maer was twelve years of age when his parents came to Texas in 1896, and he finished his high school education at Smithville. His first ambition was to follow railroading, like his father. To that end he learned telegraphy, and at the age of sixteen was employed as a railway operator by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. He was assigned to duty in various places, and subsequently became a telegrapher with the Cotton Belt Railway, at first in Texas and later at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where he was made chief clerk. On leaving the railroad service he became traffic manager for the Bluff City Lumber Company at Pine Bluff, and subsequently paymaster for the Sawyer-Austin Lumber Company of the same city. It was in this way he became interested in building supplies and building construction.

Since 1908 Wichita Falls has been his home and the scene of his varied and remarkable

enterprise in building work, oil production and banking. He is vice president of the Wichita Falls Lumber and Building Company. Mr. Maer is one of the largest property owners in the city, and since 1918 has been almost continuously engaged in important building construction. The most pretentious of these enterprises and one that is a real monument to his foresight, initiative and public spirit is the City National Bank Building, a modern twelve story office building, one of the most attractive large buildings in the state. Mr. Maer is the largest individual stockholder in the building. He secured the cooperation of a number of wealthy oil men contributing capital to this enterprise, and was instrumental in securing the City National Bank's association on a "fifty-fifty basis," and since the completion of the building it has been the home of the City National Bank of Commerce, which represents the merger of the City National and the National Bank of Commerce. Thus this bank, with resources of over twenty-two million dollars, has an appropriate home as one of the largest banks in the state. Mr. Maer is vice president of the bank.

In addition he has employed his personal resources and influence to effect a large program of physical improvement, such as the rapid growth in population in Wichita Falls demands. He built the Maer-Heydrick Building No. 1 and Maer-Heydrick Building No. 2, both modern business structures in the commercial district used by automobile concerns, while Maer-Heydrick Building No. 3 is used for stores and offices. During the summer of 1920 he and his organization were engaged in the construction of eighteen modern cottages between Eighth and Ninth streets, almost in the heart of the city, this enterprise being one of the largest individual projects in the solution of the pressing housing problem of the city. Mr. Maer is one of the owners of Kemp Kort, a modern apartment building, and has a large aggregate of lesser property and financial interests.

At the very beginning of the oil boom in the Wichita region in 1912, he became interested in production in a small way. About that time he leased about eight thousand acres at the head of Lake Wichita. His first well was a dry hole, and his subsequent ventures were continued with rather indifferent success. He never figured as one of the successful oil men until 1917, when the Fowler well at Burkburnett came in. He entered that field by the leasing of adjoining property, and had

the good fortune to strike it rich, and since then has been uniformly successful in his oil ventures. The main sources of his present wealth flows from oil. Most of his interests at the present time are in the Kemp-Munger-Allen field in Wichita County. He had drills in operation throughout the summer of 1920, and besides this new exploration and testing work is owner of much large production in this general territory. Mr. Maer was one of the organizers of the American Refining Company at Wichita Falls, and one of its Board of Directors, but sold his interests in May, 1920. He is also a director of the Morgan Feed and Fuel Company of Wichita Falls and one of the owners of the City Laundry.

As this record of his career indicates, all his work has been characterized by a high degree of public spirit. It was largely through his instrumentality that Wichita Falls secured the Waco franchise in the Texas League of Baseball Clubs, and thus beginning with 1920 Wichita Falls secured a place in the League and maintains a high grade club that has satisfied the interests of the numerous baseball fans of the city. He is a member of the Wichita Falls Golf and Country Clubs, is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Dallas.

Mr. Maer married Miss Sibyl Kemp, daughter of Joseph A. Kemp, Wichita Falls' foremost citizen. They have two children, Newton Kemp and Sibyl.

DEAN BELL. For a number of years Dean Bell was associated with the management of some of the best known of Fort Worth's mercantile enterprises. He is a business man of wide and extensive training and enterprise, and that experience he has brought to his present duties as tax collector of Tarrant County and has set a high standard of efficiency in this public position.

Mr. Bell was born at Eagleville in Rutherford County, Tennessee, May 23, 1870, son of L. D. and Haynie (Ogilvie) Bell. His parents were natives of Tennessee, but his father is now living at Columbus, Mississippi, where he owns a farm of several hundred acres in extent and does a successful business as a planter. The mother died in 1889, at the age of forty-seven. Dean is the oldest son and second child of six, five of whom reached mature years.

His boyhood was spent in Tennessee and he acquired a good education in Lewisburg College and Haynes and McClain College in his native state. He came to Texas at the age of twenty-seven and for a number of years was associated with the W. C. Stripling store at Fort Worth. He began as a salesman and later was a manager and buyer for the clothing department. On leaving the Stripling store he became manager and buyer for the mercantile house of L. G. Gilbert, and had a large part in the affairs of that business for three years. Following that Mr. Bell was in the clothing and furnishing goods business under the name of Bell Brothers until 1910, when he became a traveling representative for the Winona Mills.

Mr. Bell has been identified with his present office since 1916, serving four years as deputy tax collector, and in 1920 was elected to the responsibilities of county collector. He is one of the most popular officials of the county and stands high among business men and all classes of citizens. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the First Christian Church.

In 1907 Mr. Bell married Miss Emma Muncey, of Fort Worth. They have four daughters, Mary Dean, born in 1908; Evelyn, born in 1911; Hazel, born in 1913; and Myrna, born in 1915.

JESSE M. BROWN is a native son of Tarrant County, made a record as a very successful educator for several years, after which he studied law, and his professional career has been one of continued important service to the public and advancement in his chosen vocation.

Mr. Brown, who is now district attorney of Tarrant County, was born February 25, 1883, a son of M. F. and Mary (Covey) Brown. His parents were both born in Northwestern Arkansas and moved to Texas in 1873, locating near Bedford in Tarrant County. This was a new country at the time, not a single railroad having reached Fort Worth. M. F. Brown became one of the substantial farmers of the county, and is now living and enjoying a well deserved retirement at Argyle, Texas. The mother died at the age of fifty-three. In the family were five sons and two daughters: Alice, J. H., C. W., W. F., O. F., Mattie and Jesse M.

Jesse M. Brown spent his boyhood days on his father's farm. While there he at-

tended country school and in 1905 he graduated from the North Texas Normal College. His work as a teacher was a very gratifying experience, though largely a stepping stone to his legal career. For one year he was principal of the Diamond Hill School in North Fort Worth, another year was assistant principal of the Sixth Ward School, and for one year taught mathematics in high school. Mr. Brown in the fall of 1908 enrolled as a student in the law department of the University of Texas and received his law degree in 1910.

He at once returned to Fort Worth and has been an active member of the bar of that city for ten years. On November 1, 1910, he was appointed assistant county attorney under John W. Baskin. Later, on May 1, 1913, he was appointed county judge, an office he filled until elected district attorney in 1918. Whether in office or in private practice, he has been chiefly interested in public affairs and has afforded council and leadership to all worthy movements. His time as county judge is memorable by reason of the large amount of constructive activities undertaken by the county, including much road and bridge building and the erection of the Criminal Court Building, the Tarrant County Hospital and the Tarrant County Orphans Home.

Judge Brown married in 1911 Ethel Cromer. They have one son, Jesse M., Jr. Mr. Brown is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World and the Order of Elks.

L. C. HARPER. Among the energetic young business men who are prominently connected with the oil industry in Northwest Texas, one who has been identified with this line of business since entering upon his career and who has worked his way up from the position of ditch-digger to that of an official of the Pioneer Fuel Oil Corporation of Fort Worth is L. C. Harper. His business life has been one of typical self-made manhood and throughout his career he has depended solely upon his own resources and abilities.

Mr. Harper was born at Eureka Springs, Carroll County, Arkansas, July 11, 1892, a son of J. C. and Martha G. Harper. For some years J. C. Harper was engaged in the oil business in Oklahoma, buying and selling leases, and in 1919 came to Fort Worth, where he embarked in the real estate and oil business and continued therein until his re-

tiement. He and Mrs. Harper still survive and are highly-respected residents of Fort Worth. They are the parents of a family of eight sons and daughters.

The fifth in order of birth of his parents' children, L. C. Harper acquired his early education in the public schools of Oklahoma, where he was taken as a child. Later this was supplemented by attendance at the normal school located at Guthrie, that state, and Mr. Harper then began his connection with the oil business as a digger of ditches for the installing of pipe line. Later he turned his attention to roustabouting on oil leases, and from that to tool dressing and drilling. From the latter position it was an easy step to the producing, refining and marketing business, in which he is now engaged, as an official of the Pioneer Fuel Oil Corporation of Fort Worth, which was organized in 1921, and in which his associates are Dr. T. E. Moore and E. Z. Curnutt. This company is engaged in the marketing of fuel oils exclusively and erecting storage throughout the United States for the purpose of storing fuel oils, both from a wholesale and retail standpoint. Mr. Harper is accounted one of the capable men of his line of business to be found in Northwest Texas, and is widely and favorably known in the oil industry, having been formerly secretary of the Texas Oil Jobbers' Association, of which body he is still a member.

Mr. Harper belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Fort Worth Club and takes his recreation in hunting and fishing, of both of which sports he is fond. He is absolutely independent of political parties, preferring to use his own judgment in the choice of candidates and the principles which he supports. He has no religious affiliations, but believes in religion and is a contributor to worthy causes. Mr. Harper is unmarried.

ALFRED W. BURNSIDE. With so many other achievements to its credit, in population increase, wealth and business and civic power, Wichita Falls very appropriately has annexed one of the most successful insurance men in the state in the person of Alfred W. Burnside, general agent of the State Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis. His agency in the spring of 1920 headed the "Honor Roll of Texas" for volume of business written, and doubtless the history of life insurance would show few men in the business at the age of twenty-four who have ac-

cumulated such an aggregate of business in such a brief time.

Mr. Burnside came to manhood in Wichita County, but was born at Westerville in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1897. He is a son of G. E. and Nina (Linnabarry) Burnside, natives of the same Ohio county. He was six years of age when his mother died, and some years later his father came to Wichita County, Texas, and has since been a successful farmer.

Alfred W. Burnside completed his public school education in the Wichita Falls High School and subsequently attended Rice Institute at Houston. While a student he began writing insurance, but his college and business career was interrupted in the summer of 1918, when he volunteered in the naval aviation branch. He was on military duty about six months, being trained at the aviation field in New Orleans and subsequently was on duty at Pensacola and other points. Then, in January, 1919, he located at Wichita Falls as agent for the State Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis. This is one of the strongest life concerns in the world.

The official bulleting of the company in May, 1920, referring to Mr. Burnside's achievement in taking first place for the month of April by writing more than three hundred thousand dollars worth of business, reviewed his record as follows: In April, 1918, Mr. Burnside began his career with the State Life and wrote twenty-five thousand dollars worth of business for that month. Though he joined the aviation service of the United States in September of that year, he succeeded in qualifying in the 1918 Two Hundred Thousand Club. After his return from the service Mr. Burnside began a period of most remarkable achievement. In 1919 he wrote more than a million dollars worth of business. In 1920 he is rushing forward at a rate which more than doubles his record for the first four months of 1919. For a period of sixteen consecutive months Mr. Burnside has averaged a hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars worth of business per month." The Bulletin stresses the qualities that enable Mr. Burnside to achieve this record, saying that no one was distinguished by more consistent, constant, aggressive and enthusiastic labors, and it was his diligence and earnestness that have made him such a power in the insurance field.

As general agent at the head of the Wichita Agency Mr. Burnside has offices in the American National Bank Building. He has also



W. T. Burnside

allied himself closely with the progressive organizations of his home city in civic and social affairs. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Wichita Golf and Country Clubs, a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and also a member of Maskat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita Falls. He and Mrs. Burnside are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Wichita Falls, of which he is assistant superintendent of the Sunday School. He married Miss Fannie Kate Wood, of Navasota, Texas.

GEORGE WASHINGTON NEWTON. A farmer of Fairview Community No. 4, George Washington Newton has been a resident of Denton County more than half a century, and came here a few years after his four years' service as a private soldier of the Confederacy. His long residence, his high standing as a citizen, and the diligence with which he has gone about his business as a farmer entitle him to full representation in this publication.

Mr. Newton was born in Perry County, Tennessee, June 25, 1839. His grandfather, John Newton, was a native of North Carolina, and spent his active life as a farmer and stockman. In his generation he was a breeder of blooded horses and cattle. In old age he came to Texas, and his body is at rest four miles west of Pilot Point, on a farm owned by his descendants. He had a large number of children, three of his sons being Charles, Jesse and John. Two daughters died unmarried in Texas and were buried near him.

Charles Newton, father of George W., was a native of North Carolina, but grew up and married in Tennessee, and he also spent his active life as a farmer. He possessed a liberal education, and for many years taught schools in the community where he lived. He was an ardent Southerner, a democrat in politics, a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and while living in Arkansas he held the office of justice of the peace. Charles Newton died about 1891, when seventy-five years of age. He married Susan Whitehead, who died several years earlier. They reared all of their thirteen children, namely: John, who was a Confederate soldier and died in Lamar County, Texas; James L., who was killed during the Georgia campaign in front of Atlanta; Richard, a Confederate soldier, died in Cooke County, Texas; William died at Austin, Texas; George W. is next in age; Charles was a Confederate soldier and died

in Arkansas; Martha died in Arkansas, unmarried; Sarah died in Oklahoma, wife of Thomas Wilkes; Mary Jane became the wife of Lee Cates and died in Texas; Reuben P. was a resident of Clay County, Texas, when he died; Sir Isaac is a well known citizen of Pilot Point, former mayor of that city; Ellen became the wife of James Brazeal and died in Oklahoma, and C. P. Newton died at San Antonio.

George Washington Newton was five years of age when in 1844 his parents moved to Stoddard County, Missouri. After ten years there they came south to Hot Springs County, Arkansas, and in 1869 the family made their final migration to Denton County, Texas, where his parents lived in the Fairview locality and died on a farm adjoining the one now owned by George W. Newton.

The education of George W. Newton was acquired chiefly in the country schools of Arkansas. The first day he went to school he sat on a puncheon bench in an old log cabin, and that practically measured the facilities and equipment of all the schoolrooms in which he acquired his literary education. Before the war he had left home and begun farming for himself. Accepting fully the traditions and southern sympathies of his people, he entered the war in 1861 in Company B, under Captain Monroe, of the First Arkansas Infantry, and Col. James Fagan. He spent a week or ten days at Little Rock, was then ordered to Richmond, Virginia, where the regiment became a part of General Holmes' Brigade and General Walker's Division. It was in the movements around Manassas, though Mr. Newton was not in that battle himself. His first big fight was at Shiloh, after which his regiment went west of the Mississippi and took part in the battles of Saline River and Poison Springs, where the Confederates fought General Steele, and when the war ended Mr. Newton was doing picket duty sixty miles west of Little Rock. He was paroled at the capital of Arkansas. He came out of the war with three wounds. At Shiloh a piece of shell struck him in the head and a minie ball struck him in the ankle. At Saline River or Jenkins Ferry a piece of shell struck him in the back. His ankle and back wounds have troubled him in all subsequent years. He was in the army as a private throughout the war and when peace was restored he returned to his farm in Arkansas and remained there

about four years, but accumulated little property in the meantime.

In Arkansas, August 28, 1867, Mr. Newton married Mary Ann Wilkes, who was born in Mississippi in October, 1845, daughter of Jesse Wilkes. Together Mr. and Mrs. Newton have passed fifty-four milestones on life's journey. They had been married about two years when they started for Texas, and were two weeks in making the journey by wagon. Mr. Newton's equipment when he began life in Denton County was chiefly one pony. It is claimed that he grew the first bale of cotton in the county. While providing a living for his family, he struggled manfully to accumulate some property and laid the foundation of his prosperity as a tenant farmer. About 1888 he bought the tract of land where he now lives. This place is on the Peter Friend survey and was first settled by a Mr. McInturf. The house into which the family moved in 1888 is still standing. Mr. Newton has always raised stock and he has seventy acres of his farm producing annual crops.

While the long years of his life have been chiefly expressed in hard work, he has maintained a friendly and public spirited interest in every enterprise calculated to increase the educational and other advantages of the locality. He has served as a member of the board of Fairview School District No. 4. He is a democrat, was a partisan of George Clark for governor in 1892, and in the 1920 primaries supported the regular organization candidate for governor.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Newton are: Ben R., of Wapanucka, Oklahoma; Robert, of Oklahoma; Clark, a farmer near his father; Tennie, wife of Charles Butler, of Cooke County, Texas; Callie, wife of Arthur L. Maxwell, of Denton County; Cado, who married Elmo Shull, of Pilot Point; Verna, Mrs. Robert L. Conley, of Denton County; and Dee, the youngest, a farmer in Denton County.

WALLACE JACKSON CROSS. In the vast oil industry which has been developed in Texas, many trades, arts and vocations are called into service. One of the most important of these is the occupation of the construction engineer, whose highly specialized work is absolutely necessary to the development of properties. In this connection mention is made of Wallace Jackson Cross, construction engineer of the Pierce Oil Corporation of Fort Worth. A man of broad and varied expe-

rience in his line, his training has been thorough and comprehensive, and at various times he has been identified with large concerns in a number of avenues of his calling. He was born January 5, 1884, at Campbell Hill, Jackson County, Illinois, and is a son of Thomas J. Cross. His father, who passed the greater part of his life in farming at Campbell Hill, is now deceased.

The youngest in a family of six children, Wallace J. Cross received his early education in the public schools of Campbell Hill, following which he attended the high school at Delavan and the Southern Illinois Normal School. Completing his education at the University of Illinois, Urbana, he secured employment as a draftsman for the Leader Iron Works of Decatur, Illinois, a concern with which he was identified for seven months. At the end of that period he entered the services of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company at Decatur, and for nineteen months acted as a draftsman on a corn starch factory. His next employment was with the Larrowe Construction Company, Detroit, Michigan, as a draftsman on beet sugar factories, and when he left this company he joined the Kilby Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, as draftsman on sugar machinery. This was followed by employment with the firm of Samuel Austin & Son Company, of Cleveland, as a draftsman on power houses; the British-American Nickel Corporation, of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, as draftsman on smelter and refinery for copper and nickel ores; and the Lake Superior Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, as assistant chief engineer. He has been identified with various other companies as engineer and construction superintendent. In April, 1920, Mr. Cross came to Fort Worth, when engaged in the capacity of construction engineer for the Pierce Oil Corporation, a position which he has held to the present time.

As a public-spirited citizen he is interested in the growth and development of Fort Worth and its institutions and in the welfare of its citizens, and is, therefore a supporter of worthy movements and enterprises. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, fraternally is a Mason of Campbell Hill (Illinois) Blue Lodge, and socially belongs to the Temple Club. Politically he is a republican. On November 7, 1914, he was united in marriage at New York City with Miss Maybelle Schmachtenberger, and to this union there has come one



B S Gray

son, Wallace J., Jr., who was born at Baltimore, Maryland, September 22, 1915.

THOMAS H. ROWAN is a native Texan, and in the course of his active career has had a varied participation in farming, stock ranching, banking and latterly in the oil industry. Mr. Rowan is well known in Fort Worth and other oil centers as president of the Co-Operative Oil Products Company, a wholesale and retail firm, chiefly engaged in the business of building and operating service filling stations. The Fort Worth central offices are in the Cotton Exchange Building.

Mr. Rowan was born February 22, 1875, twenty-five miles north of Fort Worth, son of John R. Rowan. His father was born and reared in New York State, enlisted in the Union army in 1863, and after the war came West and settled in Texas, where he married in 1867 and where for many years he was a farmer and stock raiser. He is now living, at the age of seventy-five, at Canyon, Texas. Of his twelve children Thomas H. was the third in order of birth, and seven of them are still living.

Thomas H. Rowan had a country school education, attending as a rule only three months of the year up to twelve years of age, while the rest of the season he spent in assisting on the farm and ranch. He was also an employe of the Santa Fe Railroad for four years, and leaving that he took up stock farming. While a resident of Canyon Mr. Rowan was vice-president and director of the First State Bank. As a banker he became interested in the oil industry, and for several years has been a resident of Fort Worth and active in his duties as president of the Co-Operative Oil Products Company. The Co-Operative Company now has twenty-eight retail filling stations and nine wholesale stations and does a business practically over the entire state. The volume of business for a single year runs more than half a million dollars.

Mr. Rowan is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On November 25, 1895, he married Miss Maggie E. Yarbrough. Her father was a pioneer cattleman of Northwestern Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Rowan have three children. The two daughters living are Mabel C. and Johnnie. Mabel completed a college education and Johnnie is an accomplished musician, whose education was finished in a musical conservatory of

Chicago. She has been for some time a teacher of piano.

B. S. HUEY. In every community there are certain men who by reason of their personality, accomplishments and position with reference to business operations stand prominently before the people. Eastland County has a number of such men, but one deserving of special mention in this connection is B. S. Huey of Cisco, one of the capitalists and aggressive men of this section.

B. S. Huey was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, and came to Houston, Texas, when a youth. For several years after his arrival he was a prominent cotton man of that city, which he left in 1911 to come to Cisco, where for a time he continued his cotton operations. One of his present active business enterprises is the Huey Motor Company, agents for the Hudson cars. He has invested capital freely in Cisco, and has been one of the forceful factors in the building of modern Cisco, which began in 1917, or about the time of the launching of the oil boom in Central West Texas. It is due to Mr. Huey that the city has a live, modern daily newspaper, the Cisco Daily News, of which he is the principal owner. In January, 1921, he began to promote the movement to build a large, modern hotel at Cisco, and will undoubtedly carry out the project to a successful completion. In developing the oil interests of the Cisco territory and its commercial and industrial resources in general he is a real leader. As a member of the Cisco Chamber of Commerce he is exerting a strong influence along constructive lines in all civic affairs.

F. J. Huey, brother of B. S. Huey, and his associate in the Huey Motor Company, is widely known as one of the most expert accountants in the United States, and for several years practiced the profession of accountancy.

JACOB T. FITCH. When he sold his farm and retired to the comforts of a town home in Pilot Point recently, Jacob T. Fitch had not only a large degree of material prosperity but also the satisfaction that comes from many years of consecutive residence and work in one community, and the knowledge that his life has been of some avail and benefit to the community.

Mr. Fitch retired about the age of three-score and ten. He was born in McMinn County, Tennessee, December 5, 1848. His grandfather, Jacob Fitch, was born in Vir-

ginia, son of an Irish settler in that colony, and his wife was Polly Akin, whose father also came from Ireland. This old couple reared the following children: John and James, twins; Isaac; Joseph; Thomas, who is still living in Tarrant County, Texas; George W., who lived in Arkansas; William, who died in Missouri; Mary, who was the wife of Andrew Akin, and Ophelia, who married John Shipley.

John Fitch, father of the Denton County citizen, was a native of Virginia, as was his first wife, Eda Tully. They were reared from childhood in Tennessee and married there and both died in Meigs County of that state. John Fitch was a Confederate soldier, being in Company G of the 62d Tennessee Infantry, under Colonel Rowan and General Vaughn. His service was concluded with the siege of Vicksburg, and after the fall of that city he was paroled and did not rejoin the army. The rest of his life he spent as a farmer in Meigs County, Tennessee, and beyond voting the democratic ticket took no part in civic affairs. He was a Methodist. His life came to a close in 1909, at the age of eighty-four. His first wife passed away before the war, her children being: James I. who died at the age of ten years; Jacob T.; William, who died in childhood; while the only daughter, Mary Elizabeth, became the wife of Ray Akins and lives in Rusk County, Texas. The second wife of John Fitch was Mary Clark, and among their children now recalled were George, Thomas and Susan.

Jacob Turner Fitch was reared chiefly in Meigs County, Tennessee. A country school furnished him limited education, two months being the limit of any term. His people were poor, the country was largely undeveloped, and the Civil war interrupted even such forms of institutional service as existed, consequently he and other boys and girls in a like situation had few opportunities.

It was as a young man of twenty-two, in 1870, that he left Sweetwater, Tennessee, by railroad, going thence to New Orleans, thence by steamship to Galveston, and over the line of the Houston & Texas Central to Kosse, the northern terminus. From Kosse he walked across the country to Waxahachie and thence east to Rusk County, and for five years lived in the locality just north of Henderson. The first dollar he earned in Texas was as a farm hand, when wages were \$12.50 a month. He was paid \$150 for twelve months' labor. He brought no capital with

him and depended altogether on the labor of his hands to get a start. After the first year he began cropping on the shares, and after his marriage he lived in a rented home and did what he could at farming in that section of Eastern Texas. When he left there he was little better off than at the start, since much of what he saved went to pay doctor bills caused by the malarial conditions of Rusk County. It was chiefly to get away from the swampy climate of Rusk County that he changed his home and came to Denton County. Another object of removing was that opportunities were greater for a young man of industry in this then comparatively new section of the state. The soil was also better and promised more to the man who tilled it diligently.

Therefore, in 1875, Mr. Fitch came to Denton County, accompanied by his wife, driving a wagon and team that constituted most of their working capital. Their first home was established five miles southeast of Pilot Point. Here they bought a small piece of land on time, and for about two years lived in what was little better than a shack. His efforts were encouraging from the start, and thenceforward there was a general climb of the ladder to prosperity. More land was added from time to time, at prices ranging from eleven to twenty-five dollars an acre, until he had a well improved farm of 215½ acres. In that one locality he lived and worked forty-four years, when he sold his farm and its improvements and moved to a home in Pilot Point, where he still finds occupation of a lighter nature in looking after his truck garden.

Mr. Fitch has always voted the democratic ticket, as have his sons. He and his family are Methodists, and he is perhaps the oldest member of the Pilot Point Lodge of Masons. He joined that order in Tennessee. While in the country on the farm he was a member of the School Board, and was steward of Friendship Church there.

In Rusk County in 1872 he married Malinda Honea, a native of Georgia. Her father came to Texas soon after the war and died not long afterward. The mother of Mrs. Fitch was M. A. Hughes. Mrs. Fitch was the second of six children, and others still living are Mrs. Lizzie Todd and Mrs. Laura McCamy of Rusk County. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fitch. Six grew up and four are still living: Mrs. Bertie Elliott, of Pilot Point, mother of two children;

E. V. Fitch, of St. Joseph, Missouri, who married Dora Lybarger and has two children: Miss Ada, of Pilot Point; and Victor B., of Floyd County, Texas, who married Carmen De Spain and has three children.

WILLIAM H. ODOM, a prosperous farmer of the Grandview locality, is one of the real pioneers of Texas, for he was brought here when the flag of the Texas republic was flying, and here he has lived ever since, participating with much of the stirring history of the Lone Star State. He was born in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, September 6, 1840, a son of Simeon Odom and grandson of Malachi Odom and his wife Polly (Russell) Odom. Malachi Odom is supposed to have been a native of Georgia, and from there he journeyed through the Carolinas and on out west to Mississippi, and it was in that state that his son Simeon Odom was born in June, 1819.

The childhood home of Simeon Odom was a humble one, for his father was a laboring man, and his schooling amounted to nothing worth mentioning, for he attended but one school in his life, and that for but a few weeks. However, he was very ambitious and quick to learn and taught himself to read and write and became expert at figures, keeping all of his accounts in his head. A man of intensely religious convictions, he studied the Bible and took up gospel work in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church and continued one of the local preachers of that denomination all of his life. A powerful exhorter, he gave his large congregations the real meat of the gospel, and exerted a remarkable influence for good.

As his large family began to grow up about him he felt that he ought to move into a locality where better opportunities would be afforded them, and Texas then being in the public eye, he came here from Lauderdale County, Mississippi, in January, 1845, when William H. Odom was only four years old and established his homestead in what is now Navarro County, then the Cherokee County domain, and began farming, while still continuing his gospel work. He had brought with him to Texas his father and mother, who wanted to stop in Cherokee County and go no further. Here Simeon Odom remained until both had died, and then, in 1852, sold his interests and brought his family to Johnson County, settling five miles east of Grandview, and there he continued to

reside until his death, when only forty-five years of age. He was on a journey to Louisiana to look after a sick soldier son, then serving in the Confederate army, was taken sick in Nacogdoches County, Texas, died very suddenly and was buried in a local cemetery in that county.

Simeon Odom was married to Sarah Ward, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Powell) Ward, who were farmers, and moved to Mississippi from some southeastern state. Mrs. Odom died in 1890, when she was almost seventy years old. Simeon Odom and his wife became the parents of twelve children, of whom the following reached maturity: William H., who was the eldest; Malachi Franklin, who was killed in battle during the war between the North and the South; John Washington, who served in the Confederate army, spent the greater portion of his life following the close of the war in Johnson County, but died in one of the western counties of Texas; Thomas C., who lived and died in the region of Grandview; Christopher C., who also died in the region of Grandview; James Fisher, who died in Johnson County; Robert Payne, who is a resident of Cross Plains, Calahan County, Texas; and Henry David, who was killed in an accident near Grandview.

William H. Odom grew up in a region where there were no schools, for the little community was composed of but four families, so he, like his father, had to study out for himself what education he acquired, but he added to his store of knowledge through close observation and experience, and is well informed upon many subjects. Up to the outbreak of the war between the two sections of the country his experiences were the same as any small Texan farmer, with a few cattle as a side issue, but with that catastrophe he entered upon another phase of life. On September 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Texas Dragoons, C. S. A., and as a member of this cavalry regiment belonged to the Western Department of the army and saw service all over Texas and in Louisiana. He took part in the engagement at Cotton Plant and followed General Banks' army on its retreat down the Red River, and fought at every opportunity. Later he was on detached service in Southern Texas and was in that part of the state when the news reached him of General Lee's surrender. He furloughed home to harvest his mother's wheat and was

there when the dissolution of the Confederate army of this region took place.

Like so many Southerners of that period, Mr. Odom was confronted with serious problems and he fought harder battles during the reconstruction period than when in the army. Resuming his farming, he has been connected with the Grandview region ever since, and has won a sound place for himself in the esteem of his neighborhood. Mr. Odom has been satisfied with securing a good living, and has never been too busy to do his part, in a quiet way, in his community, taking a sincere interest in educational and church affairs as well as in civic matters. He is a Methodist and has officiated as steward of the Green Brier Church. For many years he has served as a trustee of the district schools. As a democrat and anti-prohibitionist, he supported Governor Hogg in 1892 when he was running against George Clark. It was during this famous campaign, when the two candidates met in a joint debate, that the stage collapsed, injuring Mr. Clark so seriously that he has never fully recovered.

In 1860 William H. Odom was married to Miss Euphemia Page, who died in February, 1882, having borne her husband the following children: Mrs. S. E. Duncan, who died, leaving a number of children now living in Johnson County; William V., who is a farmer of the Grandview locality; Janie, who is Mrs. Wilbanks, of Johnson County; Coke, who is mentioned at length below; Porter, who married Walter Henderson, of Johnson County; Amy J., who married Lez Wilbanks, of Johnson County; and Grandbury, who is a farmer of Auburn, Texas. Mr. Odom married for his second wife Miss Mary E. Doss, a daughter of Shelton Doss, who came from Barren County, Kentucky, where his daughter was born in 1854, and located in Texas. By his second marriage Mr. Odom had two children: Earl, who was graduated from Baylor University; and Elizabeth, who, after she had completed her regular collegiate training in Baylor University, took the art course and was graduated therefrom. She is now engaged in public school work.

Coke Odom was born near Cleburne, Texas, August 31, 1872, and has resided in Texas all his life, spending the earlier portion of it in educational work and the remainder in agricultural activities, which are now absorbing him, his farming property being in the Auburn community. His boyhood was passed on the farm near Grandview, where his father still

resides, and he began his educational training in the old box schoolhouse of his locality. Later he attended the Grandview High School, from which he was graduated, and the University of Texas, where he took up special studies. Before he went to the university he was engaged in teaching in the country schools, and after he had completed his university work he spent three years in the high school of Timpson, Texas, the last two years being its principal. In all he was in the educational field for sixteen years, completing his career as such in the district school at Auburn.

While he was engaged in teaching, Mr. Odom had become interested in farming, and in 1906 established himself on Chambers Creek, where he is now located, and since 1914, when he stopped teaching, he has devoted all of his time to operating his large farm. He has been affiliated with church and Sunday School work for many years, and for the past twelve years has been one of the valued teachers in the latter. Realizing the responsibility of citizenship, Mr. Odom has endeavored to live up to his duty as such and cast his first presidential vote for William Jennings Bryan, but his maiden vote was cast in 1894 for Charles A. Culberson for governor. Like his father, Mr. Odom has continued in the ranks of the democratic party, although he has not cared to run for office. The somewhat unusual name borne by Mr. Odom was given him in honor of his father's brother, who was named for Thomas Coke, a contemporary of John Wesley, and a dignitary of the Methodist Church. As was but natural, all the men connected with Methodism were honored people in the eyes of Simeon Odom, the eloquent local preacher, to whom is accorded the distinction of having preached the first sermon ever delivered in Johnson County.

Coke Odom was married January 25, 1903, in the locality where he now lives, to Miss Jeffie Queen Mabry, a daughter of Albert T. Mabry, and a granddaughter of Jeff T. Quinn, her mother's father, who settled in Johnson county in 1854. Mr. Quinn became a resident of Auburn after the close of the war of the '60s, in which hamlet he built the first storehouse. Albert T. Mabry married a daughter of Mr. Quinn, and they had the following children: A. T., Jr., who lives at Bakersfield, California; Mrs. India Mae Childress, of Benbrook, Texas; and Mrs. Odom, who is the eldest. Mr. and Mrs. Odom have two living children, Jeffie Miriam



Ben R. Grant

and Lillian May Kathleen. Thomas Laurens, a twin brother of Jeffie Miriam, died at the age of four years. Mr. Odom was made a Mason at Grandview, and belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter of that city, and to the Cleburne Commandery. Both Mr. Odom and his father are quiet, dependable men, who have endeavored to do their duty as they have seen it and render a service to their home community in accordance with their American citizenship. As farmers they have done their part in developing this section of the state and are justly numbered among the worthwhile men of the Grandview and Auburn localities.

ARTHUR S. GOETZ is a man of wide business experience in handling industrial enterprises all over the West and for the past twenty years his home has been in Fort Worth.

Mr. Goetz was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 16, 1863. His father, A. W. Goetz, was a native of Germany, came to the United States when a youth and for many years was identified with mercantile life in Milwaukee. He and his wife are now deceased and are buried at Milwaukee.

Arthur S. Goetz was one of a family of eleven children, five living. He acquired a public school education in Milwaukee until he was fourteen and after that made his own way in the world. His business career was partly shaped by his very first employment, at the age of fourteen years, as office boy for J. J. Hagerman. Mr. Hagerman was a nationally known financier, the man who developed the iron ore fields of the Menominee Range of Michigan, built the Colorado Midland Railroad and the present Santa Fe from Pecos to Amarillo, Texas, and built the irrigating system of the Pecos Valley. When about twenty-four years of age Mr. Goetz removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and was connected with the vessel and iron ore business of the company, in which the late Mark Hanna was a conspicuous figure. On leaving Cleveland Mr. Goetz again resumed his associations with Mr. Hagerman as his private secretary at Colorado Springs. He remained in Colorado Springs five years and then was manager for Mr. Hagerman of his interests at Carlsbad in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico, where he superintended the construction and operation of the seventh beet sugar factory in the United States.

Leaving there, Mr. Goetz removed to Fort Worth and practically ever since has been connected with the Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil Company, the Thurber Earthern Products Company and the Thurber Brick Company. He is a member of all branches of Masonry, is a past exalted ruler of the Elks Lodge and is chairman of the executive committee of the Fort Worth Welfare Association.

BEN R. GRANT has been one of the esteemed citizens of Stephens County for a long period of years. He practically grew up here, and after completing his college education was a successful teacher. For a number of years past he has been a figure in the county government and is now county tax assessor at the Court House at Breckenridge.

Mr. Grant was born at Cornelia, Habersham County, Georgia, in 1881, a son of J. C. and Lovina B. (Devers) Grant. His parents were also natives of Georgia. His father, who served as a Confederate soldier throughout the war between the states, spent his active life as a planter and farmer, and for several years was county judge of Habersham County.

Ben R. Grant after gaining a limited education in the schools of Georgia left home and came alone to Texas when he was fourteen years old. The first six or eight months he was at Ranger in Eastland County, and since then his experience has been almost entirely in Stephens County. As a boy and youth he worked on farms and cattle ranches. Realizing the bar to future advancement imposed by lack of education, he used some of his earnings to attend Gorman College at Gorman and the Daniel Baker College at Brownwood. When he was about twenty-one he began his career as a teacher, and for some eleven years was active in school work, principally in Stephens County.

Mr. Grant left the schoolroom to become deputy tax collector at Breckenridge. The two years he spent in that capacity gave him an accurate knowledge of the affairs of office and the revenue collecting system, and in 1918 he was well qualified for the office to which he was elected as county tax assessor. He was re-elected in 1920, and has performed the highly responsible duties of this office during the great oil boom in the county. Mr. Grant is a director of the Breckenridge State Bank & Trust Company and is a member of the Baptist Church.

His first wife was Miss Edith Simmons, and by this union he has two sons, Otis and F. P. Grant. Mr. Grant married for his present wife Miss Etta Downing, and they have three children, Arlene, Oscar Aaron and Bonnie Edith.

ROY MITCHELL PITNER is head of the firm Pitner & Adams, accountants and auditors, representing one of the indispensable modern services to business. They are experts in their field and have gained a large clientage, to whom they render special facilities in auditing, as counselors on costs and accounting systems, in matters involving the income tax, and in making investigations for investors.

Mr. Pitner was born at Athens, Georgia, November 17, 1883, and graduated from the high school of his native city in 1900, and for practically twenty years has worked in and been a student of accounting. From January, 1909, to November, 1915, he was a traveling auditor of Swift & Company of Chicago, with headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia. Mr. Pitner removed to Fort Worth in November, 1915, and has since been engaged in the public accounting profession. During these years he has handled the work of many representative concerns in different lines of business and industry. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Broadway Presbyterian Church.

CLIFF F. WITHERSPOON is a native Texan and since 1884 his home and business interests have been centered at Denton. Largely due to his personal enterprise, the name Witherspoon is now favorably known in practically every great market for the American cotton staple. He is founder and senior partner of Witherspoon & Sons, cotton merchants and exporters, with representatives at the leading cotton ports of America, England and Europe.

While his activities for a number of years past have been widely extended, Mr. Witherspoon started his career within narrow limits and with no capital beyond his modest earnings. He was born at Marshall, Texas, in 1852. His grandfather was a Tennessean. His father, John F. Witherspoon, was born in Mississippi and moved from near Natchez, that state, to Marshall, Texas, in 1846. His entire active career was spent as a druggist. After leaving Marshall he was in business at Longview and finally moved to Denton, where he died in 1892, at the age of seventy-four. He had three brothers in the Confederate

army, all of whom lived out their lives in Texas. John F. Witherspoon married Miss Eliza Hawley, of Mississippi, who died at Henderson, Texas, in 1883. Her children were: Tenie, who died at Louisville, Kentucky, wife of Marshall Morris, a civil engineer; James H., who since early manhood has lived somewhat apart from his family; Cliff F. and Lenore, who married Ben Wettermark and died at Nacogdoches, Texas.

Cliff F. Witherspoon was reared in Marshall until after the Civil war. He attended public school there and then because of family circumstances due to the freeing of the slaves and a general economic depression, he relieved his father of further responsibilities in the matter of supporting him and, going to New Orleans, did clerical work in a store for two years. He had earned his first dollar by service as deputy sheriff of Harrison County, Texas. On returning to Texas he located at Longview, then the terminus of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, clerked in a drug store and followed that with five years of independent merchandising as a grocer at Henderson, Texas.

On removing to Denton in 1884 Mr. Witherspoon bought a lumber yard and sold lumber and also bought cotton for the McFadden concern. The years 1885-86-87 were a period of drought in the region and there was no demand for lumber. Giving up that branch of the business, he took up the grain trade and that was an important feature of his business enterprise until the World war, when the Government practically took charge of the grain markets throughout the country and since then the firm has practically discontinued its interests in grain.

Mr. Witherspoon took all his sons into a partnership with him in 1918, thus constituting Witherspoon & Sons. His boys, as soon as they finished their education and were ready for business, were given responsibilities with him, and two had charge of Mr. Witherspoon's offices at Chickasha, Oklahoma, and Abilene, Texas. The Chickasha office subsequently was removed to Houston and the Abilene office to New Orleans, now important headquarters of the firm as cotton exporters. The operations of Witherspoon & Sons cover a wide range of territory, handling cotton from the states of Texas and Oklahoma through the offices at Houston and Galveston, while the New Orleans branch of the business takes a large share of the cotton crop tributary to that port. Their exports go

to the continent of Europe as well as to England, and the spinners of all the European countries recognize the Witherspoon firm as an important source of supply for the American people. The firm also has compress interests in Oklahoma, West and North Texas and the Traders, Northwestern and Inland Compress companies.

Now that his sons have relieved him of some of his heavier and wide extended responsibilities, Mr. Witherspoon has found leisure to take up and prosecute an interesting and useful diversion as a practical farmer and stockman in Denton County. His stock farm and breeding grounds are the old Country Club, where he is raising big-boned Poland-China hogs and registered Jersey cattle. His stock interests have reached a point where exhibits can soon be made in the stock shows. His dairy herd is already the source of considerable production and he is president of the Dairy Products Company of Denton, an organization formed to stimulate the dairy industry.

At Longview, Texas, July 12, 1877, Mr. Witherspoon married Miss Mattie Crutcher, a native of Kentucky, daughter of Asa and Martha (Pittman) Crutcher. Mrs. Witherspoon, who died in 1907, was the mother of six children. There were two daughters, Miss Nellie, who died at the age of ten years, and Miss Anna LaValan, who died at the age of seventeen. The oldest of the four sons is Ford C., who has charge of the Houston headquarters of the firm. He married Miss Louise Henderson, of Athens, Tennessee, and their children are Jane Gettys, Ford C., Jr., and Philip. The second son is Guy Pittman, whose headquarters are at New Orleans. His wife was Miss Virginia Guitar, of Abilene, Texas, and their two children are Guy P., Jr., and Bettie. Clifford Witherspoon, Jr., is in charge of the Witherspoon office at Liverpool, England, as selling agent of the company. He married Mrs. Minnie Williams. The fourth son, Horace Trabue, in charge of the business at Galveston, married Margaret Bass of Denton and has a son, Horace, Jr.

During a residence of nearly forty years in Denton Mr. Witherspoon has at all times endeavored to play the part of a public spirited and useful citizen. Fraternally he is a well known Odd Fellow, having filled all the chairs in the subordinate and encampment degrees, and has been deputy grand master of Texas. He was one of the local citizens

largely responsible for making Denton a center of the higher educational interests of the state. He was chairman of the committee to secure the location of the College of Industrial Arts at Denton. Not only were there many other towns competing for the honor of the location, but the primary difficulty with which Mr. Witherspoon contended was arousing Denton people themselves to a proper appreciation of the advantages that would come from the school and welding them into an effective organization to work with that end in view. For a number of years Mr. Witherspoon was president of the Denton School Board. He was on the committee to secure the location of the North Texas Normal College, and School Building No. 2 was donated to the state as a nucleus of the Normal. While this act rather hampered the efficiency of the public schools and made it necessary for the property holders to pay double taxes for a time, the people generally approved the act of the school board, which was an assumption of authority not contemplated within the strict letter of the law.

L. M. LINGENFELTER, district sales manager for the Miller Petroleum Company at Fort Worth, was reared and educated in Oklahoma and in that state laid the foundation of an extensive experience in nearly every phase of the oil business. The Miller Petroleum Company, whose general offices are in Kansas City, have carried on extensive operations in the North Texas fields for several years. One of the most complete and modern refineries in the Southwest is owned by this company at Wichita Falls, and they have another refinery at Humboldt, Kansas. The general officers of the company are: J. H. Miller, president; F. L. Miller, vice president; and G. E. Craig, secretary.

L. M. Lingenfelter was born in Marion County, Illinois, September 12, 1892, a son of N. H. and Jennie B. Lingenfelter. His parents are now living at Frederick, Oklahoma. His father is a veteran newspaper man, has been a resident of Oklahoma for about twenty-two years, and is now publishing the Daily Leader at Frederick.

L. M. Lingenfelter as a boy attended the public schools of Oklahoma City. On leaving school he went into the wholesale grocery business and from that turned to the oil industry. He helped promote and was fiscal agent of a drilling company known as the Kentexo, with headquarters at Oklahoma City.

Following that he was salesman for the Lone Star Refining Company at Wichita Falls, and after assisting in the promotion he was for about six months secretary-treasurer of the Paramount Oil Company.

His first relation with the Miller Petroleum Company was as assistant sales manager. Later he joined the Sammies Oil & Supply Company at Sioux City, Iowa, as secretary-treasurer, but resigned this post to return to the Miller Company, and has since been district sales manager at Fort Worth, where his offices are in the F & M Bank Building. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN J. ROBERTSON, stockman, farmer, capitalist and banker, came to Texas soon after the close of the Civil war, in which he was a youthful soldier, and is a pioneer citizen of Stephens County, where he has had his home and active interests for forty-five years.

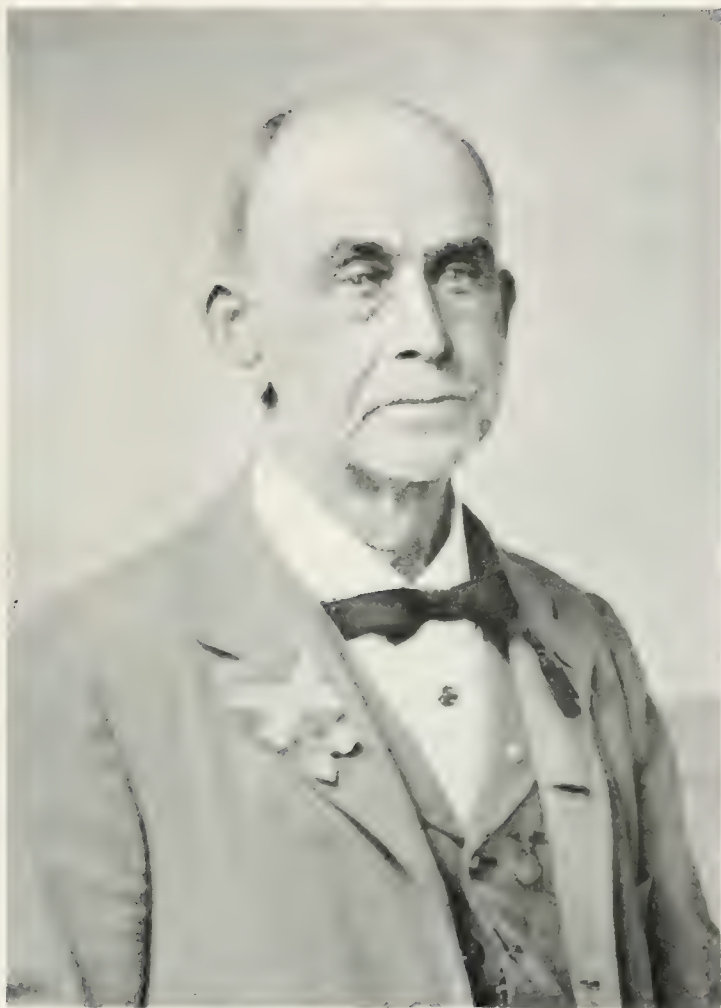
He was born in Benton County, Missouri, April 27, 1846, a son of Richard Jackson and Sarah (Foster) Robertson. His father, a native of Virginia, was a pioneer of Benton County, Missouri. On his farm in that section of Missouri John J. Robertson grew to manhood and at the age of fifteen volunteered his services to the Confederate Government. He was in the army throughout the struggle, under General Stirling Price in the Trans-Mississippi Department in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. Directly following the war he left his Missouri home and in 1866 came to Collin County, Texas. A year later, with his parents, he moved to Hopkins County and lived on their farm in that section of Texas for a time. After his marriage in 1868 he continued his career as a farmer in Hopkins County until 1875, and then moved to Brown County. He remained there until 1877, when he moved out to the very frontier of Western Texas in Stephens County. His first location was near his present home in Crystal Falls. He began here as a range stockman, and still has extensive land holdings, totaling about two thousand acres and situated chiefly north and east of Crystal Falls. Much of this land in recent years has come under lease to the oil companies for development, and there is considerable production on lands which were formerly entirely devoted to stock pasturage. Mr. Robertson is justly rated as one of the solid and substantial men of Stephens County. He is president of the First Guaranty State Bank of Crystal Falls, with a capital of

twenty-five thousand dollars. He has occupied his present home in Crystal Falls since 1881.

Mr. Robertson married on March 4, 1868, Miss Susan A. Hankins. Their four children are Sterling P., Mrs. Flora Keithley, Mrs. Fay Ball and Richard Jackson Robertson. Mr. Robertson has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1885, since which time he has been a deacon. He has been on the Executive Board of the association since its organization and has been moderator of the Stephens County Association and chairman of the Executive Board for over a quarter of a century. He is a Mason, a charter member of Crystal Falls Lodge No. 614, A. F. and A. M., of which he was the first worshipful master. Mr. Robertson has been a member of the County Democratic Executive Board for a number of years, has been and is prominent in democratic politics and has been a delegate to congressional conventions.

JOHN W. ROSS, a retired business man of Grandview, has lived in Johnson County since 1865, coming here as a boy, and eventually his character, ability and energy placed him in the ranks of successful men. In the fifty odd years he has lived in Johnson County he has been a farmer, merchant and banker and has identified himself with every worthy movement requiring the general co-operation of citizens.

Mr. Ross was born in Cass County, Texas, August 4, 1855. His father, Rev. Akin Ross, was a Methodist circuit rider and gave his entire life to the church. He came to Texas in 1844, when this was a republic, and the family has lived under all the different flags of the state and nation since then. Rev. Mr. Ross made the journey from Georgia to Texas by water as far as Jefferson and soon established his home in Cass County. As a Methodist minister he rode all over the Red River country, preaching and organizing churches, and was subsequently elected presiding elder of the district which then included Dallas. He died in 1861 and is buried in Bowie County. His wife was Martha A. Lumpkin, who in 1865 moved with her family to Johnson County and died at her home in Alvarado. Of her children John W. is the only survivor. Her four oldest sons were all Confederate soldiers. The sons were: Dr. W. S., who practiced medicine for many years at Alvarado; Melvin C., who is a farmer near Alvarado; George A., who died while in the army; Thomas E., who spent his active years



J. J. Robertson

at Alvarado; John W.; and Charles Cicero, who died at Alvarado.

John W. Ross was ten years of age when brought to Johnson County and he grew up at Alvarado, attending the village school. Among his playmates and schoolmates were such prominent men as Marion Sansom, Judge W. F. Ramsey, now head of the Federal Reserve Bank at Dallas; Judge William Pindexter of Cleburne, and the noted lawyer, Judge Sam R. Frost. The wise educator who guided the thought and conduct of these and other young men at Alvarado was Professor John Collier, now a resident of Baird, Texas.

John W. Ross lived on his mother's farm near Alvarado and assisted in its work and management until 1880, when he left that locality and came to Grandview. At that time Jot Smith's store was the only business house here and he became a clerk in that establishment. After a couple of years he formed a partnership with his employer, and the firm of Ross & Company continued until 1887, when Mr. Ross retired and then continued merchandising on his own account until 1913. During most of this period he sold drugs, but for a time was also a hardware merchant. Having accumulated in the meantime considerable farming interests, he has for the past eight or nine years given them his chief concern.

Grandview, for several years after he came, had no banking facilities, and all banking business was transacted through the City National Bank of Fort Worth. To eliminate this hardship from local business men Mr. Ross was one of the leaders in the movement for the establishment of a bank. His associates were W. G. Davis, T. S. Mastin, T. E. Pittman, Charles Coffin and John Coffin. They started a bank with a capital of \$50,000 and the first officers of the First National Bank were Mr. Pittman, president; Doctor Gebhard, cashier; while Mr. Ross was one of the directors for a number of years. In forty years of residence at Grandview Mr. Ross has been in touch with every move for the establishment of churches of the various denominations. Personally he is a Methodist, the church in which he was reared. He is one of many thoughtful men who have not regarded themselves bound by strict partisan ties in politics. Normally he has been a democrat, but as a sound money man he supported McKinley in 1896, and through his admiration of the manhood and other progressive qualities of Theodore Roosevelt voted

for him for president in 1904. He twice voted for Mr. Wilson, whose clear vision and breadth of statesmanship he regarded as unsurpassed during the past century. Mr. Ross has never been in practical politics. He supported George Clark for governor in 1892 instead of Mr. Hogg and was a Senator Bailey partisan in the primary campaign of 1920.

At Grandview, in September, 1889, he married Miss Nannie Pitts. She was born in Mississippi and died in December, 1919, the mother of two sons and one daughter: Jennie, wife of Karl H. Moore, of Grandview; Herbert P., a student of engineering at the Rice Institute at Houston; and Robert P., a student in the Grandview High School.

RALPH REED acquired his early experience in the oil industry while an Oklahoma banker, and has put his entire time and experience at the service of this business since 1918.

Mr. Reed was born April 26, 1884, at Reedville, Meigs County, Ohio, a son of Clinton and Cynthia (Knowles) Reed. His father is now living at Athens, Ohio, having spent his early life as a farmer.

First in a family of five children, Ralph Reed grew up on his father's farm and attended school at Reedville. Leaving home at the age of sixteen, he came West and for a time was employed in the store of his uncles in the mining district of Joplin, Missouri. Removing to Oklahoma, he was with the Oklahoma National Bank of Shawnee and then at Vinita, and was connected with the Vinita Producing and Refining Company. Following that he bought a small bank at Porum and was a banker until he sold his interests and removed to Texas in 1918.

Mr. Reed is a member of Scottish Rite Consistory No. 2 at McAlester, Oklahoma, and of Bedouin Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Muskogee. He is a member of the First Christian Church at Fort Worth and in politics is republican in national elections and strictly independent in local issues.

He was united in marriage with Miss Zoe Kennedy, of Shawnee, Oklahoma, December 29, 1909. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Kennedy, of the same place. There has been born to them one son, Mark, aged four years.

JOSEPH S. COVERT is well known among the oil men who have found Fort Worth a convenient headquarters for their business. He

has had a long and active experience in the marketing of refined oil products.

Mr. Covert was born at Columbus, Ohio, August 3, 1890, was reared and educated in the East and had several years' experience in the oil business there. In 1912 he located at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and from that oil center he continued his business in marketing refined products. He had a very successful experience during his four years at Tulsa, and since then his headquarters have been at Fort Worth. Since January 1, 1921, he has been operating in the Texas fields with offices in the F and M Bank Building.

HENRY W. SAYLE knew Breckenridge when it was a little town in the midst of the great cattle range of West Texas. He has lived there most of his life, was formerly identified with ranching, has been active in public affairs, and has been the mayor of Breckenridge during the era of the unprecedented growth and development following the discovery of oil.

Mr. Sayle was born in Yalobusha County, Mississippi, in 1877, a son of G. A. and Kate (Walker) Sayle. His father was a native of Mississippi, and his mother was educated in Nazareth College at Bardstown, Kentucky. G. A. Sayle brought his family to Texas in 1878 and located well out on the frontier in Stephens County, three miles from Breckenridge, the county seat. He farmed and for several years operated a freighting outfit, transporting goods between Breckenridge and Weatherford, the nearest railroad point. He was one of the honored pioneers of Stephens County and died in 1890.

Henry W. Sayle's first recollections are of the old frontier in Stephens County. The only long period in his life when he has not lived in Stephens County was seven years spent in the Texas Panhandle on the cattle ranches of W. H. Fuqua and Lee Bivins of Amarillo. Mr. Sayle is owner of some of the valuable oil and property interests in the Breckenridge field, and his long residence and business ability well entitle him to share in the great wealth of this community.

He served as sheriff and tax collector of Stephens County from 1912 to 1916. With the incorporation of the City of Breckenridge in March, 1919, he was elected its first mayor, and in the spring of 1920 was re-elected for the full term of two years. Breckenridge went through the oil boom after he became mayor, and with an increase of population from a

few hundred to ten thousand many exigent problems of municipal administration confronted him as mayor. He has proved a very efficient, popular and conscientious executive, and Breckenridge now has under way street, sewerage, sidewalk and other improvements involving an outlay of several hundred thousand dollars.

Mayor Sayle married Miss Lillian Liles. Her father, the late L. D. Liles, came from Denton County, Texas, to Stephens County, and for thirty-five years was one of the leading cattle men in this section. Mr. and Mrs. Sayle have one daughter, Kate. Fraternally he is a Mason.

R. O. DULANEY, president of the Planet Petroleum Company and an executive officer in other corporations, with headquarters at Fort Worth, is a native Texan, has had his business career in this state and in Oklahoma and for the past five years has been a rising star in the oil producing industry.

Mr. Dulaney was born at Ector, Texas, July 28, 1882. His father, T. J. Dulaney, was for many years engaged in the cotton gin business and died at Cornish, Oklahoma, in 1915. R. O. Dulaney is one of eleven children and finished his education in the high school at Ector. After his schooling he was in the retail hardware business for two years, spent one year in the bank at Cornish, Oklahoma, and from 1905 to 1916 was in the real estate business at Cornish and Ringling, Oklahoma. From real estate he turned his experience and energies to oil production. He moved his home from Ringling to Ardmore, Oklahoma, in 1916, and since 1919 his home has been in Fort Worth, where the corporations in which he is an executive officer have their headquarters.

The Planet Petroleum Company was organized in 1918, and Mr. Dulaney has been president from the beginning. His offices are in the F and M Bank Building. This company has extensive production in the Electra and Wichita County field and in the Duncan, Oklahoma, field, with thirty producing wells and about a thousand-barrel daily capacity. This company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, has paid 85 per cent dividends and has a surplus of \$525,000. It is a close corporation, with only six stockholders.

Mr. Dulaney is also president of the Fort Ring Oil and Gas Company of Ardmore, Oklahoma, with offices in the F and M Bank Building, Fort Worth. This company has



H. W. Sayle

about 600 barrels of production in the Duncan field and has paid 160 per cent dividends in the last four years. The company, also with offices in the F and M Bank Building, was organized by Mr. Dulaney in 1916 and has been under his management. He is vice president of the Slaughter Motor Company of Ardmore, organized in 1918, which has paid 120 per cent dividends. This company is state distributor for the Maxwell and Chalmers automobiles.

Mr. Dulaney is a republican in politics, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. On December 27, 1903, at Cornish, Oklahoma, he married Miss Stella Allred, of a well known family of farmers at Cornish. She finished her education in the public schools of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Dulaney have two sons and four daughters. The five living are: Othella, born in 1904; Marie, born in 1906; R. O., Jr., born in 1909; Evelyn, born in 1911; and Charles Hughes, born in 1916. The older children are students in the Fort Worth public schools.

JOHN DE LAMATER COVERT, M. D. As an accomplished member of the medical profession and also as a public-spirited citizen, Dr. Covert has been identified with Fort Worth since 1899.

He was born at Napoleon, Jackson County, Michigan, August 16, 1876. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Brooklyn, Michigan, graduating with the class of 1892. Later he pursued his studies in the University of Michigan and received his M. D. degree from that university in 1899. In October of that year he began practice at Fort Worth, and continuously for over twenty years has been associated with Dr. G. W. Cook in the firm of Doctors Cook & Covert, one of the oldest medical partnerships in Northwest Texas.

Doctor Covert is affiliated with Southside Lodge No. 114, Free and Accepted Masons, Fort Worth Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Worth Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, and Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member and senior warden of Trinity Episcopal Church. On April 29, 1902, he married Mrs. Virginia Scoble Ford. They have one daughter, Sarah Virginia.

BERT L. MILLER. With respect to length of experience as well as other qualifications Bert L. Miller is one of the most complete authori-

ties on the subject of the oil industry to be found in the city of Fort Worth. He has been identified with nearly every phase of oil and gas both east and west, and is now a broker of oil leases, royalties and drilling contracts.

He was born December 21, 1874, at Spartansburg in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, in a section where a very large part of the current business talk is on the subject of oil. His parents E. T. and Emma Jane Miller, are now deceased. His father was a stonemason by trade, and for many years followed his work in New York and Pennsylvania. Of seven children, five still living, Bert L. was the fifth in age.

He acquired his grade school education at Spartansburg and at the age of nineteen removed to West Virginia to learn telegraphy from his brother, who at that time was connected with the South Penn Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. After familiarizing himself sufficiently with the subject so as to receive and send messages, Mr. Miller was put to work at an oil pumping station with the Eureka Pipe Line Company. He filled in as an extra hand while the regulars took their vacations at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. That was the beginning of almost thirty years of continuous service in some department of the oil business. Mr. Miller has pumped oil wells, has done roustabout work, and eventually was put in the office where he had learned telegraphy. He was in that office for about ten years, and was then transferred to the headquarters of the company at Mannington, West Virginia, coming under the supervision of T. A. Neill. He had charge of the Mannington district in the absence of the two regular superintendents for about two years. When he resigned from the South Penn Oil Company Mr. Miller went on the road selling oil well supplies. For over a year he did that line of work, and for a time was connected with the Telephone Company at Jamestown, though he soon found this uncongenial. He then drifted back to the Standard Oil Company's service and was bookkeeper for the United Natural Gas Company at Sharon, Pennsylvania, until 1915, when he was transferred to the well known oil town up the Allegheny River known as Tidioute, Pennsylvania. He was manager there fifteen months, until the office was closed.

In May, 1916, Mr. Miller took a vacation, and spent it in the famous oil city of Tulsa, Oklahoma. He had been there only a few days, he says, when he "became so smeared with oil that it got into my blood to get back into the field." His first formal connection with southwestern oil interests was with the Carter Oil Company, who sent him as lease man to Enid, Oklahoma, his contract being for two weeks' time. The first well at Garber had just been started, and instead of two weeks he remained there more than two years, having charge of the leasing department for the Carter Oil Company in the Enid district. From Enid Mr. Miller came to Texas, first at Dallas, and in April, 1919, joined the Humble Oil & Refining Company under T. B. Hoffer as head of the leasing department. January 15, 1920, he established himself independently as a broker in the Dan Waggoner building at Fort Worth, and in August of the same year moved to the eighteenth floor of the new W. T. Waggoner building, where he is still located. In February, 1921, he added two more rooms to his offices, and George H. Anderson now shares this suite with him. Both are prominently known among oil men all over the southwest.

Mr. Miller is deeply interested in civic affairs at Fort Worth and socially is a member of the Fort Worth Club, Chamber of Commerce and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a republican and was reared a Methodist, though he has no church membership. At Warren, Ohio, April 12, 1911, he married Miss Della Doty.

ROSS ELLIOTT, a young business man with an engineering training, is manager of the Stephens County Abstract Company at Breckenridge. This is one of the oldest abstract concerns in West Texas, having been founded in 1884. It performed a careful and efficient service during all the years while Stephens County was slowly developing from an open stock range to stock farms and a settled community, and the accumulating records, the responsible management of the business, made it possible to reap the large rewards and furnish an adequate service with the beginning of the county's great oil boom in the latter part of 1917.

In the past three years the company's facilities have been greatly increased and its service has proved indispensable to the orderly process of oil development. During this time

there has probably been many times as many transfers of title, division and subdivision of old holdings and trading in oil leases, as in all the years preceding. The company has been an exceedingly prosperous institution, is conducted by experts of the highest skill, and it is both a responsibility and an honor to be manager of the business.

Ross Elliott was born in Hood County, Texas, son of G. W. and Alice (Compton) Elliott. His father was born in Hill County and is member of a family of early settlers in Hood County. He lived in Hood County until 1905, and for the past fifteen years the Elliotts have been residents of Stephens County.

Ross Elliott therefore belongs to the older group of citizens of Stephens County, though still a young man hardly thirty-three. He was educated in the noted Add-Ran College of Thorp Springs and in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, where he took his work in engineering. He became manager of the Stephens County Abstract Company in the early part of 1918, and has therefore borne the heavy burdens of a growing business during the most active years of the oil development in and around Breckenridge. He has himself acquired some interests in oil production, and has been especially active and public spirited in building up the city and its resources.

Mr. Elliott married Miss Katie Mattie Liles, of Breckenridge. Their four children are Lillian Maxine, Ross Liles, Alice Kate and Betty Elliott.

J. R. MACEO is the resident partner of The Audit Company of Texas, accountants and income tax experts, and Mr. Maceo from his long training and experience in the profession of accountancy has helped give this company a standing and reputation as one of the foremost of its kind in the Southwest.

Mr. Maceo was born at Matanzas, Cuba, March 22, 1885, oldest son of Jose Bestardo and Augusta Elida (Herrera) Maceo. His parents are now deceased. His father died in 1900 at Pinar del Rio, Cuba, and his mother in 1910. The father in the early eighties spent about a year at Key West and Miami, Florida, and his profession was that of a structural engineer. He was a man of college education. Of his five children two sons and two daughters are living.

J. R. Maceo was sent to England to complete his education and was trained for the



Ross E. Elliot,

profession of accountant there. In February, 1920, he located at Fort Worth and became a partner of Robert F. Purvis, income tax expert, and the present company, succeeding the Robert F. Purvis & Company, occupy an advisory position to several of the leading citizens and business corporations of Texas in general and Fort Worth in particular. Mr. Maceo, though a resident of Fort Worth only a year or two, has identified himself in a public spirited manner with everything affecting the welfare of the city. He is treasurer of All Saints Hospital and a vestryman in Trinity Episcopal Church, is a member of Fort Worth Lodge No. 148, Free & Accepted Masons, the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

In Trinity Episcopal Church, April 6, 1921, Mr. Maceo married Miss Elsa Dreyer, of St. Louis, Missouri.

JUDGE STEPHEN M. BRADLEY's active membership in the Denton County bar dates back forty years. His numerous clients speak highly of his professional abilities, and in civil practice he has appeared in nearly all the important courts of the state. Judge Bradley has practiced law with an unusual devotion to his work, and only for a short time filled the office of county judge. Nevertheless he has been a well known figure in the public life of his section of the state for many years.

The Bradleys have been factors in good American citizenship through many generations, ever since their Welsh ancestor came to this country and founded a home near Lynchburg, Virginia, in Colonial times. Judge Bradley's grandfather, Stephen Bradley, was born at Lynchburg in 1800 and moved over the mountains into Eastern Tennessee near Clinton, Anderson County. He had an extensive plantation, worked by slaves, but finally became convinced of the evil of the institution and abandoned slave labor several years before the Civil war. He lived out his life in the community around Clinton and died there while the war was in progress, at the age of eighty-eight. He reared a numerous family of sons and daughters, two of the sons, Timothy R. and Samuel, having military records. The sons Burrell, Lynch and Samuel, spent all their lives as farmers near Clinton, Tennessee, Lynch reaching a ripe old age. Another son, James, moved west and died at Poteau, Oklahoma. One daughter, Mary, became the wife of Mr. White and lived in

Illinois, where she died. Another daughter, Maggie, was married and died in Tennessee.

Timothy R. Bradley, father of Judge Bradley, was born in 1820 in Anderson County, Tennessee. He was liberally educated and for a number of years taught school. At the beginning of the Mexican war he volunteered and was with General Scott's army on the march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico and at the storming of Chapultepec he was shot through the arm. He refused a pension for his wounds until after the Civil war, when he accepted it. When the war between the states broke out he proved a zealous leader of the Confederacy, raised a company of cavalry in Anderson County, and was captain of his organization in Gen. Joe Wheeler's Cavalry throughout the struggle. His company was with Zollicoffer's army at Mill Spring, Kentucky, when the general lost his life. He was in the battle of Chickamauga in August, 1863, was in the Atlanta campaign, and accompanied General Wheeler in one of the final raids of the war into Tennessee. He was with Wheeler's command when the final surrender came. For all the arduous service of the Confederate cavalryman he escaped wounds and capture.

At the end of the war he had lost the cause for which he had fought, his wife was dead, and his property confiscated. While he was in the army he was sued for a large amount of money and a judgment for many thousands of dollars obtained against him because of damages done by his company in the service. The judgment was levied against all his property and he was rendered penniless. In this state of affairs he had no heart to return to his old home district and he determined to seek a new country and new friends, and thus came to Texas.

It was about two years after the close of the war that he reached Texas and settled at Grapevine, where he bought land in the Cross Timber section of Tarrant County and thereafter devoted his energies to farming. With the passage of time he recovered in a large measure his spirit and again became the man he was in early life. His family joined him in Texas and all his children were reared there. He never sought public office or public service and was a devout member of the Baptist Church. He died in January, 1885, leaving four children.

Captain Bradley's wife was Turzy Taylor, a native of Anderson County, Tennessee, who died in 1863, during the war. Besides Judge

Bradley there was a son, George, who died on reaching manhood. The daughter Margaret is Mrs. B. W. Edgell and lives in Kansas City. The youngest child, Bettie, married F. E. Chenoweth and died in Tarrant County.

Stephen M. Bradley was born June 16, 1852, in Eastern Tennessee, and was a boy of fifteen when he joined his father in Texas. In the meantime he had attended district school and after coming to Texas finished his literary education in the Masonic Seminary at Grapevine. Some of his early experiences were identified with farming, and even yet he takes a keen interest in agricultural affairs. After leaving the seminary he taught school several years, that being a means by which he prepared for the legal profession. He also raised a cotton crop, tending the field nights and mornings before school. His last teaching was done at old Garden Valley, near present Roanoke. Judge Bradley read law under Judge Piner and also in offices at Denton, where he has been a resident since 1880. He was admitted to the bar in 1882 in open court. His chief examiners were E. C. Smith and Reuben Bates, and he was licensed by Judge Potter, and all these old time attorneys, it is believed, are now deceased.

Judge Bradley opened his office at Denton. His first case was a civil trial before a justice at Grapevine. The greater part of his work has been in a general civil practice. After three years as a lawyer he was elected county judge of Denton County, succeeding Judge Tom Yates, who had served a brief interval after the retirement of Judge Scruggs. Judge Bradley presided over the county court for eight years. This was an era of real constructive progress in the county. The court house was built at a cost of \$152,000, though that was a period when public opinion had not risen to the point of approving large sums of money for road building and other improvements that now take so much of the time of the county court.

On leaving the bench Judge Bradley returned to the law and is still in active practice. He also combines the law with the pleasures and profits of farming. He has a farm adjacent to the corporation limits of Denton and his residence stands on a site that is one of the highest in the county. His farm produces a large amount of fruit and other products in season and his life is one of delightful independence.

Judge Bradley was born a democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Samuel J.

Tilden in 1876, and has been at the polls at every national election since. In 1892 he was campaign manager in Denton County for George Clark in the notable campaign of that year. At one time he opposed Senator Bailey's aspirations, but supported him in 1920 because he believed the former Texas senator represented the best expression of democratic principles. Judge Bradley is not only a democrat but a thorough and wholesome American and had a son who spent a year and a half in France in some of the hardest fighting of the battlefront.

In Denton County in December, 1884, Judge Bradley married Miss Nannie Allen. Her father, Richard M. Allen, came to Denton County at a time when none of his later contemporaries could remember, and during the fifties he was county surveyor. His later years were spent as a farmer. He was survived by two daughters, Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Thomas Wakefield, both now deceased. Judge Bradley lost his wife May 1, 1910, when she was forty-eight years of age. Of their children, Lillian is a graduate of the North Texas Normal, formerly was a teacher but is now connected with the Dallas Telephone Company. George is the soldier son, who was trained in the artillery, and had eighteen months of experience in France. Since the war he has taken up the role of farming. Grover, the other son, is now an enlisted man in the United States Infantry with the Regular army. Mamie, the youngest child, is a student in the Denton Normal.

Judge Bradley was made a Mason at Grapevine in 1875. He is a past master of Denton Lodge and is widely known among the Masons of the state as former grand master. He was nominated for that honor by Hon. B. B. Paddock of Fort Worth. As chairman of the committee on correspondence he compiled a handbook of information on Masonry in December, 1920, published by the Grand Lodge. Judge Bradley has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1872. His friends say that he has never used profanity and his life has been an exemplary one in many respects.

THOMAS NEAL SKILES. Through a period of many years the enterprise of the late Thomas Neal Skiles was reflected in substantial and constructive work as a farmer and stockman in Denton County. The generous homestead he built up and the industry he

established is now most capably managed by Mrs. Skiles with the aid of her sons.

Mr. Skiles was born near Center, Ralls County, Missouri, December 30, 1850, a son of Joseph L. and Jane (Neal) Skiles. According to the best information available his grandfather was an Irishman, and spent his active life as a farmer at Bowling Green, Kentucky. Two of his sons, Clem and Thomas, also came to Dallas County, Texas, and spent their lives there. Joseph L. Skiles was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, grew up with a fair country school education, and as a young man went to Ralls County, Missouri, where he married, Jane Neal being a native of the county. He remained engaged in farming in that state until about 1855, when he brought his family to Texas in company with other settlers. They located near Dallas, the pioneer home of the Skiles family being about a mile and a half from that then frontier town. After a few years Joseph L. Skiles took his family back to Missouri and to Ralls County, where he lived until his death, in 1867, at the age of forty-seven. Somewhat later Mrs. Joseph L. Skiles returned to Texas with her children, and lived in the Richardson community and died in Dallas in 1911, at the age of eighty-five. Joseph L. Skiles during the war between the states was a teamster in the Confederate army. He was a democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. Their children were: James H., a lawyer, who died at Dallas; Thomas Neal; John William, of Denton; Mary, who became the wife of G. H. Blewett, of Denton; and Richard T., of Dallas.

Thomas Neal Skiles had few memories of the early residence of the family in Dallas County. He grew up and acquired his common school education in Southern Missouri, and as a youth of nineteen he again came to Texas, in company with other settlers who drove overland. One of those who accompanied him is Mr. Arthur, still a resident of Denton. It was the years immediately following the Civil war that Thomas Neal Skiles became identified with Texas. He did some prairie breaking, and he also engaged in the freighting business with ox teams from the pine districts of Eastern Texas to Dallas County. After his marriage he settled near Richardson and operated a gin for three years, when, on selling his interests, he moved to Denton County and engaged in the cattle

business on the line of Denton and Wise counties, at the old Stony postoffice.

Securing the lease of a large tract, he ran the S bar brand for ten years, and his herd made him one of the widely known men in the business. On changing his location he moved his residence to Denton, and from that city operated his ranch seven miles west of town, on Hickory Creek. He remained active in the management of his business affairs until overtaken by death. While he grew most of his stock, he also bought and fed, and was a modest shipper out of the locality.

He was satisfied with the role of a quiet citizen, without leadership in politics, but always voted his sentiments as a democrat. While in Denton he served as an alderman, and was a member of the school board both in the country and in the city. He was of a quiet and reserved disposition, was affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and he and Mrs. Skiles were of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith, later becoming members of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A.

On November 7, 1878, Mr. Skiles married Miss Mary Alice Huffhines. Her father, John Huffhines, came to Texas in 1854 from Simpson County, Kentucky, where he was born. He settled in the Richardson locality of Dallas County, and spent the rest of his years there as a farmer. Seven or eight years after coming to Texas he entered the Confederate army and was in many campaigns, but never wounded. He always voted as a democrat, and was a member of the Baptist Church. After coming to Dallas County Mr. Huffhines married Serilda Jane Tarrant, of the same family for whom Tarrant County, Texas, was named. Her father, William Tarrant, came from Warren County, near Louisville, Kentucky, to Texas in 1854. John Huffhines died in 1905, and his widow is still living at Richardson. They had ten children: Mrs. Skiles, who was born November 7, 1859; W. E. Huffhines, of Krum, Texas; Ewing, of Krum; Jennie, wife of John W. Query, of Dallas; James I., of Denton; Ida, wife of H. W. Greer, of Richardson; Edward N., of Dallas County; William Ross, of Kaufman County; Earl, of Richardson; and Lillie, wife of J. W. Blewett, of Richardson.

Thomas Neal Skiles died April 6, 1900, when in his fiftieth year. He was then in the full enjoyment of the success which his accumulated energies had gained for him, and his

name and good deeds are continued through his children. Of these children the oldest is Charles Henry, a farmer near Denton, who married Pearl Wilkins and has two daughters, named Lois and Jane. The next child, Lena May, lives with her mother on the ranch. Carl Adolphus, of Denton, married Viola Herrin, and their several children are Duaine Herrin, Weldon Huffhines and C. A. Joseph Okle is a farmer with his mother. Birdie Lee is also at the home in Denton. Jack Lawrence is a veterinary surgeon, was trained for a soldier at Camp McArthur, went overseas with the One Hundred and Seventh Engineering Corps in the Thirty-second Division, and was with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Hugh Erwin, the next son, was also trained at Camp McArthur, but was never ordered overseas. He is a jeweler and watchmaker by trade. Lola Jane, a graduate of the North Texas Normal College, is a teacher at Jayton, Texas. Herschel Neal, the youngest, is at home.

With the assistance of her sons Mrs. Skiles is operating the ranch west of Denton on Hickory Creek, and they have continued its profitable features as a farm and stock ranch. One prominent feature of the farm is a herd of registered Ayrshires, and this herd has proved its availability as a dairy breed well suited to southwestern conditions. The milk from the Skiles dairy tests regularly 4.4, and is marketed at Denton through the Dairymen's Association, of which the Skiles family are members.

J. WILKIE TALBERT. The real estate developer in any community occupies a very important position with reference to its people and the expansion of all of the business interests centered there, but when his operations are transacted in a section which is constantly augmented by new arrivals, attracted to it by the bringing in of productive oil wells, his work approaches a dignity not easily overestimated. Wichita Falls is one of the cities of the Southwest which has felt and is feeling the remarkable effects of the great oil boom of the Burkburnett fields. As this boom is a legitimate one, the expansion is healthy and is steadily growing, and the need has arisen for the services of realtors of experience and capability to provide proper homes and business sites for the various people and industries which are thronging to the county, as well as to the city, from all over the country. One of the alert and aggressive young men who

has found in this line the proper and congenial expression for his business talents and natural sagacity is J. Wilkie Talbert, with offices in the Commerce Building.

J. Wilkie Talbert was born at Arcadia, Louisiana, a son of John and Ruth (Capers) Talbert. On his paternal side Mr. Talbert is a grandson of Rev. John Talbert, a Baptist minister, who was engaged in professional work in Louisiana for nearly sixty years, and during the war between the North and the South, served as chaplain in the Confederate army. The name is of English origin, but the family has long been established in this country. John Talbert, father of J. Wilkie Talbert, founded the first bank of Arcadia, Louisiana, but in the panic of 1895 his institution was injured, and he went on the road as a traveling salesman for the famous Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company of Saint Louis, Missouri, and developed into one of the most widely-known and popular men of his calling in the South.

On the maternal side J. Wilkie Talbert is a kinsman of the late Bishop Capers of South Carolina, one of the great Episcopal dignitaries of the state, and father of the present Bishop Capers of the diocese of West Texas. Mr. Talbert's maternal grandfather was the late Colonel Dick Capers, a native of Mississippi, who came to Homer, Louisiana, several years prior to the outbreak of the war of the '60s, assisted in founding the town, and established its first store. When war broke out he espoused the cause of the South, organized and commanded as colonel the Fourth Louisiana Cavalry of the Confederate army, and both as a soldier and citizen was a man of real distinction in his day.

J. Wilkie Talbert attended the schools of Arcadia, Lake Charles and Shreveport, Louisiana. At the time of the opening of the Comanche Indian Reservation in Oklahoma in 1901 the family moved to Oklahoma, locating at Frederick, and from there Mr. Talbert later went to Amarillo, Texas, locating at Wichita Falls in 1914, which city has since continued to be his home. He founded a real estate business, and had developed it to very important proportions, but disposed of his interests in the spring of 1918 in order to enter the military service of his country. His first training was received in the Officers Training Camp of the Texas National Guard, cavalry division, and later he went into the infantry training camp in Texas, and was



John Wilkie Falker

slated for an officer's commission when the armistice was signed.

Previous to entering the service Mr. Talbert had been very active, from April, 1917, in the various war organizations, and was publicity chairman of Wichita County Fourth Liberty Loan Committee; served as local chairman of the Fosdick Commission, engaged in war camp community service; had charge of the "Smilage" campaign, and was in all of the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association and other drives, and few worked any more earnestly or effectively than he.

After receiving his honorable discharge Mr. Talbert returned to Wichita Falls and re-entered the realty field, having since then built up a very valuable connection, and he now handles all kinds of property interests in the city. Having made real estate a special study, he understands how to render a capable and satisfactory service and takes pride in the fact that through his efforts the people of this community are being given an opportunity to secure comfortable homes at prices which are as reasonable as prices of materials and labor will warrant. Mr. Talbert has recently acquired ownership in the famous Cloverdale Dairy, located one mile southeast of Wichita Falls, where he has a herd of seventy-five cows and conducts a highly successful dairy business. He belongs to the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, and is a charter member of the Wichita Rotary Club, in both of which organizations he takes a prominent part. Fraternally he is a Knights Templar Mason and an Elk. The influence of such a man as he upon a community can easily be seen. Coming into the business of handling the property of the city, with all a young man's enthusiasm, energy and alertness, he is able to see opportunities and develop openings as a man of more years could not. He has the utmost faith in the future of this part of the southwest, and never wearies of proclaiming and proving the right of Wichita Falls to its title "The Wonder City." He is the active vice president of the recently organized Wichita Falls Building and Loan Association, which is incorporated under the laws of Texas, and its authorized capital is \$100,000.

J. L. PENRY earned his early successes as a lawyer in the Texas Panhandle, where most of his clients were ranchers living in some of the unorganized counties of that district. Then for several years he was a member of the Amarillo bar, and is now one of the promi-

nent lawyers of Fort Worth. He makes a specialty of corporation law.

Mr. Penry was born in Mississippi, but has lived in Texas since early youth. His father, Silas B. Penry, was born in Alabama and was a Confederate soldier under General Forrest during the war between the states. Silas Penry was descended from John Penry, who had some interesting connections with old English and early American history. He was author of the Martin Maprelate tracts, which were published in Wales during the sixteenth century and has been credited with an important influence in bringing about the organization of what is known as the Brownists in Southern and Southwestern England, who when persecuted and on emigrating to Holland Penry called "Pilgrims and Strangers," the first part of which name has followed this devoted band all through history. John Penry himself was hanged for heresy, though some of his descendants came to America and afterwards fought in the American Revolution. Mr. Penry's great-grandfather, Colonel Boylstone, was a colonel in the Revolutionary army. He was also of Revolutionary stock on his mother's side. Silas B. Penry, who died in 1913, after the war, moved to Texas and located in Kaufman County and subsequently moved to Dallas, where he was in the mercantile business. Of his seven children four are still living, J. L. Penry being the next to the youngest.

J. L. Penry acquired a common school education in Texas, and his first occupation was the printer's trade. He also worked for that distinguished citizen of Dallas, General W. L. Cabell, and studied law, securing his text books from George Clark of Waco, who otherwise supplied encouragement and direction to him in his early efforts toward a legal career.

After Mr. Penry was admitted to the bar he moved to the historic town of Tascosa in Oldham County, and for two years was county and district clerk. At that time nine unorganized counties were attracted to Oldham for judicial purposes. With a similar extensive jurisdiction Mr. Penry was elected and served as county judge for six years. Soon after retiring from the county bench he moved his law offices to Amarillo, and in 1915 came to Fort Worth, where he makes a specialty of corporation law.

At Waco, Texas, Mr. Penry married Miss Katie Majors, a daughter of Rufus C. Majors, one of the pioneer merchants of that city.

who had served as a soldier of the Confederacy under General Ross. Mrs. Penry was educated in a select academy at Millersburg, Kentucky, finishing her course at the Columbia Athenaeum, Columbia, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Penry are the parents of eight children, all of whom are living. In religious faith Judge Penry is a member of the Christian Science Church. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

JAMES M. OWENS now living retired at Denton, has been actively identified with this and other sections of North and West Texas for forty-five years. He had an experience that makes him an old-time cattleman of West Texas, and in connection with general farming in Denton County he was interested in the pure-bred stock business for a number of years.

Mr. Owens is a native of Saline County, Arkansas. His grandfather was born in Ireland, and married a Miss Gunther, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They had two sons and seven daughters, the sons being William R. and John Owens. The latter lived out his life in Saline County, Arkansas.

William R. Owens, father of James M., was born in July, 1834, near Raleigh, North Carolina, was reared from early boyhood near Spartanburg, South Carolina, had a limited education, and as a young man moved to Georgia and married in Hall County of that state. He learned farming, and while in Georgia was a plantation overseer. In 1856 he took his family to Arkansas, and was a resident of Saline County for twenty years. In 1854 he married Miss Nancy Narcissa Wilson, a daughter of a Georgia farmer. There were three other Wilson children besides Mrs. Owens who came to Texas. She died near Denton February 28, 1882. Her children were: Melissa Jane, who became the wife of O. P. Poe and died at Denton; James Madison; Nancy Ann, wife of John T. Poe, residing at Sweetwater, Texas; Benjamin T., of Sweetwater; Miss Martha, who died January 26, 1875; Mary, who also died unmarried; Laura, wife of Miles E. Poe, of Denton, owner of the old Owens homestead; and Sadie Belle, wife of L. Fulton, of Denton.

In 1876, when James Madison Owens was a boy, the family moved from Arkansas to Texas, traveling by railroad as far as Dallas and thence by freight wagons to Denton. One

member of the party was O. P. Poe, previously mentioned, who subsequently was mayor of Denton. The Owens family located about two miles northeast of the county seat, on land originally settled and slightly improved by Henderson Murphy. Here the first efforts of the Owens were put forth in Texas. William R. Owens remained a factor in the agricultural affairs of that community for about a quarter of a century, being a farmer and stockraiser. He was one of the first to become interested in the development of a school in that locality. He and his brother-in-law, W. A. Wilson, erected a schoolhouse on the Owens farm, and both were members of the school board. William R. Owens was a Confederate soldier with an Arkansas regiment, and while in the service became affected with blindness and was furloughed home. He was a company drummer. After living in Denton County for a quarter of a century he made another move to the west, spending a few years in Tom Green County and then in Concho County, for a brief time was in Coke County, and finally crossed the line into New Mexico, and though upwards of ninety years of age he is still interested in ranching at Cedarvale, New Mexico. He has always taken an interest in politics and civic affairs, is a democrat, and helped erect the Baptist Church at Denton.

James Madison Owens began attending school in Arkansas, also attended a school at Denton, and completed his education in Webb College at Culleoka, Tennessee. On returning to Texas he went out to Stephens County and was associated with J. T. Poe in the cattle industry. They grazed their stock over territory that now constitutes the greatest oil field of Texas. Mr. Owens was in that section of West Texas from 1880 until about 1887. He married while there, and also bought some of the land of that region, his name appearing in connection with titles to some of the tracts that have since yielded fabulous wealth in oil. However, when he sold his interest the price of land averaged about \$3 an acre. The cattle from the Poe-Owens ranch were shipped to Kansas City, also sold on the range, and on one occasion Mr. Owens participated in one of the active experiences common to older cattlemen, taking a bunch of cattle over the Chisholm trail to Dodge City.

On leaving Stephens County in 1887 he moved to Johnson County and was in the

grocery business at Alvarado. Selling out, he went back to Stephens County, but eventually located in Denton County, and still owns a farm seven miles north of the county seat, on Clear Creek. He made this a grain and stock farm, and lived there until he retired to his city home in Denton. His labors and management were largely responsible for the splendid condition of this farm today. While there he introduced the Shorthorns into his cattle herds, and proved to his satisfaction the value of pure-bred stock. One improvement on his farm was the drilling of a deep well, a flowing well which originally flowed twelve gallons a minute, and has continuously produced a reliable water supply since 1904.

His public-spirited interest led him to participate in the opening of new roads in his locality and in securing the subdivision of the school precinct and the building of the Milam Schoolhouse. For a time he was one of the trustees of this school. He was reared a Baptist, and has been a member of that church for many years. His first presidential ballot went to General Hancock and he has voted steadily at the quadrennial elections ever since.

December 12, 1883, Mr. Owens married Miss Jessie T. McCutcheon. She was born in Dunklin County, Missouri, November 25, 1869, and came to Texas the same year as her husband. Her parents were Charles H. and Nancy E. (Taylor) McCutcheon. Her father was born at Larkinsville, Jackson County, Alabama, a son of William Walker McCutcheon and grandson of William Walker McCutcheon, Sr. Both the father and grandfather were Revolutionary soldiers. Charles H. McCutcheon moved to Stephens County, Texas, in 1877, and for thirteen years was identified with farming and stock raising in that region, after which he returned to Duncan County, Missouri, and is now living at Campbell, that state, at the age of seventy-five. He was a Confederate soldier with an Alabama regiment. Mrs. Owens' mother was the daughter of a Confederate soldier from Missouri, and he and his daughter were both born at Union City, Tennessee. The children of Charles H. McCutcheon were: Mrs. Owens; Norman Walker, who died unmarried; Mary E., who died at Campbell, Missouri, wife of Boyd Walters; Miss Verd. Van Taylor and Grover C., all living at Campbell.

A brief record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Owens is as follows: Annie, wife of L. A. Utley, of Oklahoma City; Edith Belle, who died unmarried; James M., Jr., of Muskogee, Oklahoma; William H., of Muskogee, who married Lorene Russell; Ben Inge, who was in readiness to enter the National army when the armistice was signed and died in young manhood, he and his brother, James M., Jr., having responded to the call at the time; and Harry Whitney, the youngest of the family, a junior in the Denton High School.

WALTER L. MORRIS. When Mr. Morris moved to Fort Worth in March, 1919, and became a member of the law firm of Slav. Simon, Smith & Morris, it brought to that old established law partnership the experience and connections of an able attorney who had practiced law and figured in public affairs in the district around Albany, Texas, for nearly twenty years.

Mr. Morris is a native of Northwest Texas and the third son of Hon. B. W. Morris of Granbury. His father has been an honored resident of Granbury in Hood County since pioneer times. He was born in Texas, served with a Texas regiment in the Confederate army, and practically all the important offices within the gift of the people have been bestowed on him. He was four years tax assessor, ten continuous years sheriff, and for four years a member of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Legislatures, representing the then Floterial district, comprising Tarrant and Hood counties.

Walter L. Morris was born in Erath County March 12, 1877, but spent his early life of his father's farm two miles west of Granbury. He was educated in public schools and at the age of twenty-three was admitted and began the practice of law. He soon moved to Albany, and at the age of twenty-five was elected county attorney of Shackelford County, serving two full terms, at the age of twenty-nine was elected county judge of Shackelford County, an office he filled for two terms, and was then chosen district attorney for the Forty-second Judicial District, comprising Taylor, Shackelford, Eastland, Callahan and Stephens counties, known as the Abilene District. Judge Morris left the office of district attorney in 1914, but continued his work as a lawyer at Albany until March, 1919, when he removed to Fort Worth.

L. M. FORCIER. A record of splendid achievement has been that of Mr. Forcier since he established his residence in Wichita Falls, the vital "oil metropolis" of Northwest Texas. His capitalistic resources were summed up in \$250 at the time of his arrival in this city, in 1917, and in this thriving and progressive community he found and availed himself resourcefully of opportunities that have enabled him to gain a commanding position in connection with the business life of the community. In initiating business here he found it impossible to negotiate loans at the banks unless his notes had endorsement of the names of two approved securities, but his ambition was one of courage and determination; he overcame the various obstacles that faced him and pressed earnestly forward to the goal of business success and financial independence, his business inventories at the present time, as based on actual valuations, showing a total of more than \$20,000, while the good will and high reputation involved in his conducting of his business enterprise place its value far in excess of the amount mentioned.

Upon coming to Wichita Falls Mr. Forcier established a modest electric battery service in connection with the Standard Garage. About six months later he removed to more eligible quarters, at 814 Scott Avenue, where he remained about one year. He then moved his equipment into the Willard plant, at 812 Scott Avenue, and about a year later, in the latter part of April, 1920, he took possession of the fine modern building specially erected for his use, at the corner of Eleventh Street and Scott Avenue, where he has an electric-service station that undoubtedly is not excelled in the entire state of Texas. The building affords an aggregate floor space of 7,500 square feet, and its high-grade equipment includes the provision of an attractive reading room and also shower baths for employes. At the time of the opening of the new establishment the following statements appeared in one of the Wichita Falls daily papers: "The equipment for the handling and repairing of batteries is probably the most elaborate in Texas. Mr. Forcier is an old hand at the business, and has spent months in choosing the most modern equipment, having visited the factories and investigated the merits of the latest inventions before making a choice of equipment. The result is a finished plant, ready to give a service equal to any similar establishment in the world. Mr. Forcier will be in charge of the electric service department."

In giving to Wichita Falls this admirable and important enterprise Mr. Forcier has made a distinct contribution to the metropolitan prestige of the city, and he has won for himself an established place as one of the most progressive, loyal and public-spirited citizens of the city and county of his adoption. He is appreciative of the opportunities which have here been afforded him, and shows this in his earnest support of the various agencies that tend to conserve the advancement and prosperity of Wichita Falls. He is a valued member of the local Chamber of Commerce, is affiliated with Wichita Falls Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is actively affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a charter member of Maskat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, which was instituted at Wichita Falls in June, 1920.

Mr. Forcier was born in the city of Portland, Oregon, on the fifteenth of July, 1881, and was a child when his parents moved to Bay City, Michigan, where he secured his early education. As a youth he entered the employ of the National Bicycle Company of Bay City, and in this connection he gained his initial experience as a mechanical and electrical engineer. He soon became identified with work in automobile factories, and for several years was receiving valuable experience as a mechanic and engineer in the great Ford automobile factory in the city of Detroit. Later he was associated for five years with the fine Buick automobile manufactory at Flint, Michigan, and it was here that he laid the secure foundation for his successful career in connection with the automobile industry.

Upon coming to Texas Mr. Forcier was for a few years connected with the Ford automobile assembling plant in the city of Dallas, where he remained until 1917, when he came to Wichita Falls and initiated the enterprise of which adequate record has been made in preceding paragraphs. He and his wife are popular factors in the representative social life of their home city. Mrs. Forcier, whose maiden name was Marietta Matherly, was born and reared at Springfield, Missouri. They have an adopted daughter, Hazel, now eight months old.

CHARLES MCCLLOUD HALL. While now a retired resident of Denton, Charles McCloud Hall was for a third of a century one of the prosperous representatives of the modern



L. M. Forcier

farming era in Denton County. He came here after the real pioneers had done their work, though his career covers the era of greatest progress and development.

Mr. Hall was a prosperous farmer in Northern Alabama before he came to Texas, and he made his move to the West to acquire more room and more land, and has been well satisfied with his achievements and experiences in the Lone Star State. He was born in Jefferson County, Alabama, not far from the modern city of Birmingham, January 15, 1843. His grandfather, John Hall, with his family moved out of Tennessee and settled in Jefferson County, Alabama, while two of John's brothers settled in Marion County of the same state. John Hall lived out his life in Jefferson County as a farmer. Thomas Hall was born in Lincoln County, Tennessee, in 1810, and was a small boy when the family went to Alabama. He died in 1885. He married in Pickens County, Alabama, Lydia Brown, whose parents were natives of Ireland. She passed away February 6, 1868. The children of this family were: John, a Confederate soldier, who spent his civil life as a farmer in Alabama; Martin, who also wore the gray uniform and later came to Texas and died in Denton County; Mary, who was married to Will Daniels and died in Ellis County, Texas; Narcissa, who married B. McMurrey and died in Alabama; Sylvester, also a Confederate soldier, who died in Alabama; Charles McCloud, who has always been known to his friends and relatives as "Mack"; David, who entered the Confederate army and the rest of his life lived in Alabama; James, a resident of Hale County, Texas; Amos, a farmer in Brown County, Texas; Laura, wife of Tom Willett and living in Alabama; Robert, who died unmarried; and William, a farmer in Eastland County, Texas.

Charles McCloud Hall grew up in a country farm home in Northern Alabama and secured his early education in the rural schools. He had a natural bent for arithmetic and became proficient in that subject, reading and writing constituting the principal other branches of instruction in school. In October, 1862, he entered the Southern army, joining Capt. P. D. Roddy's company of independent cavalry, the operations of which were chiefly in Northern Alabama, Northern Mississippi, Southern Tennessee and in Georgia. It was attached to General Forrest's Brigade and Wheeler's Corps, orders from that famous leader being read to the

company once a week. Mr. Hall was in the raid when Colonel Straight, the Federal commander leading his men through from Corinth to Rome, Georgia, for the purpose of taking the arsenal at the latter point, was captured. He was in many minor engagements and was detailed as a guard for General Hood's ammunition wagons when that part of the army turned back from Atlanta toward Nashville. He was with Hood's forces as far as Columbia, Tennessee, and then went back with Federal prisoners to the Tennessee River. The close of the war found him at Iuka, Mississippi, where he surrendered and where he was paroled. Mr. Hall had no serious injuries during the war, although he was in many places of danger and saw many slain on both sides.

He returned home soon enough to help make the crop of 1865, and then completed his education by ten months in rural schools. Following that, he resumed farming, and thus partly reared his family and provided for them during the twenty years he remained in Alabama.

In January, 1885, he reached Texas, traveling by train from Lauderdale County, Alabama, to Roanoke, and at once established himself south of Argyle, where for thirty-five years he was identified with farm activities. In Alabama he was well trained as a grower of corn and cotton, and in Texas his agricultural efforts were diversified with small grain. He bought land from Henry Cook, first settled by Mr. Marsh, including a little box house that protected his family from the elements until he could provide something better. Later he erected a six-room frame house and this, with splendid barn and other improvements, formed a cluster of buildings that made his place somewhat conspicuous and marked it as the home of a thrifty and progressive citizen. Much of the land on his farm he used for pasture for his Shorthorn cattle, and for many years he was one of the modest but successful growers in that community. For his first farm of 175 acres he paid \$2,050, including the crops then growing on it. That was regarded as a good price for similar land in this section. Later he bought 160 acres for \$15 an acre. When in 1919 he sold his farm of 331 acres the price realized was \$70 an acre. At that time he abandoned active business and removed to Denton. During his residence in the Argyle community Mr. Hall took part in the various movements for the welfare of the community,

assisted in providing and maintaining places of worship and was trustee of the Litsey School fourteen years, part of the time being chairman of the board. Mr. and Mrs. Hall were active members and he was steward and a trustee of the Prairie Mound Church. In politics he has voted as a democrat and as a prohibitionist.

During his residence in Denton county Mr. Hall has been a witness of many changes. Changes have been especially marked in transportation facilities. When he settled there the entire neighborhood possessed only two buggies and three hacks, people resorting to the farm wagon or traveling on horseback when they moved about. There was not a single artesian well, whereas now nearly every improved farm has one. People were almost altogether dependent upon local stores for their merchandise, whereas now convenience to large cities and to mail order houses places the world's best goods within easy reach.

On February 6, 1868, in Colbert County, Alabama, Mr. Hall married Harriet E. Ross. She was born and reared in that county, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Woodin) Ross, also natives of Alabama, and farming people. Two of her brothers were Confederate soldiers, one of them being a chief bugler for General Forrest. Of the eight children of Daniel Ross, only one survives, Boone Ross, of Harrison County, Texas. Mrs. Hall was born June 13, 1846, and died September 28, 1920. A brief record of her children and grandchildren is as follows: Edna, wife of A. B. Fincher, of Sherman County, Texas, the mother of Roy, Fitzhugh, Ophelia, Edrana, A. B., Jr., and Cecelia; Miss Mary, living with her father at Denton; Lula wife of H. B. Fincher, of Denton County, has three children, named Marvin, Claude and Howard; James, of Iowa Park, Texas, married Ida Roderick, and their children are Irene Wallace, Comer, Ross and Ellen; W. Sylvester lives at Hendricks, Oklahoma; Elbert, of Mineral Wells, Texas, married Mabel Steward; Miss Ethel the youngest, is at home at Denton. Eula Elizabeth, who was born September 25, 1892, died April 9, 1915, at the age of twenty-two years.

ANDREW JACKSON FOUTS is one of the most interesting of the old-time citizens of Denton County. His home has been in that county for over sixty years, but he is also widely traveled and has that substantial culture that comes from contact with distant scenes and

has always been a student and close observer of American life and institutions. A hard and constant worker until he was threescore and ten, he has been identified with almost every phase of economic progress in this section of North Texas, and his record is one that reflects the historical progress and development of the community.

Mr. Fouts was born in Clark County, Indiana, September 2, 1845, and his father, Thomas Dugan Fouts, was born in the same section of Indiana in 1818. He acquired a good education from some of the old-time Hoosier schools of Southern Indiana, and at one time was a teacher. He was a carpenter by trade, and after bringing his family to Texas in 1858 he was employed in this occupation and did much of the pioneer home building around Lewisville. He was a member of the same company of Home Guards as his son Andrew. He was a staunch democrat in politics. Thomas D. Fouts, who died about thirty years ago, married Sidney Jane Fisher, whose father, Jacob Fisher, lived in Clark County, Indiana, and was of Pennsylvania German stock. Mrs. Thomas D. Fouts died in 1868. Her children were: Jacob, who died in Indiana; Andrew J.; Mary, who became the wife of Jack Simpson and died in Denton County; Fred, of Trinity Mills, Texas; William, of Denton; Cicero, of Roansboro, Texas; and Kate, who married J. T. Timberlake, of Oxnard, California.

Andrew Jackson Fouts attended school for a few brief terms in Southern Indiana. He was a boy of thirteen when the family got together their possessions and started for Texas. While it is now a rail journey of little more than twenty-four hours, the Fouts family were on the road and trail just two months. In that year, 1858, they could not, had they desired, have traveled more than a few miles by railroad. The party consisted of Thomas Dugan Fouts, his wife, and six children, and they left New Washington, Indiana, with two wagons and teams and a buggy, Andrew J. Fouts being driver of one of the teams. Reaching Denton County they settled near where Lewisville now stands. A tent was pitched near Barksdale Creek, and thus they were sheltered during the two months while their pioneer house was being framed and made habitable. The frames were of hewed timbers, and the roof was made of boards rived from the trees with a froe. The weatherboards were hauled more than 140

miles by ox teams from East Texas. The family went into the house and lived for some months before the floor was laid.

Practically the first experience of Andrew J. Fouts in Texas was as a freighter with ox teams, first hauling lumber and supplies for the family from Jefferson and Shreveport and later engaging regularly in overland transportation. Then and for some years to follow all goods for these Northern Texas counties were hauled by wagon from towns established on navigable rivers, while the nearest railroad was hundreds of miles to the south. In 1863 Mr. Fouts joined Captain Dallas' Company of Denton County boys in the State Troops, and saw service within the state, but no actual fighting. He was sworn in at Bonham, and his company was stationed there, at Paris, McKinney and Dallas and elsewhere. The final surrender came while Mr. Fouts was at home sick, and he was never paroled. After coming to Texas he attended school just three months, as a pupil in a log cabin sixteen feet square, with a dirt floor and named the "Bark Log College." The teacher was Mr. Vivian, who was arrested by the Federal authorities after the war and while on the way to Dallas was shot and killed because, as the authorities claimed, he tried to escape.

Andrew J. Fouts was twenty years old when the war ended. He then resumed freighting, and continued in that business until long distance freighting became obsolete when the first railroads were built to Dallas, Denison and other points in North Texas. It was a business of hard work and long hours, but was quite profitable. It is interesting to recall that rates for hauling freight from Shreveport and Jefferson to Denton were \$2 a 100 pounds.

With the end of the transportation business Mr. Fouts turned his attention and capital to farming and stock raising. During the war his grandfather had given him a heifer, and he also had a gift of a colt from his father, and with the normal increase from his first stock he continued the industry until his cattle and horses, under the familiar brand AJ, ran over the prairies by the hundreds. As a stockman Mr. Fouts found his chief and most profitable business enterprise, and continued it up to within recent years. In the early days he broke a great deal of prairie sod with oxen at \$3 an acre. He bought his first land on the installment plan about 1870, and by 1874 was owner of 500 acres, the nucleus of his

present model stock ranch of 750 acres on Big Elm Creek. On that farm he erected the first building, broke the first prairie, and raised the first real crop, and continued active in its affairs and in various outside relations while he retained his strength and vigor, and he built substantial house and barns and made it one of the highly productive centers of agricultural prosperity, both as an agricultural proposition and for its cattle and horses.

Some of his outside activities have a special historic interest. In 1874 he was awarded the mail contract for four years, carrying the mail from Dallas to Denton, until the construction of the railroad to Denton terminated the contract. Dallas was then a very small city and Denton only a country town. Mr. Fouts was appointed agent for the old Dallas and Wichita, now part of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, at Trinity Mills in Dallas County, and he held that post for six years and at the same time was the postmaster and merchant of the town, and for some time operated a cotton gin. When he left Trinity Mills he returned to his farm about three or four miles away.

For several years the school situation in his locality was unsatisfactory. He paid his taxes for the benefit of half a dozen school districts without corresponding benefit. He therefore helped organize his home district, the Midway School. He was induced by the people of Lewisville to erect the first schoolhouse in the town, and put up the building on four acres of land given him by the town. He practically conducted this school for three years, at the end of which time he sold the property to the town and deeded it to the county.

In politics Mr. Fouts has been a regular democrat through all the years of his voting. He is a member of the Christian Church, and he and Mrs. Fouts have given liberal financial aid to the First Christian Church of Denton, in which they now have their membership.

The first wife of Mr. Fouts was Ellen Perry, a native of Dallas County. Her father, Western Perry, came to Texas from Illinois and spent the rest of his years as a farmer in Dallas County. Mrs. Fouts died in 1878. She was the mother of two children. Beulah is now Mrs. John Key, of Garza County, Texas, and among her children are Ethel, Rodney, Raymond, Jessie and Pete. Andrew Fouts, the other child, lives at Texhoma, Oklahoma, and has a family by his marriage to May Brummit, one of his sons being

Clinton. In July, 1884, Mr. Fouts married Miss Mamie Key, whose father, Henry Key, came to Texas from Alabama. She died in November, 1903. One daughter survives her, Edith, who is the wife of Dolphus Wither-spoon, of Henderson County, Texas, and among her children are Leonard, Ewing and Mary.

On June 18, 1905, Mr. Fouts married at Temple, Texas, Mrs. Ella (Jones) Powell. She was born in Henry County, Kentucky, March 7, 1861, daughter of George W. and Sarah (Kelley) Jones. She was reared and educated in Kentucky, married Mr. Powell there and made her first visit to Texas and to Denton in 1895, visiting her sister, Mrs. S. D. Perkins. During one of her subsequent visits she met Mr. Fouts. Her first husband died in Kentucky, leaving a daughter, Virginia Powell, now Mrs. Selby Thomason, of Shelbyville, Kentucky. Mrs. Fouts' parents had six children: James W., who died in Kentucky; Henry G., of LaBelle, Missouri; Edward, of Eminence, Kentucky; Mrs. S. D. Perkins, of Waco; Mrs. Fouts; and Lewis M., who died as a young man.

The many years of hard work, with accomplishment of much good as a community builder, has been varied in the lifetime of Mr. Fouts by extensive travel. He has long practiced the slogan, see America first, and has traveled through thirty-two different states and he and Mrs. Fouts have traveled along the entire Pacific Coast. He was on the grounds of the Exposition at Buffalo when President McKinley was shot. Mrs. Fouts attended the St. Louis World's Fair, and both made a trip to Washington state, and travels make up a part of each year's program. Mr. Fouts has also crossed over the line into Canada at several points. While on these journeys he has written many entertaining letters to his friends and to the local papers. Of all the wonders of America none attract him so much as the Mammoth Cave, and he has written many pages of interesting description of this natural phenomenon. Mr. and Mrs. Fouts have a very accurate knowledge of the National Capital and its surroundings, and they visited the tomb of General Washington just after General Foch placed a wreath there. Mr. Fouts has been properly impressed by the dignity and splendor of the great public buildings at Washington, though, like many others who have earned their fortune as the result of many hard years of toil

and have found taxes at some times burdensome, he recognizes a tendency to extravagance in some expenditures, notably in his case in the Congressional Library.

MERCER L. HENDERSON was born and reared on his father's fruit farm in Denton County, but since early manhood has been identified with the cotton business and is now a member of one of the chief firms in North Texas handling domestic cotton.

His father, the late James A. Henderson, was a resident of Denton County forty years, and a man whose activities had more than ordinary distinction, though he practically avoided public life and politics. He was born in Somerset County, Kentucky, in 1844, grew up in the country and had a limited education, and was about seventeen years of age when he entered the Confederate service. He was a private in the Trans-Mississippi Department. In later years he took considerable interest in his old comrades and attended some of the veteran meetings. After the war he resumed farming in Kentucky, and in 1874 came to Texas, traveling by rail as far as Sherman and thence by freight wagon to Denton. He bought land near Pilot Point, and his first home was on the scene of some partial improvements of earlier settlers. The rest of his life he lived in that community. While he raised grain on his farm, his specialty was fruit, and his orchards were successfully managed and developed until they contributed an important share of the apples, peaches and pears of the Dallas market. Many say that he was the most successful apple grower in that region. He was intimately acquainted with Texas' distinguished nurserymen and horticultural authority, T. V. Munson, and also with Colonel Ross, a noted student and authority on horticulture. James A. Henderson added many substantial improvements to his home farm, and lived there just forty years, passing away, honored and respected, in 1914. He voted as a democrat in national elections, but his chief interests outside of home and business was in behalf of popular education. He took some part in the management of the school affairs of his home district, and several of his children were educated in high school. He was a member of the Masonic Order and was a reader and investigator of subjects not connected with his practical affairs. In 1876, two years after coming to Denton County, he married Miss



E. H. Webb

Annie McGee, who is still living at Pilot Point. She was born at Pulaski, Tennessee, March 17, 1854. Her father came to Texas after the war, was a teacher by profession, and because of that vocation was exempt from military duty. He taught school the rest of his life. James A. Henderson and wife had the following children: Mercer L., of Denton; Hubbard C., of Pilot Point; Dr. Willie B., of Dallas; James A., a student in the North Texas Normal College at Denton.

Mercer L. Henderson was born on the farm near Pilot Point January 27, 1881. He finished his education in the public schools there, lived on the home farm until after reaching his majority, and for two years was in the northwest, a worker in the shingle and lumber mills at Sumas and Bellingham, Washington. Soon after his return to North Texas he entered the cotton business as an employe of Hubbell, Slack & Company of Dallas and Houston. He managed the Pilot Point gin for this round bale ginning concern. On leaving Pilot Point and moving to Denton Mr. Henderson became an office and road man for what is now the firm of Witherspoon & Sons. He took up cotton for the firm and also handled some of the office details. During the eight years with that concern he acquired considerable knowledge of the foreign export business. Mr. Henderson withdrew from the Witherspoons to engage in the cotton business for himself in association with John Gerlach. The firm of Gerlach & Henderson has been a well known organization in Denton since 1918, and has made an important record as handlers of domestic cotton, buying the staple in counties all over North Texas.

Mr. Henderson is an interested and public-spirited citizen of Denton, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is affiliated with the Elks, and as a democrat cast his first presidential ballot for Judge Parker.

At Denton, December 1, 1911, he married Miss Ida Williams, who was born in Henrietta, Texas, in 1894, but was reared in Denton County. Her parents were Darwin Herbert and Ida (Cessna) Williams, natives of Ohio, who married at Pittsburg, Texas. Her father was a photographer and later for a number of years a traveling salesman for a photograph supply house, and while still in his business travels died at Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1918. The sister and brothers of Mrs. Henderson are: Charles, Ed P., Mary, wife of Woodson Harris, Ida, Samuel and Fred. Mrs.

Henderson is a graduate of the North Texas Normal School, and married soon after leaving that institution. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have four children: Mary Annette, Charles, Samuel and Mercer L., Jr.

ELISHA H. WEBB Years before Stephens County became a center of oil production Elisha H. Webb was one of the leading merchants of Breckenridge, a staunch and sturdy pioneer citizen, now giving much of his time to his public duties as a county commissioner. He is one of the best known men in that section of West Texas.

Mr. Webb was himself a pioneer of Stephens County and he comes of a family of pioneers, men of enterprise, courage and daring, ever ready to take upon themselves the obligations and discomforts of life in a new country. His grandfather was of Scotch ancestry and went out to the far west, as it was then known, in the country around lower Lake Michigan. He hunted over land on which the city of Chicago is now built. His home for several years was in Northern Indiana, where was born E. L. Webb, father of Elisha H. Webb. E. L. Webb accompanied the family to Northwestern Arkansas when the country was new, grew up there and married, and during the forties moved to Texas and was one of the early settlers of Burnett County, where he engaged extensively in the cattle business. His sister became the wife of Captain Isaac Spencer, a captain of the Texas Rangers during the days of Indian warfare. In 1876 E. L. Webb brought his family to Stephens County. His son Elisha was then sixteen years old. E. L. Webb continued running his cattle on the open range in Stephens and Shackleford counties, and in 1884 established his family home permanently in Stephens County. E. L. Webb died in Oklahoma. He married Elizabeth Putnam, a native of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Elisha H. Webb, who was born in Burnett County, Texas, in 1860, practically grew up on the cattle ranges and ranches of West Texas and had the experiences of a cowboy and cattleman. Since 1894 his home has been at Breckenridge, and for nearly twenty-five years he was actively engaged in business there as a jeweler and photographer and then for a short period as a hardware merchant. Mr. Webb retired from merchandising about the time oil discoveries were started in Stephens County, in the latter part of 1917. As the result of this development occurred the remarkable boom on the Breckenridge townsite, beginning

in the spring of 1920. Mr. Webb as one of the substantial citizens of the community has made investments that have proved highly profitable in the oil district, and still owns some valuable production.

As one of the older citizens, whose character and integrity are well known, he has been counted a leader in the forces of morality and civic progress in Breckenridge, and in 1920 he was elected a county commissioner representing Precinct No. 2. He began his duties in December, 1920. He is a member of the Christian Church.

Mr. Webb's first wife was Jennie Stephens, of Comanche County, Texas. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Bertha Howser, of Dallas. For his present wife Mr. Webb married Mattie Murphy, and they have three children, Loyd, Velma, wife of W. H. Jones, and Murphy Webb.

NOAH M. PETERS, present mayor of Pilot Point, has spent upwards of half a century in North Texas, his progressive labors bringing him substantial results in the business and commercial field and a position of honor in the good citizenship of the several localities with which he has been identified.

Mr. Peters was born December 29, 1849, at Bristol, Sullivan County, in East Tennessee. His grandfather founded the family in that section of Tennessee, but died in early life and his name cannot be recalled. His wife was of German ancestry and survived to the age of ninety. Their children were Philip, Isaac, Adam, Daniel, John, Elen, Catherine, Hughey, Susan, who became the wife of David Booher, and Mrs. Vance. Isaac Peters, father of Noah, was also born in East Tennessee. Noah M. Peters grew up in the country near Bristol attended country schools, and about the time of his majority left home and worked as a merchant's clerk in Blountville and later with the well known business man, W. W. James, at Bristol. He then returned to the farm and made two more crops in Tennessee, teaching school in winter. His services as a rural schoolmaster covered a period of twenty months altogether.

Several years before he left Tennessee Mr. Peters had married, and in 1875 he and his wife and their one child set out for Texas, traveling by rail from Bristol to Grapevine. The first year he lived on a farm in Tarrant County, and then for eleven years was at Decatur, Wise County, spending some twelve

months at day labor and then on a farm. He learned the carpenter's trade and followed that occupation in Wise County five years. While at Decatur he became manager of a lumber yard, and his service for the lumber company continued altogether for a quarter of a century. From Decatur the company sent him to Henrietta in Clay County, and he was in charge of the business there until 1909, when he resigned and moved to Pilot Point, thus becoming a citizen of Denton County.

In this new location Mr. Peters engaged in business as a hardware, grocery and implement dealer, under the firm name of Peters, Jones & Company. He continued his active connections with the business until 1918, when he retired, leaving one of his sons as his representative with the firm. The following three years Mr. Peters took his first real rest since coming to Texas, and then resumed business as manager of a garage and oil station Station. He is also one of the directors of under the name City Supply and Service Station. He is also one of the directors of the First State Bank of Pilot Point.

Mr. Peters was for two years a member of the Pilot Point Council. During that time the city built the waterworks plant, at a cost of \$13,000, and since then \$5,000 have been expended for benefits and improvements. Mr. Peters was elected mayor in April, 1920, as the successor of F. W. Hayden. In politics he is a democrat in national affairs, and for years has been a staunch and uncompromising prohibitionist. He became a member of Decatur Lodge of Odd Fellows in 1883, and is a past noble grand of that lodge. He joined the Masons at Pilot Point in 1911, and is a past master of the lodge and has attended the Masonic Grand Lodge. He represented the Odd Fellows in Grand Lodge frequently, being a delegate to the grand convention in which originated the movement for the Odd Fellows Home subsequently built at Corsicana. Mr. Peters was reared a Lutheran, but since coming to Texas he and Mrs. Peters have been affiliated with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

On June 27, 1872, Mr. Peters married Miss Amanda E. Akard, who was born November 20, 1856, also in Sullivan County, Tennessee. Her parents, William and Rebecca (Geisler) Akard, were natives of the same section of the state and farming people there. Mrs. Peters was one of a family of four daughters and one son. Of the children of Mr. and

Mrs. Peters the oldest, Abel Eugene, is a member of the Pilot Point business house of Peters, Jones & Company, is married, and his son, E. R., is one of the five grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Peters. Ida R. Peters is the wife of W. A. Wagner, of Sherman, and has two daughters, Eugenia and Lena. Mabel was married to Hugh Dunn, of Pilot Point. N. Carl lives at Los Angeles. E. Bittick, of Duncan, Oklahoma, is married and has two sons, E. B., Jr., and Paul. Daisy is the wife of W. B. McShan, of Dallas. D'Troy lives at Gunter, Texas. Vivian, the youngest surviving child, is the wife of Lee Massey, of Pilot Point. Four other children, now deceased, were Claud and Maud, twins, Roland and Wilbur.

JOHN C. HEATH celebrated his seventy-second birthday at Denton, where for several years he and his good wife have enjoyed the comforts of an attractive city home as one of the rewards for long years of sustained labor and energy on their farm in Denton County.

Mr. Heath is a native Texan and was born in Rusk County April 19, 1849. His grandfather was of English birth, settled in North Carolina, and both he and his wife died when their oldest son, Thomas J., was eight years of age. There were three younger children: Burrell, who came to Texas and died in Comanche County, where he left a family; Kensy, whose life was not known to his Texas relatives after the Civil war; and the youngest, a daughter, remained in North Carolina.

Thomas J. Heath was born in North Carolina in 1817, but after the death of his parents was reared by his "uncle Dickie Heidelberg" near Nashville, Tennessee. He had work on the farm, had very little attendance in school, but was a man of practical energy and good intelligence and made his way through life. In 1838, after his marriage, he joined a party of Tennesseans bound for the new republic of Texas. One member of the party was his father-in-law, Larkin Caison, also the latter's brother, Jesse Caison, and a family named Chism. The Heaths and Caisons stopped in Rusk County, and in an almost unlimited wilderness began the task of making new homes and clearing farms. Thomas J. Heath spent the rest of his life in Rusk County, where he died June 6, 1889. He had no military record, but sent three of his sons into the Confederate army, one of whom was

wounded at Shiloh and lay so long on the field that he contracted tuberculosis and soon afterward died. The wife of Thomas J. Heath was Mary Caison, who was born in 1821 and died at the age of fifty-two. She was a member of the Christian Church, while Thomas J. Heath was a Presbyterian. Their children were: James L. E., who was the soldier son who died after the battle of Shiloh; Burrell, who died at the old homestead in Rusk County, at the age of seventy-five, leaving a family; William C., who was also a soldier and died in the home neighborhood and left a family; Susan and Sarah, twins, the former marrying Richard West and the latter Jesse Foreman, both of them spending their lives in Rusk County; Mary, who was Mrs. Frank McMillien, and died in the old home neighborhood; John Caison, of Denton; Thomas J., who lived out his life in Rusk County; Richard Franklin, who lived near New Salem in Rusk County and was survived by a family; Henry Clay, who never married; and Mattie, who is Mrs. Dallas Connor and lives at Troup, Texas.

John C. Heath attended district school in Rusk County near the old home. He helped work the farm for several years, partly owing to the fact that several of his sisters were yet unmarried, and he remained until they went to home tasks of their own. His first independent business venture was as a retail liquor dealer at Troup, Texas, and he continued that business for a number of years. This gave him the capital with which he bought his land near Argyle in Denton County. This was in 1882, and he paid \$5 an acre for 400 acres. He had been married then two years and his bride accompanied him and joined heartily in the task of making a home on the prairie. Mr. Heath avoided the woods because of the difficult and disagreeable experiences he had in grubbing and clearing in Rusk County. Though his first house contained a single room, it had the dignity of a real home and some of their happiest days were spent amidst those rude comforts. Later they put up a better home of four rooms, at which time the original house was used for stock shelter and was subsequently burned. Another fire destroyed their seven-room country home. In farming Mr. Heath slighted cotton and favored grain. Out of the money and profit he and his children won from the soil he bought 400 acres more near Ponder, and later another tract of half a section, giving

them a total of 1,209 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Heath remained on the homestead until August, 1913, when, owing to the burdens of age and strenuous work, they moved into Denton and bought their generous home at 1819 West Maple Street, where they have every material comfort during the evening of their lives and also the rich esteem of many friends. While living in the country Mr. Heath was one of the promoters of the Citizens Mill and Elevator Company at Justin and was a director during its existence.

He is a democrat in principle, though he could not agree with the administration during the World war and did not support the democratic nominee in 1920. He has never sought public honors or public service. Mrs. Heath was reared in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and is still loyal to that training.

On October 10, 1880, Mr. Heath married Miss Emma Donald, who was born five miles west of Lewisville, in Denton County, September 23, 1861, daughter of Robert H. and Frances (Rowe) Donald. Her parents came to Texas from Alabama, living for a time in Smith County, and were among the very early pioneer settlers of Denton County in 1854, locating near Lewisville, where they spent the rest of their years. Her mother died February 24, 1905. Mr. Donald was a Confederate soldier and also did hospital service as a nurse. He was practically educated, a man of leadership in his community, and was twice elected a member of the Lower House of the Legislature. He and his wife were active members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The children of Robert H. Donald and wife were: Mary Ann, who married John Craft and died at Lewisville; James Henry, of Lewisville; Nannie, who became the wife of H. Frank Wakefield, and she is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Nannie Owens, of Ponder; Benjamin F., who died in Fort Worth; D. Stephen, of Plainview, Texas; Martha, wife of Dr. Pennington, of Mineral Wells; Fannie and Mrs. Emma Heath, the former a resident of Lewisville; Bettie, Mrs. Fred Wilson, of Pilot Point; and Robert L., of Lewisville.

Mr. and Mrs. Heath have four children and five grandchildren. Their oldest child is Dora, wife of W. W. Hampton, of Ponder. Mr. and Mrs. Hampton's children are Oakley, Herman, Littleton, Mary Louise and Emma Ruth. Miss Annie Heath lives at Denton. Larkin, a farmer and stockraiser at Roanoke, Texas, married Emma Waldrup. J. Penn

Heath, a farmer near Argyle, married Grace McMakin.

WILLIAM A. JONES is the dean of the dental profession at Denton, where his practice has been continued for nearly a quarter of a century, since 1897. His study, thorough preparation, long experience and abilities have made him well qualified for the honors and responsibilities of one who enjoys the title of a Doctor of Dental Surgery.

Dr. Jones, who has been a resident of Texas since 1877, was born sixteen miles from the famous resort of Hot Springs, Arkansas, May 2, 1869. His father, Joseph M. Jones, was a native of Georgia, and about the opening of the Civil war removed to Arkansas and settled in the Hot Springs region. He was then unmarried. During the last year of the war he served as a private in General Tige Cabell's command. While in Arkansas he married Sallie E. Gibbs, of Louisiana. Joseph M. Jones brought his family to Texas in 1877 and established his home on a farm at Springtown in Parker County. He lived in that locality the rest of his life, where his industry gained him comfortable circumstances and his probity the esteem of a large following of friends. He died in March, 1902, at the age of eighty-two. The widowed mother is now living at Denton with Dr. Jones. There are six children: Dr. G. M. Jones, a physician at Springtown; Dr. William A.; Sarah J., wife of M. M. Plemmons, of Antelope, Texas; Matthew G., in the lumber business at Devall, Oklahoma; Anna, wife of James Spurlock, of Hamon, Oklahoma; and J. Daniel, a lumberman at Frederick, Oklahoma.

William A. Jones had no opportunity to acquire an education until he came to Texas and finished the work of the schools at Springtown. Leaving that locality, he entered the Philadelphia Dental College, where he pursued the regular course and graduated with the degree D. D. S. in June, 1892. Nearly ten years later, in 1901, he went back to Philadelphia for post-graduate work, and he has always kept in touch with advanced ideas in his profession and with the leaders by attending conventions of his fellow dentists. He is a member of the State and National Dental associations. Dr. Jones practiced for five years at Chico in Wise County and since 1897 has been busy with his professional work at Denton. He has been satisfied to be known for his abilities in his profession and he has



Aras G. Mayhew

seldom participated in affairs outside his work. He has rejoiced in the great growth and development of Denton since he came here. Twenty-five years ago Denton had neither of the large state schools that now give it fame as an educational center, and the best church at that time was the little red Presbyterian Church which is still doing duty for that congregation. Dr. Jones has long been affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, has passed all the chairs in the local lodge, has sat as a member of the Grand Lodge and was deputy grand chancellor during the administration of Grand Chancellor Bell. As a youth of sixteen he joined the Methodist Church, and has been a steward of his church in Denton.

In Parker County, Texas, August 19, 1890, Dr. Jones married Miss Nannie Peterson. Her father, Dr. O. G. Peterson, came to Texas from his native state of Illinois, and was at one time state commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Texas. He enlisted at the age of fifteen as a drummer boy, and was all through the war with his regiment, never being injured or captured. Dr. Peterson married Miss McGee. Of their three children Mrs. Jones was the youngest. The only survivor is the wife of Dr. G. M. Jones, of Springtown. Mrs. William A. Jones died January 15, 1920, at the age of forty-six. She co-operated in the work of the Woman's Shakespeare Club of Denton, and was one of its valued and esteemed members and the Dorcas of the club. She also carried a prominent part in civic affairs and was held in high esteem as an example of usefulness rarely to be found in a community. Surviving her are six children: Nora, wife of T. E. Peters, Jr., and has two children, William Edward and Charles Owen; Miss Willie A., who is the wife of J. S. McGloin, of Sinton, Texas, and has a daughter, Margaret Frances; Opal, Mrs. R. H. Garvin, of Dallas; while the three younger children are Arthur, Owsley and George.

At Patoka, Illinois, February 8, 1921, Dr. Jones married Miss Caroline Walker. She was born in Kentucky, where her father, H. T. Walker, is a retired farmer. Mrs. Jones spent several years in Musselshell County, Montana, as a rancher, an experience not uncommon for women in the far northwest. While in Texas her interest in music drew her into close friendship and union with organizations promoting the welfare of instrumental music, and she attended several notable

musical events at Denton, thus becoming acquainted with Dr. Jones.

ARON L. MAYHEW. Twenty years measures the citizenship and business activity of Mr. Mayhew at Cisco. First as a merchant and later in constructive real estate development he has performed a notable part in the up-building of the modern city and has been actuated by a thorough public spirit in all his relationships with the community. He is one of the present Board of City Commissioners, and has always found time from his private business to devote to the public welfare.

Mr. Mayhew has lived in Texas since he was eleven years of age. He was born in Pontotoc County, Mississippi, in 1866, son of W. C. and Sarah (Coward) Mayhew, the latter now deceased. W. C. Mayhew served in the Confederate army during the war between the states, and in 1877 brought his family from Mississippi to Texas and was a pioneer of Coryell County. He now lives with his son Aron at Cisco.

Aron L. Mayhew acquired some of his education in his native state, and grew up on his father's farm in Coryell County. His own career was that of a practical farmer until he was about thirty years of age. He began his career as a merchant in Coryell County, but his chief success began when he removed to Cisco in 1900. For a number of years he did an extensive business at Cisco and all over the county as a merchant, and since retiring from that field has devoted his time to the insurance, real estate and investment business.

In real estate his efforts have been thoroughly constructive. Cisco owns more of its business blocks, residences and other structures to his enterprise than to that of any other one man. During 1920 he completed seven new business buildings, mostly on Broadway and on Avenue E. Mr. Mayhew has practically made it a rule to invest his money for the building up of the city as fast as he made it, and he has never been a hoarder of capital.

This accounts for his record as a useful and public spirited citizen. He has been a city official or school trustee for many years at different periods, and gives much of his time to his present duties as a city commissioner.

Mr. Mayhew and family are members of the Christian Church. He married Miss Cordelia McGehee, a native of Texas. Their six children are W. H., Charles E., Cordie, Minora, Emma Dean and Nona Florrie.

LEVI G. BELEW One of the prominent colonies of pioneers that came to Denton County arrived in 1857, consisting largely of a group of Baptists in religion, one of the constituent families being that of Belew. An infant brought to Denton County at the time was Levi G. Belew, who for many years has been successfully identified with business and affairs at Pilot Point.

Mr. Belew was born in Gibson County, Tennessee, August 16, 1855. His father, Aaron Belew, in 1857, came to Texas by wagon, his family being one of some forty families that came to Denton County at that time. Two members of the party were Baptist preachers, John Steed and Asa Davis, who for many years continued prominent in the Baptist Church work of Northern Texas and both died near Whitesboro. Aaron Belew was a man of retiring disposition, had no ambition for financial success, and lived an honorable career without leaving any amount of property behind him. He entered the Confederate service the first years of the war, and most of the time was on duty on the frontier, fighting the Indians in the Wichita Mountains and returning home after the war. He was always a democrat, was a Baptist, and he died near the Belew Schoolhouse, near Pilot Point, in February, 1900, when past eighty-two. He married a distant relative, Mary Jane Belew, daughter of Zacharia Belew. She died in 1904. They had seven children: Elizabeth, who died at Denton, wife of S. P. Tabor; Samuel, who died near Vici, Oklahoma; J. B., a resident of Salina, Oklahoma; Polly Ann, wife of Henry Coppage, a resident near Pilot Point; Scotia, who died in Los Angeles, California, as Mrs. Daniel Mayberry; Levi Green; and Tennessee, who was the only child of the family born in Texas and is now living at Luther, Oklahoma, the wife of I. C. Arnett.

Levi G. Belew grew up near the hamlet of Pilot Point, and he acquired the advantages of the local schools. He was a country boy, and during the war, while his father was absent, he and the negro slaves did much of the work of the farm, his particular duty being to tend the sheep of his father. After the war he and his brothers did the farm work and were factors in the range cattle business when the entire country was open and unfenced. He continued to be identified with the farm at his parents' home until long past his majority, and then moved to Pilot Point and engaged in business.

For many years Mr. Belew has been one of the leading grain and cotton dealers in Pilot Point, with operations widely extended by a system of warehouses along the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Frisco and the Texas & Pacific railroads. His organization has handled immense quantities of cotton and grain grown in this region. At the time of the great Galveston storm in 1900 Mr. Belew had 40,000 bushels of grain on track in cars at Galveston. The entire lot was a total loss. There was no one personally responsible for this loss and disaster, and as he could not even blame himself he wrote the loss off his books and with his usual courage and spirit continued operations.

When he was seventeen years of age Mr. Belew began teaching, and followed that profession for several years. His last work as a teacher was two terms at old Pottsville in Hamilton County. In subsequent years his interest in public schools has steadily increased, and much of his good work as a public-spirited citizen at Pilot Point has been in behalf of education and school facilities. He was an influential factor in laying out the independent school district at Pilot Point, is still one of the board of trustees of that district, and helped combat the opposition to public schools which existed for a long time among the old and wealthy people of the locality. He was chairman of the first Chamber of Commerce organized in the town, still an active organization but carried on under the name of the Young Men's Business League. Pilot Point was first incorporated as a city in the early seventies. At one time it had nine policemen on the force. Later the charter was surrendered and for a number of years there was no city government. Mr. Belew actively supported the second effort to incorporate, and after several elections the movement carried. In 1916 he was elected mayor to succeed Mayor S. I. Newton, and served a term of two years, until 1918. During his administration the old waterworks was practically made over, by enlargement and extension of mains, the erection of a water power and other improvements.

Mr. Belew has been an interested participant in the democratic party, has served as chairman of the executive committee for the county and often as a delegate to state conventions. In the campaign for governor in 1892 he supported George Clark. In 1896 he gave his vote to the Palmer and Buckner

sound money ticket. He was a staunch advocate of the nomination of Joseph W. Bailey for governor in 1920. In various campaigns he has taken part in the program by introducing the speakers and acting as chairman of political gatherings.

At Pilot Point April 20, 1890, Mr. Belew married Miss Emelett McKenney, who was born in Denton County November 5, 1865, the year after her family settled there. Her father, S. A. McKenney, came to Texas from Missouri and was a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of Texas. Mrs. Belew's mother is still living at Pilot Point. Her surviving children are W. B., Mrs. Belew, Mrs. Avis Edwards and Miss Lillian. Mr. and Mrs. Belew have one of the splendid homes of Pilot Point. Both were active members of the Red Cross during the World war, and Mr. Belew gave his aid and influence as well as his personal means to promote the sale of government securities and the Y. M. C. A. campaign.

J. RILEY JONES. One of the biggest mercantile organizations of Denton County, with a large stock and with a trade extending out into the district many miles from the store, is the Pilot Point firm of Peters, Jones & Company. The active head of this business is J. Riley Jones. Mr. Jones was born in this section of Texas and the story of his own career and that of his family gives record to many facts and names intimately associated with the history and development of this region from earliest pioneer times.

His father was that splendid old-time character, Reason Jones, whose experiences might properly be told in any history of North Texas. He was born October 10, 1813, and lived nearly all his life close to the frontier of civilization. He was successful in affairs of large magnitude, despite the fact that he had no literary education, and it is said that he could not write his name. As a young man he went to Green County, Missouri, and earned his first dollar there by clearing off the timber from the townsite of Springfield. He was a California forty-niner. While on his way to the Pacific Coast he passed through Texas and was favorably attracted to the region where he subsequently settled permanently. He was absent in the gold fields of California about nine months, and returned to his old home in Missouri by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Soon afterward he started for Texas, but pre-

liminary to the removal of his family he brought to the state some mules and Missouri mares to find a market for them. While riding across the locality northwest of Pilot Point he came into a valley where the grass rubbed his arm as he rode along. Then followed a careful inspection of the ground for the purpose of discovering the extent and character of the valley. He soon came on a trail that led to the rude home and first improvement of perhaps the original pioneer of this section, a man named Strickland, who had headrighted a tract of 160 acres. Strickland's house was a wagonbed, well armored with rawhide to protect it from Indian arrows. The wagonbed had been elevated high above the ground, and two trees standing near a spring had been notched and improvised as a ladder by which the settler could mount to his bed. Further investigation revealed a plow with a pistol scabbard on it. The owner of this rude homestead was absent, as afterward discovered, at the blacksmith shop at Ray Mills in Collin County. He returned after three days, and Reason Jones tried to buy out his right, but without success. Jones then took up his own headright adjoining that of Strickland. Two years later, when Mrs. Strickland died, he acquired the choice acreage of that first settlement, and thus became owner of one of the finest pieces of land in the county.

Reason Jones brought his wife and family to Texas in 1851. His first home was established a mile from the spring above mentioned. For thirty-five years he hauled water with ox teams from that spring. Had he known it there was plenty of fine water almost anywhere under him and at no great depth. However, his early experiments in digging wells to a depth of fifty feet had brought no satisfactory results. Finally he drilled one of these wells ten feet deeper and found an abundant supply of pure water. Reason Jones in 1854 set about the building of what for years afterwards was regarded as a mansion. It was a double log cabin with a wide hall between and two stories high. Probably no other settler in the country had anything to equal this dwelling. Reason Jones lived there in comfort the rest of his life, and his widow remained there until September, 1920, when she moved into the new home erected by her son Riley. The two rooms of the old house were 18x20 feet on the outside. The logs were hewed by "Uncle Johnny"

Johnson, a settler from Arkansas. Some of the logs measured eighteen inches across the face. The structure was completely dovetailed at the corners and was perfectly solid and rigid, so that it might have been rolled over without much damage ensuing. It still stands in a fine state of preservation and brings a thrill to the hearts of the children who grew up there, and who look upon the house as a sacred shrine.

Reason Jones became one of the big cattlemen of his day. He adopted for his first brand R on the left shoulder and J on the hip, but subsequently had other brands, which covered cattle by the thousands. The war came on in the midst of this stage in his prosperity. During the struggle between the states he was detailed to look after the "war widows," and while absent on such matters his cattle disappeared, and he always charged this act to the incursions of prominent white settlers, some of whose names have been well known in Texas and whose families are still in the state. Reason Jones was urged to put in an Indian claim to the government by his old friends Silas Hare and Governor Throckmorton, as was frequently done by others, but he declined on the ground that it was not the Indians but white thieves who took his cattle. Many horses were lost in a similar manner, but without reparation. Reason Jones acquired so much of this territory that the locality was called the "Jones Nation" borrowing the descriptive title applied to the Indian Nation across the river. Reason Jones encouraged many settlers from the east to come and join him, trading them land for nearly anything they owned, and his residence was therefore a constructive contribution to the occupancy and development of the county.

While not a soldier himself, two of his sons were in the Confederate army and many of his sons-in-law wore the same uniform. He always refused office, though a man of prominence in the affairs of the county and district. He was an old-line democrat and finished his life unreconstructed. He was a Baptist, and his hospitable home was open to both preacher and politician. He was a good talker, and in old age was fond of reminiscing and relating the experiences of frontier times, particularly when he could stand in his door and kill game in the yard with his rifle. He was an advocate of diversified farming, and prided himself on good blooded livestock. His estate was so level that he could sit on his front porch and

see a hog anywhere on the tract. Of the splendid bottom land he brought 400 acres under cultivation. Grain and cotton were his good crops. The products of his farm were marketed at Houston until the railroad was built to Sherman, and he traveled long distances to get his grain ground until the plant was established at Trinity Mills. He could remember when Pilot Point contained only one store, standing in the center of what is now the Public Square. Its chief stock was whiskey, though the business was known as a general mercantile enterprise.

It was on his farm and homestead that Reason Jones passed away in 1895, at the age of eighty-two. He married his first wife, Miss Montgomery, in Southwestern Missouri. She became the mother of eleven children, three of whom died in childhood. The others were: Elizabeth, who married A. C. Davis and whose descendants are still found in the old Jones locality; Anne, who married J. C. Montgomery and has a numerous prosperity in Cooke and Denton counties; Mrs. J. R. Sullivan, some of whose large family live in the county; Nina, who married H. C. French and is the only survivor of the first children still owning a part of the old homestead. Mrs. Susan Fuqua lives in Duncan, Oklahoma; Elvira married Frank Fuqua and died in Cooke County, without children; Sidney M., who died in Cooke County, and her children are in Oklahoma; William J. died at Duncan, Oklahoma, leaving a large family.

The second wife of Reason Jones was Malinda Sowder, who was born in Missouri March 22, 1840, daughter of Joseph Sowder, and she is still living at the old home farm near Pilot Point. She also became the mother of eleven children. Whereas the first set of children consisted of eight daughters and three sons, the proportion was reversed in the second marriage, there being eight sons and three daughters. Their names are: Sidney, who died in infancy; Andrew J., a veteran employe of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, living at Denison; James M., who was a Pilot Point merchant and a member of the firm Peters, Jones & Company, and died there February 25, 1920; D. E., a farmer and stockman at Canadian, Texas; Lucy, who died when two years old; John Riley, who was named in honor of Dr. J. S. Riley, a pioneer physician of Cooke County and a relative of the poet James Whitcomb Riley; Henry Clay, who died in July, 1910, without children;

Charles, who died at the age of twelve years, from a disease subsequently known to physicians as appendicitis; Cora, wife of Ed Alexander and living at Pilot Point; Frank H., a farmer near the old home in Cooke County; and Sallie, wife of Clint Jacobs, living at the old homestead.

John Riley Jones was born in the southeast corner of the county, five miles from Pilot Point March 25, 1871. His birth occurred in the old log home previously described, and that is the scene of his happy early recollections. He was indebted for his education to instruction received in an old log schoolhouse on the farm. This building had an eight-foot fireplace, a sliding west window, puncheon floor and rude seats, but the influence and instruction given there Mr. Jones believes were fully as effective in mental training and the development of character as the modern schoolhouses of today. That old schoolhouse was also a true community center, and some of the most rousing popular meetings ever held in this region took place there. Mr. Jones remained on the farm until his marriage and then managed it two years longer, until he joined Pilot Point as a merchant with Peters, Jones & Company.

This firm was established in 1906. It is a business now practically a department store, handling hardware, groceries and implements. The original members of the firm were N. M. Peters, his son, A. E. Peters, and James M. and J. Riley Jones. In 1917 N. M. Peters sold out to the other partners, who continued the business. Mr. Jones is a good business man and is a public-spirited citizen of his community, being president of the Pilot Point School Board and president of the Denton County Board of Education, and is a warm and active friend of education in every phase. He is a democrat in national affairs, but has not mixed in county politics. He is affiliated with the Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter of Masonry and is a Baptist.

On September 5, 1894, Mr. Jones married Miss Willie Holt, who was reared in Burleson County, Texas. She died June 5, 1914, leaving three sons. Connie J., the oldest, was in the Medical Corps with the American forces in France, is now in the drygoods business at Denton, and married Gladys Lindsay, a former teacher in the North Texas Normal School. The second son is Rex J., manager of the Jones-Light Petroleum Company of Burkburnett and manager of the Pilot Point Oil

& Gas Association. The youngest son, John Paul Jones, is a junior in the Pilot Point High School. On January 21, 1917, Mr. Jones married Miss Minnie Kight, a native of Collin County, Texas, and daughter of W. E. Kight.

SAMUEL CARSON HENDERSON represents the third generation of a family that has had an honored place in Denton County for two-thirds of a century. While he was born and reared on a farm and has always maintained a connection with agricultural interests, Mr. Henderson is best known as a merchant and banker at Aubrey.

He was born on a farm three miles north of that village July 12, 1871. His grandfather, John Henderson, was born about 1818, probably in Tennessee, in which state he grew up and married. In a pioneer environment he had few opportunities to attend school, but learned sufficient to enable him to give a practical and successful direction to his affairs. In 1844 he came from Greenville, Tennessee, to Texas, and settled near Bonham in Fannin County. Texas was still a republic, and the family has therefore been in Texas throughout the period of statehood. A few years later John Henderson moved to Denton County, where he died in 1855. His regular occupation was farming, but he also assisted the civil engineers in surveying state lands. His wife was a Miss Parmon, who died near Aubrey in 1873. Their children were: Leah, who married Judge Holland, one of the early county judges of Denton County, and died in Brown County, Texas, where some of her posterity reside; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Jeff Welborn and died in Wise County, Texas, leaving descendants; Emanuel, who was killed while a Confederate soldier; Parmon, who died at Aubrey; Jack, who died in Wise County, and John, who died at Aubrey, both having been Confederate soldiers; Mrs. John Cantwell, who died near Aubrey during the epidemic of smallpox of 1873 and Newton, the youngest of the family.

Newton Henderson was born in Fannin County, Texas, February 22, 1848. Practically his entire life was spent in Denton County, where he died in 1901. His educational training was of a practical nature and as a young man he began his career as a farmer and stockraiser. Too young to be enrolled as a Confederate soldier, his patriotic impulses caused him to run away from home

and go to Dallas in an effort to get into the army, but the war closed soon afterward. He played a conspicuous part in Denton County as a farmer and rural developer, and for a number of years did a large business as a cotton buyer. He was a democrat, a member of the Christian Church, and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. Newton Henderson married Matilda Reynolds, who was born in the vicinity of Rolla, Missouri, in 1850, daughter of Cornelius C. Reynolds, who brought his family to Texas. Mrs. Newton Henderson died in 1875. Her children were: Parmon J., a farmer near Aubrey; Samuel Carson, whose friends have always known him as "Coon"; Edith J., wife of M. H. Crawford, of Aubrey; Jasper Newton, a merchant at Aubrey, where he died in 1919, leaving a son, Lenn R. The second wife of Newton Henderson was Mary L. Reynolds, sister of his first wife. To this union were born the following children: Ola, Mrs. J. J. Price, of Denton; Stella, wife of W. D. Hodges, of Aubrey; and Grover Grant, now associated with his brother Samuel C. in business at Aubrey.

Samuel C. Henderson was a farmer boy until twenty and in the meantime acquired a public school education and a commercial college course at Greenville, Texas. On returning home he became a clerk in his father's hardware store, and he and his brother, Parmon J., subsequently succeeded to the ownership of this business. He bought his brother's interests in 1915. Mr. Henderson has sold goods in the Aubrey community for a great many years and has gained a reputation as a merchant of integrity as well as a citizen of marked public spirit. For eight years he has been an officer in the First Guaranty State Bank and its predecessor, and is president of that successful institution. A stanch advocate of permanent good roads, Mr. Henderson is one of the advisory committee of the County Commissioners in the building of good roads. He is a democrat, has served as party committeeman and attended conventions as a delegate in former years. He has filled the chairs of Aubrey Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is treasurer of the Aubrey Baptist Church.

In Denton County, January 1, 1899, Mr. Henderson married Miss Lillie M. Hodges, who was born in Denton County, May 5, 1881, one of the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hodges. Her father was a Confeder-

ate soldier with an Alabama regiment, was wounded at Missionary Ridge, and after the war came to Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have a daughter, Mae, in the class of 1923 in the College of Industrial Arts at Denton.

JOSEPH JOHNSTON TAYLOR. The smiles of fortune were never better bestowed than on Joseph Johnston Taylor of Breckenridge, who now has extensive cares and responsibilities in looking after his property and his oil interests. This good fortune hardly came to him by chance. An old resident of Breckenridge and one of the native sons of Stephens County, he was making steady but sure progress toward a modest prosperity and working hard to deserve it all as a merchant at Breckenridge, and the oil boom, therefore, did not find him unprepared to take a just share of its rewards.

Mr. Taylor was born at Caddo in Stephens County in 1883, a son of J. P. and Josie (Sanders) Taylor. His parents are now deceased. His father was a native of Illinois, and from that state came to Texas during the '50s, being one of the first settlers at Lancaster in Dallas County. A few years later he left home to enter the Confederate service in Sixth Texas Cavalry, under General Lawrence Sullivan Ross, afterward distinguished as a governor of Texas. He was three times severely wounded. At the battle of Corinth he was shot through the hips, the bullet going entirely through his body. Nevertheless after a short period in hospital he went back to his regiment on crutches. In subsequent battles he was shot through the scalp and through the arm and in both legs. For all these injuries he was a useful and honored citizen for many years. After the war he moved with his family to Western Texas and settled in Caddo, Stephens County, and in 1884 removed to Breckenridge, the county seat. His last years were spent at Cheyenne, Oklahoma.

Joseph Johnston Taylor was taken to Breckenridge when about a year old, grew up there and attended school. Thirty years ago Breckenridge was a remote country community. It presented few opportunities to an ambitious boy to earn a living. Young Taylor worked with a freighting outfit, clerked in stores, and eventually put his experience and exceedingly modest capital to work as an independent merchant. For about fifteen years he was in the grocery business at Breckenridge. In a small way but wisely and judiciously he invested his surplus in town and country prop-



J.J. Taylor.

erty. Thus with the breaking of the oil boom in the early part of 1920 he was in a position to greatly profit thereby, especially from wells brought in on his property.

Mr. Taylor built and is owner of the Taylor Building, a substantial modern two-story brick business block on the corner of Main Street and Rose Avenue. He owns much other valuable real estate both in the city and country. He has conserved his resources carefully and his acumen as a business man and judge of property has brought him such wealth as to make him one of the substantial men of finance in this rich city and county. He was one of the organizers and vice president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank, which later was taken over by the Breckenridge State Bank & Trust Company and is now the Breckenridge State Bank, of which he is a stockholder.

Mr. Taylor married Miss Bess Brown, a sister of R. F. Brown, one of the well known citizens of west Texas. They have two children, Leo and Joel Taylor. The former, now seventeen years of age, is attending college at Dallas.

JAMES ROBERT SANDIDGE was actively identified both with the old and the modern period of Fort Worth's history. He came here over forty years ago, when Fort Worth had only one railroad, and lent his influence and public spirit to every successive advance in the metropolis of Northwest Texas.

Mr. Sandidge was born in Elbert County, Georgia, October 25, 1848, a son of James Madison and Mary (Pullian) Sandidge. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother was born near Elberton, Georgia. Of a family of eight sons and four daughters but one survives.

James R. Sandidge spent most of his boyhood in Desoto County in Northern Mississippi, acquired a common school education, and was a small boy during the war period. After some mercantile experience and training he arrived at Fort Worth, January 3, 1878. Mr. Sandidge had an intimate memory of all that notable group of men who were the main-spring of Fort Worth's enterprise and commercial life of that period. For about a year he was employed as bookkeeper for the firm of Manuel & Sandidge, the junior member of the firm being his uncle, J. Q. Sandidge, who was associated with the men who secured the first railroad into Fort Worth and with other civic movements. James R. Sandidge subsequently was with the firm of Evans & Martin

until B. C. Evans incorporated the business as the B. C. Evans Company, when he became a stockholder. At the death of his uncle, A. J. Sandidge, of Tyler, Texas, he was named in the will sole executor of the estate, a large property valued at \$150,000. He performed the executor's duties without bonds, and had this and many other lines of administrative business under his charge for many years. Mr. Sandidge never married. He was one of the veteran members of the Fort Worth Club, and also a Mason. He not only knew Fort Worth intimately, but employed his means for extensive travel and spent much time in Europe as well as in American states and the provinces.

T. LEE PHILLIPS, who was active vice president of the First Guaranty State Bank of Aubrey before its consolidation, has been closely identified with this prosperous banking institution in Denton County throughout its history. He is an able banker, and a man who has completely realized the responsibilities of a banker and bank to the progress and welfare of the community it serves.

Mr. Phillips represents an old-time family of Denton County. His father, Joel Phillips, was a native of Illinois. He had few advantages during his youth, and most of his education he picked up outside of school. However, he was well able to take care of his business affairs, and showed his efficiency in all the emergencies of life. As a youth he joined a party of gold seekers who started across the plains to California. The journey was fraught with many of the hardships incident to shortage of food, and some of the party turned back home. He and the more determined continued and reached their destination, where they remained some two years. After a successful mining experience they tried to return east, when the entire accumulations of the party were stolen. They then returned to the mines and sought another store of the precious metal. Again they started east for Illinois, their route leading through Texas. Again they were subjected to dangers, and only the exercise of their wits and courage foiled a second attempt at robbery. While going through Northern Texas Joel Phillips became favorably attracted to the region and abandoned the party and settled here permanently. His first home was in the vicinity of the present Grapevine, in Tarrant County, but later he moved into Denton County and established his home in the community of Lloyd, where he remained the rest of his life. He

was a neighbor of other pioneers, including the Bates, Bells, Zumwalts, Hill and Hicks families. In Denton County Joel Phillips played the part of a stock farmer, was successful as a business man, but personally is remembered as a reserved and unassuming man who nevertheless contributed of his influence to the building of a righteous community and left an indelible impress upon those who knew him. His old neighbors and friends on meeting for the first time his sons have frequently remarked: "If you are just as good a man as your father was, you are all right." He was a Methodist and democrat, and helped establish the first free or public school in his locality and also the church of his faith, the Oak Grove Church, north of Lloyd, being the outgrowth of the original society he helped establish. During the war between the states Joel Phillips was a teamster in the Confederate army. Exposure from that service hastened his death. He died in 1884. He married the daughter of one of the pioneer families of his locality in Denton County, Sarah Jane Hicks, who was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, daughter of Taylor Hicks, who moved to Denton County somewhat later than Joel Phillips and lived in the Zion locality, where he was a farmer and stockman. Sarah J. Hicks acquired a meager education as a result of the pioneer environment in which she grew up. She died at the age of about fifty-six. The only two children reared by her are Joel R., a farmer at the old homestead at Lloyd, and Thomas Lee, of Aubrey.

T. Lee Phillips was born at Lloyd, in Denton County, November 11, 1882. He attended the common schools there, also the John B. Denton College, and took a short course in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan. He was away from home attending school from the age of seventeen to twenty-two, and then spent a year on the home farm.

Mr. Phillips had planned a career as a practical farmer, and had no intention of becoming a banker when he accepted a temporary clerkship urged upon him by the management of the First National Bank at Aubrey. In a short time his services became so valuable that he was prevailed upon to remain, and was active in the institution and its successor and largely contributed to its success. In 1917 the First National Bank was liquidated and succeeded by the First Guaranty State Bank, with capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, five thousand dollars less than the capital of the National Bank. May 19, 1921, the First

Guaranty State Bank consolidated with the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Aubrey, with J. R. Phillips as president and active vice president; T. Lee Phillips, vice president; W. P. Ratchford, cashier; J. E. Bonar and D. K. Lyles, assistant cashiers.

T. Lee Phillips has grown into the business affairs of the community of Aubrey not only in banking and finance but other matters as well. He has the interests of the schools at heart, as did his father, and is president of the School Board of Aubrey. He was active in organizing and was an officer in the Business Men's League during its existence. He has an active part with his brother as a farmer, and they have provided a helpful example in the matter of breeding better grades of live stock, emphasis being placed upon a general purpose animal. They have grown premium hogs exhibited at the Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth. Their hogs are the Poland China and their cattle the Durhams. The bank of which Mr. Phillips is an officer has encouraged good agriculture by offering prizes for corn and cotton and other farm products. The brothers are stockholders in the Denton Milling Company, the Exchange National Bank of Denton, both are directors of the Denton Milling Company, and Joel Phillips is also a director of the First Guaranty State Bank of Aubrey.

At Fort Worth, July 8, 1910, T. Lee Phillips married Miss Florence Alma Barr. She was born in Mississippi, January 4, 1882, and from that state her parents came to Denton County. Her mother, Henrietta (Perkins) Barr, is still living in Denton County. Her children were Marvin; Mrs. Lee Phillips; Berva, who is the wife of Joel Phillips; Mrs. Gertrude George and Robert Barr. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have had five children, Marjorie Lee, Joel Dewayne (who died when six years old), Thomas Leroy, Mary and Marion. The family are active members of the Methodist Church at Aubrey. Mr. Phillips is a steward of the church and teaches a class of young men and women in the Sunday school. He is a Master Mason.

HOWARD P. SANDIDGE, the efficient and popular assistant cashier of the Fort Worth National Bank, was born at Fort Worth, November 12, 1882, and is a son of Thomas R. and Nannie (Thornton) Sandidge, who were born and reared in the State of Mississippi and who established their home in Fort Worth about the year 1872. Here the father engaged



Edgar Scurry

in the retail hardware business, and later he became prominently associated with banking enterprises, as one of the progressive business men and influential citizens of Fort Worth, where he and his wife still reside and where he is now living virtually retired.

Howard P. Sandidge, the second in order of birth in a family of eight children, received his youthful education in the public schools of his native city, and he was twenty years of age when, in 1902, he took a clerical position in the office of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank of Fort Worth. With this institution he continued his association until 1909, when he was chosen assistant cashier of the State National Bank. He retained this position until 1914, since which year he has served, with characteristic efficiency, as assistant cashier of the Fort Worth National Bank. He is one of the representative young business men of his native city, and here his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. He is a democrat in political allegiance and he and his wife hold membership in the Broadway Baptist Church.

The year 1907 recorded the marriage of Mr. Sandidge to Miss Mary Lee, daughter of John A. Lee, of Fort Worth, and the four children of this union are: Howard P., Jr., Harriet Elizabeth, Joseph Clyde and Julia Lee.

JUDGE EDGAR SCURRY, former judge of the 78th Judicial District, is one of the oldest active members of the bar of Wichita Falls, where he has had his home and where he has been active in practice and prominent in public affairs for thirty years.

While his own achievements have brought him distinction and honor, Judge Scurry bears a name that has many historic associations in Texas. The Scurrys are of Scotch-Irish origin. Judge Scurry's grandfather was Tom Scurry, a native of South Carolina who subsequently moved to Tennessee. Tom Scurry was a soldier under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans at the close of the War of 1812. One of his sons was Richard Scurry, who came to Texas when it was a province of Mexico and was a soldier in General Houston's army at the battle of San Jacinto in April, 1836. A younger brother of Richard Scurry was General William R. Scurry, father of Judge Scurry. General Scurry was born at Gallatin, Tennessee, and arrived in Texas after independence had been achieved, probably during the winter of 1836-37. He also gained distinction in both civil and military

affairs. He served with the rank of colonel in the Texas troops engaged in the Mexican war under General Taylor. Still later, in the war between the states, he rose to the rank of brigadier general, and gave up his life for the cause, being killed in the battle of Saline, Arkansas, April 30, 1864. General William R. Scurry married Janette B. Sutton.

Edgar Scurry was born in Victoria County, Texas, in 1857, and was only seven years of age when his father died. Though the family was an old and honored one, it suffered almost total loss of its fortunes through the ravages of the war and the succeeding period of reconstruction. Hence the boyhood of Edgar Scurry lacked most of those advantages the natural prominence of his family connections would have afforded. He had practically no formal education in those years, and his substantial learning is a result of arduous application and self-direction. He grew up in southern Texas and acquired most of his knowledge of the law in an office at Giddings. He was admitted to the bar there in 1881, began his practice in that town, and subsequently served as county attorney of Lee County.

Judge Scurry identified himself with the bar of Wichita Falls in 1890 and has outlived and outpracticed most of his early contemporaries in this section of the state. The first public honor given him after he came to Wichita County was the office of county judge. He was elected to the 26th session of the Legislature in 1900, and in that session served as a member of the committee on revenue and taxation. Governor Colquitt appointed him district attorney of the 30th Judicial District and subsequently the same governor appointed him judge of the 30th District. At the close of his appointed term he became a candidate in 1916 for judge of the newly created 78th Judicial District. He was elected, and began his first term as judge in January, 1917. His judicial term corresponded to a period of most unusual activity, including the World war, and the remarkable industrial development in growth, all of which presented many important questions and issues before the District Court. Judge Scurry on the bench and as a lawyer and private citizen has always been recognized as an able, fearless and high-minded gentleman.

As the son of an old soldier he has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the Confederate veterans and in the preservation of Confederate history, and a proper perpetuation of the memory of those who fought for

the south. He has been a member of the executive council S. C. V. and is at present commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the S. C. V.

GEORGE R. CLAYTON, vice president of the wholesale grocery house of A. E. Want & Company of Fort Worth, came to this city as a young man of nineteen years, and here his advancement has been gained entirely through his own ability and well directed endeavors, which have so marked his course as to secure to him prestige as one of the representative business men of the city, which is the commercial center of this section of the Lone Star commonwealth.

Mr. Clayton was born in Noxubee County, Mississippi, January 7, 1865, and on both the paternal and maternal sides he is a scion of staunch old southern families. His father, George R. Clayton, was born at Athens, Georgia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Laura Johnston, was born in the City of Louisville, Kentucky. He is the younger of the two children, and his sister, Miss Lily B., has been for many years principal of the Latin department of the Senior High School in Fort Worth, in the public schools of which city she became a teacher in 1885. Mr. Clayton was reared principally in the City of Mobile, Alabama, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early education. There he remained until he had attained to the age of nineteen years, when he came to Texas and established his residence in Fort Worth. Here he took the position of office boy in the mercantile establishment of Joseph H. Brown, and effective service won him promotion to the position of head bookkeeper and official credit man, of which dual position he continued the incumbent until 1889.

At this juncture in his career he became associated with Samuel C. Jackson in purchasing the interest of Colonel Talbott in the wholesale grocery business of the firm of Talbott, Want & Company on the 1st of May, 1890. With this readjustment Messrs. Jackson and Clayton became members of the firm, in which the other two members were A. E. Want and Charles E. Ryan. With the growth and expansions of the business and as a matter of commercial expediency the interested principals finally effected incorporation under the present title of A. E. Want & Company, and Mr. Clayton has since continued as an official of this representative corporation as one of the leading stockholders and as a director of

the company. The large and well-equipped wholesale establishment of this company is situated at the corner of Sixteenth and Commerce streets, and in the employ of the concern are about fifty persons, including traveling representatives. The substantial trade of the company extends throughout the territory normally tributary to Fort Worth as a distributing center, and this is emphatically a growing concern, with effective management and well fortified financial control.

Mr. Clayton holds membership in the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club, and he and his wife hold membership in the First Presbyterian Church, in which he is serving as a trustee.

In September, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Clayton to Miss Louise Wardlaw, of Shelbyville, Tennessee, and they have two children: Charlotte is the wife of Glen H. Mitchell, of Los Angeles, California; and Laurance is attending Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire.

JOHN H. CLEVELAND has recently completed a full half century of residence at Denton. He became widely known over the entire county through his many years of service as a salesman for some of the big mercantile firms of Denton. He has now completed thirteen years of duty as deputy or chief tax assessor of the county.

Mr. Cleveland was born in Henry County, Missouri, April 2, 1859. His father, William Henry Cleveland, was a native of Kentucky, and was four years of age when his father, a farmer, moved overland to Missouri and settled in Henry County. William H. Cleveland, his brother, and two sisters grew up in that section of Missouri and married there. William H. left school with only a limited education. He married Catherine Holloway. In 1871 they brought their family by team and wagon from Missouri to Texas and settled at Denton, which was then a small town, with the distinction of county seat honors but with only a few wooden stores and dwellings. William H. Cleveland became a merchant, and his name and enterprise were a factor in the commercial development of the city for a number of years. After he retired from business he was elected city assessor and collector, filling that office five years. In the face of advancing age he retired from active affairs and died at Denton in 1905, at the age of seventy-four, being survived by his widow two years. Their children were John H., Mollie, of Denton, and

Tillie, who died at San Diego, California, wife of D. N. Dodson.

John H. Cleveland was twelve years old when he reached Denton. He had attended school in Missouri, and he continued his education at Denton, but after school hours and during vacations he worked at several occupations that offered means of experience and some financial reward. After leaving school he was employed as clerk in the dry goods store of the pioneer merchant, C. A. Williams, and remained there almost eight years. He was also salesman for McClurkan, Blount & Company, and finished his business experience with the prominent Denton firm of Jarrell & Evans.

Mr. Cleveland served as deputy tax assessor under three successive incumbents, Tom Flournoy, E. E. Miller and J. M. Gary. He then became chief of the office himself, being nominated at the primary by only two majority and elected in the fall of 1916 as the successor of Mr. Gary. Mr. Cleveland was re-elected in 1918, and in December, 1920, retired from the office, being succeeded by Mr. Evans. His official administration was marked by many improvements in the methods of handling the office affairs, and an utmost efficiency at all times in the service between the office and the taxpayers. It was also a period marked by imposing increase in county assessed valuations. These valuations when he became a deputy were approximately thirteen million dollars, and when he retired from office they were nearly twenty-three million dollars.

Mr. Cleveland grew up in a democratic home, has been loyal to that party, and the influence of Baptist parents has also made him a member of the Baptist Church, with which Mrs. Cleveland is also affiliated. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World, and Mrs. Cleveland is a Rebekah.

On December 19, 1886, Mr. Cleveland married Mrs. Minda Robertson, who was born in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, October 20, 1866, youngest of the thirteen children of Francis W. and Patsy (Dockins) Burge. Her parents were both natives of Tennessee, and in January, 1882, the Burge family came to Texas and settled at McKinney, where Mr. Burge followed farming and the carpenter's trade. In January, 1886, he removed to Denton, where he and his wife spent their last years. There were eleven children reared by Mr. and Mrs. Burge: Thomas, of Denton; Sarah, wife of William Shelton, of Oak Cliff;

Martha, wife of W. H. Cates, of Scullin, Oklahoma; William Hardin, who died in Kentucky; John P., of Wirth, Oklahoma; Mrs. Mary Balderson, of Denison, Texas; Joel W., of McMan, Oklahoma; Louisa, who died in Denton County, the wife of J. H. Cook; Mrs. Ellen Shultz, of Norman, Oklahoma; Lucy, widow of J. C. Reese, of Amarillo; and Mrs. Cleveland. The first husband of Mrs. Cleveland was Charles C. Robertson, of McKinney. Mrs. Cleveland has a daughter, Elsie May, who has two children by a former marriage, Lorena and Nina Nolen, and she is now the wife of George Honeycutt, of Washington, District of Columbia.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS GARRETT, M.D. An accomplished and successful physician and surgeon, Dr. Garrett has practiced medicine in the country west of Fort Worth for over a quarter of a century, most of his service having been given in Parker County.

Dr. Garrett is a man of achievement who qualified for a professional career after a youth of adversity and struggle. He was born near Palmetto, in Campbell County, Georgia, May 3, 1861, son of Lemuel and Martha (Cash) Garrett, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Georgia. His father became a Confederate soldier, was captured and died in a Savannah, Georgia, prison, when his youngest child, Alexander Stephens, was an infant and the mother was left with five other children, all small. She did a noble part by her family and of the five sons all became professional men, three of them lawyers and two physicians.

Alexander Stephens Garrett found his early strength and labors required on the home farm, and could attend only a few short sessions of school. In 1879, before he was nineteen years of age, he married Medora Kidd, also a native of Campbell County, Georgia, and two months his junior. By mutual helpfulness and hopefulness they solved the problems of the future, and after his marriage Doctor Garrett was graduated from high school and subsequently entered Atlanta Medical College, now the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Atlanta, from which he was graduated in 1890. For a year or so he practiced at his native town of Palmetto, but in 1892 came to Texas and after two years settled at Palo Pinto, where he had a good practice for about eight years. He then moved to Springtown, in Parker County, and since 1918 his home and professional headquarters have been at Weatherford. He has

served as both City and County Health Officer, but is now only Acting County Health Officer. While always busy in his profession, Doctor Garrett has also exercised an active influence in politics, and at one time was candidate for Congress on the prohibition party ticket and for years has been a staunch advocate of prohibition. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations and is affiliated with the Masonic order and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Doctor Garrett has five living children. His oldest son, Herbert S., born in April, 1881, has achieved a high position as a Texas lawyer and is attorney for the Texas Oil Company. Jewell Garrett is superintendent of musical instruction in the public schools of Weatherford. George W. is statistician for the Orient Railway Company. The two younger children are James A., at Texas Christian University, and Blanche, the latter the wife of H. H. Howard, of Abilene, Texas.

N. O. MONROE is president and manager of the N. O. Monroe Realty Company, the oldest exclusive real estate firm in Wichita Falls. Its service has been a direct auxiliary to the tremendous commercial development and expansion in Wichita Falls and surrounding territory during the past decade. The energizer and mainspring of the business, Mr. Monroe, is closely allied with the substantial conservative business interests of his community, but he is also known as a man of great originality in his methods, and is regarded by his associates as a genius in real estate.

Mr. Monroe is a native of Tennessee and came to Texas about a quarter of a century ago, when he was seven years old. His father, N. R. Monroe, on coming to Texas went into the Panhandle country and engaged in the cattle business in Donley County. Some years later the family removed to Roger Mills County in Northwest Oklahoma, where N. R. Monroe continued his association with cattle raising.

N. O. Monroe grew up on a cattle ranch and learned the practical details of the cattle business. In 1910 he came to Wichita Falls, and with his brother, L. M. Monroe, established the Monroe Brothers Realty Company. They opened their quarters in the "Landmark" office building at Seventh and Indiana streets. For the past four years the firm has been on the second floor of the First National Bank Building. L. M. Monroe retired in 1915,

and since then the business has been conducted as the N. O. Monroe Realty Company.

In the opinion of men competent to judge this organization has been an important factor in preparing Wichita Falls for its tremendous expansion in business and population during recent years. The organization is one competent to handle large affairs, involving actual development work as well as the ordinary routine of real estate transactions. Many of the larger transactions in and around Wichita Falls have been handled through the N. O. Monroe Realty Company, including the sale of some valuable parcels of land to outside capital. Mr. Monroe's organization furnished the selling agency for the group of individual homes costing over half a million dollars erected by the Wichita Falls Lumber and Building Company during 1919. This was one of the largest contributions to the building program imposed by necessity upon this youthful city of fifty thousand people.

Mr. Monroe as a citizen is one of the energetic, generous and public spirited men of Wichita Falls. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and on the Board of Directors of the Wichita Club, one of the twelve members of the Advisory Board for the Salvation Army of Northwest Texas, and during the war neglected much of his business routine to throw himself with characteristic energy into the various drives for Liberty Bonds and other war causes. He is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner and also an Elk. Mr. Monroe has also been fortunate in his home life. His wife was formerly Miss Effie E. Kellum, of Shackelford County, Texas.

CHARLES R. PAGE is a veteran merchant of Mansfield and as a business man and citizen has been identified with that community forty years. He has prospered in his own affairs and has given generously of his time and means to furthering community causes. The confidence in which he is held is well indicated by his present position as mayor.

Mr. Page was born in New York State, June 6, 1851, and that state was also the birthplace of his parents, Calvin W. and Lois (Miller) Page. His father was born near Albany. Charles R. Page was the oldest of nine children. He was reared and educated in New York and Pennsylvania and was a young man of twenty-three when he came to Texas in 1874. His first location was at Dallas, but shortly afterward he moved to John-



J. O. Benson.

son Station, thence to Arlington, where he was in the livery business about six years, and in 1880 came to the town of Mansfield. Since that year he has been in business as a merchant without interruption and was one of the oldest merchants from the standpoint of continuous experience in Tarrant County.

In October, 1880, Mr. Page married Miss Georgie Maclin, who was born in Brazoria County, Texas, daughter of J. D. and Georgia (Newson) Maclin.

Mr. Page while serving as alderman was appointed to fill a vacancy as mayor and has since been twice elected and has administered the affairs of the municipality with great credit and efficiency for eight years. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW E. WANT is a citizen whose vigorous and resourceful individuality has contributed definitely to the commercial prestige and general civic prosperity and advancement of Fort Worth, where he is president of the wholesale grocery corporation of A. E. Want & Company, one of the leading concerns of this order in this section of the Lone Star State.

Andrew Edwin Want was born in the City of Memphis, Tennessee, on the 12th of February, 1859, and is a son of Walter and Susan (Harris) Want, the former of whom was born in the section of the Dominion of Canada that was formerly designated as Canada West, and the latter of whom was born in Shelby County, Tennessee, where their marriage was solemnized. The father died during the war in Desarc, Arkansas, and the mother died in Fort Worth, December 27, 1908. Of the ten children, Andrew E. of this review is now the only survivor. Andrew E. Want acquired his youthful education in the schools of his native state, and he was fifteen years of age when he became a resident of Fort Worth, where his splendid advancement in the business world has been won entirely through his own ability and well ordered endeavors. His first work in this city was in selling copies of the Fort Worth Democrat, of which Captain Paddock was then the editor. Shortly before his twenty-first birthday anniversary, in 1880, Mr. Want married, and he then entered the employ of Charles B. Daggett, August 1, 1881, at a salary of nine dollars a week. The youthful benedict was animated by a goodly ambition and determination, which, as coupled with his ability

and effective service, soon won him advancement in connection with the wholesale grocery business of Mr. Daggett. On the 1st of January, 1882, he was appointed general manager of Mr. Daggett's business, and he retained this responsible executive position until 1886. On the 1st of January of that year he, with Charles E. Ryan, purchased the business of Mr. Daggett, almost entirely on credit, and in the following March John O. Talbott was admitted to partnership in the business, the firm title of Talbott, Want & Company being adopted at this time. Under this title the business was continued until May 1, 1890, when Mr. Talbott retired. Samuel C. Jackson and George R. Clayton became associated with Mr. Want in the conducting of the wholesale grocery business that has since been successfully continued under the title of A. E. Want & Company. The business was incorporated in 1890 and Mr. Want has since continued as president of the company. He has been a resourceful force in the development and upbuilding of the large and substantial business of this company, which has a modern establishment of the best equipment and service, and which gives employment to an average force of about seventy persons.

In 1898 the Nash Hardware Company, which had been founded in 1872 and which originally conducted a retail hardware business, was reorganized and expanded its functions by entering the wholesale field. At the reorganization Charles E. Nash became president of the company and Mr. Want, as a substantial stockholder, assumed the office of vice president, the directorate of the company including also Samuel C. Jackson and George R. Clayton. In 1912 Messrs. Jackson and Clayton sold their interest in this business to the president and vice president of the company, and thereafter Mr. Nash continued as president of the company until his death, in September, 1918, when Mr. Want became his successor. He continued as chief executive of the Nash Hardware Company until the 1st of January, 1920, when he resigned in favor of Arthur Hodson, who had been with the business since he was a lad of twelve years and who is giving loyal and effective service as its executive head.

On the 1st of May, 1890, the wholesale grocery business of A. E. Want & Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, and with the splendid expansion of the enterprise the capital has been gradually increased until the capital and surplus are repre-

sented in the sum of \$362,500 in the autumn of 1920. The Nash Hardware Company was incorporated in 1898 and its original capital stock of \$20,000 is today replaced by an aggregate capital and surplus of \$435,000. Mr. Want has an attractive home at 610 Fifth Avenue, also an attractive country home nine miles distant from Fort Worth, and there he finds recreation and pleasure during the major part of the time when his attention is not demanded in connection with his large and important business interests in the city.

On the 20th of January, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Want to Miss Jennie Sherrod. She is the popular mistress of their beautiful city and rural home.

HARRY PENNINGTON. The position of prominence and influence that has been gained by Mr. Pennington in connection with the great oil-producing industry in Texas is specially gratifying to note by reason of the fact that he is a native son of the Lone Star State and a scion of a family whose name has been identified with Texas history since 1835. His paternal great-grandfather, Stephen Pennington, came from Virginia to Texas in the year above mentioned, and he transported his family and limited supply of household effects by means of carts drawn by oxen. It thus was no stately cavalcade that marked the arrival of this sterling pioneer of pioneers, who established his frontier home in the locality that became Washington County at the time when Texas became an independent Republic. He was one of the signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence and was a soldier in the command of Gen. Sam Houston in the historic battle of San Jacinto. He was a citizen of prominence and influence in the early period of Texan history, and was a resident of Washington County at the time of his death. His son, Elijah, grandfather of the subject of this review, represented Texas as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, as did also Capt. John Morgan, the maternal grandfather, who had previously served as captain of Texas troops in the Mexican war, and was a gallant officer in the Confederate service.

Harry Pennington, who is now vice president and general manager of the Manhattan Oil Company, and also of the adjunct organization, the Crude Oil Marketing Company, with headquarters at Wichita Falls, was born in old Washington County, Texas, and is a son of Asa and Martha Perry (Morgan) Pennington. He received his youthful education

in the public schools of his native state, and was a young man when he became associated with the oil business, soon after oil had been discovered in the southern part of Texas. For several years subsequent to 1902 he was in the oil-producing business in the fields about Beaumont, Sour Lake and Batson's Prairie. While still engaged in this enterprise he left the oil fields to finish his education. He entered the great University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which he was graduated in the department of mechanical engineering as a member of the class of 1905. In the year 1908 he became associated with the engineering department of the Texas Company, with headquarters in the City of Houston, and for a number of years he was chief of the mechanical engineering department of this great corporation.

His experience and technical ability enabled Mr. Pennington to discern clearly the great possibilities in connection with oil-production in the Wichita Falls district, and in 1918 he came to Wichita Falls and established himself in business as an independent oil operator. In this connection he made a remarkable record and achieved noteworthy financial success. He drilled the famous Gray Gander well, the first well in block 88 in the Northwest Extension of the Burkburnett field. His No. 1 well in this field made for him a quarter of a million dollars, and after the property had earned this amount he sold the well for \$425,000. Several other wells drilled and exploited by him proved of comparatively successful productiveness and returned large profits.

In July, 1920, Mr. Pennington became vice president and general manager of the Manhattan Oil Company, which corporation has as adjunct organizations the Crude Oil Marketing Company and the American Oil & Tank Line Company, with refineries at Burkburnett, Wichita County, Texas, and at Cleveland, Ohio, and which controls and operates an extensive line of steel tank cars, as well as an adequate pipe line system. The Crude Oil Marketing Company has extensive pipe lines and oil production enterprise in the oil fields of Northwest Texas, besides which it completed and placed in operation in the summer of 1920 a large and modern refinery, which is one of the most important in Wichita County and which has an output capacity of 3,000 barrels daily. As an authority on the various methods of well drilling, Mr. Pennington recently contributed a timely and valuable series of newspaper articles on "The Hydraulic Rotary System of Drilling Oil Wells," and



W. W. Haggard

these articles attracted wide attention and favorable comment throughout the oil-producing districts of Texas and Oklahoma.

Mr. Pennington is an active member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, the local Golf and Country Club, and the University Club of Houston.

He married Miss Mary Ellen Christian, daughter of the late J. R. Christian, of Houston, who was general freight agent for the Southern Pacific Railway. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington have one son, Harry, Jr.

H. H. HAGGARD. In the brief period since the bringing in of the first oil gusher in the Burkburnett field in Wichita County, one of the most prominent and successful operators and producers has been H. H. Haggard, whose name everyone identified with the oil industry in that region associates with a remarkable degree of foresight and enterprise in securing valuable leases and in developments that have brought him and his partners a large share of the wealth flowing from oil wells.

Mr. Haggard has spent most of his life in Texas but was born in Murray County, Georgia, in 1885. His parents removed to Texas and settled in McLennan County when he was six years of age, and he lived in that county and in Hill County until 1903. Following that for three years he was in Fort Worth, and in 1906 located at Henrietta, Texas. He married a daughter of W. H. Chilson, a prominent Henrietta capitalist, and he and Mr. Chilson were associated in their early investments in the oil territory.

It was in the latter part of July, 1918, that the memorable discovery was made of the first oil gusher in the Burkburnett field. On the day this well was brought in Mr. Haggard began his operations as an oil man in the district. He and his associates purchased 1,600 acres of land in fee, in what is now known as the K. M. A. field in Wichita County. They paid \$40,000 for this land. A short time later Mr. Haggard bought leases for an additional 1,300 acres adjoining, in what later became known as the Lockridge pool. To these holdings Mr. Haggard and associates acquired about 300 acres of leases rich in possible oil production. Subsequent developments have amply proved the wisdom of his choice, and he has disposed of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of lease rights, but still retains much of the original leaseholds, especially in Blocks 41 and 55 in the K. M. A.

district. The shallow production developed in this field has been exceedingly profitable.

Following his ventures in the K. M. A. field Mr. Haggard and associates went into the northwest extension of the Burkburnett field and secured profitable production in the Lanier tract and subsequently in Blocks 96 and 98 of the Morgan tract of the northwest extension. Mr. Haggard still owns leases in that section.

Since coming to Wichita Falls he has devoted all his time, study and energy to oil production, and is widely known as an expert authority on drilling and conservation of oil resources. He is an advocate of adequate legislation by state and Federal government to conserve such resources.

He is an influential member of the Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Haggard was formerly Miss Blanche Chilson. Their three children are William Howard, John Chilson and Nancy Catherine.

ANDREW JACKSON DUKES. The older community of Mansfield, in Tarrant County, honors Andrew Jackson Dukes as its oldest living resident. He has been there through all the remarkable changes in the community, the state and nation, for over fifty-five years, since the conclusion of the war between the states, in which he was a Confederate soldier. His name and enterprise have been associated with much of the commercial activity of Mansfield and there is abundant reasons for the high honor in which his name is held.

Mr. Dukes was born at Independence, Missouri, April 11, 1841, and has attained the age of four score. His parents were Robert Sherrod and Martha (Hall) Dukes, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee, from which state they moved to Missouri and were pioneers in the western part of that state. Of their nine children seven reached mature years, and passed the age of three score and ten. Three of the family are still living, Andrew J. being the only one now in Texas.

His boyhood was spent in Missouri, where he benefited from the meager opportunities of such schools as were maintained in that day. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army under General Price and was all through the war as a private except for one year as a prisoner.

In 1865 Mr. Dukes came to Texas and direct to Mansfield. For several years he was on a farm, clerked in stores, and was actively associated in business at different times with A. J. Brown and J. Howard Wright, the banker. He was in the hardware business

under the firm name of Dukes & Poe. He still furnishes the capital and is a silent partner in a grocery business. Mr. Dukes has acquired much property during his long residence at Mansfield, including farms, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank.

In 1872 he married Martha V. Boydstun. She died thirty years later in 1902, the mother of three children: Mattie L., who died in 1894 the wife of W. S. Poe; Leonidas, of Mansfield; and Roberta, wife of J. M. Richardson, of Shreveport, Louisiana.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY LIPSCOMB, an honored Confederate soldier and veteran business man and resident of Grapevine, has been identified with North Texas for sixty years.

He was born in Carroll County, Mississippi, February 24, 1842, son of Dr. D. M. and M. H. (Scrivner) Lipscomb, the former a native of Louisa County, Virginia, and the latter of Franklin County, Tennessee. The family came to Texas in 1861 and Dr. D. M. Lipscomb was the pioneer physician of Grapevine, where he continued busy with a large country practice until his death in 1885. The mother died in 1901 at the age of eighty-four. They reared ten children, five of whom are still living.

Joseph P. Lipscomb was nineteen years of age when he came to Texas. Soon afterward he volunteered in the Seventh Texas Infantry as a private and was in service until captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee. For several months he was confined in the Federal prison at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and after being exchanged rejoined the service. In 1863 he was wounded in the battle of Raymond, Mississippi, and was subsequently furloughed and did not again rejoin his command.

After the war he returned to Grapevine and for thirty years was in business as a general merchant. For a number of years he was also associated in business transactions with Maj. K. M. Van Zandt, the prominent Fort Worth banker. For the past five years Mr. Lipscomb has served as Justice of the Peace. He is a Mason and a member of the Church of Christ.

In 1869 he married Frances Weatherly, of Tarrant County. Of their eight children four are still living: Joseph D.; Annie V., wife of C. E. Stewart; Priestley; and Louisa, wife of F. S. Farrell.

DR. WILLIAM BURNET MCKNIGHT has practiced medicine at Mansfield for over a quarter of a century, and has given generously of his

time and helpful influence in every phase of that community's growth and progress.

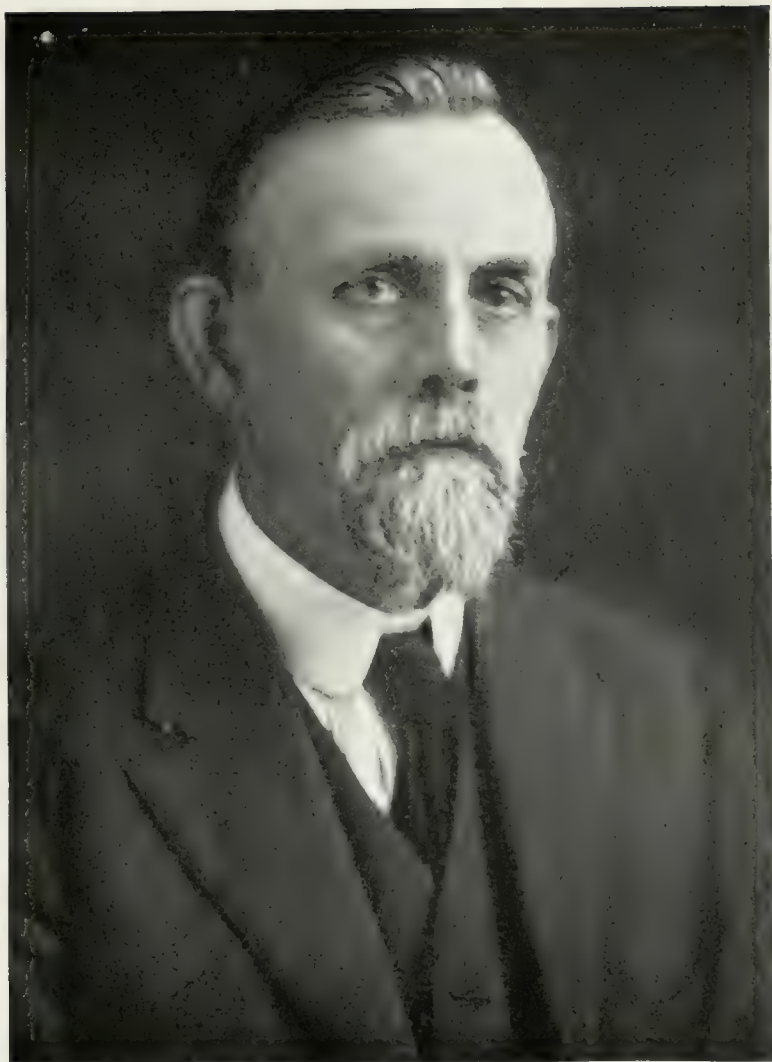
He was born in Wood County, Texas, April 18, 1859, fifth among the six children of J. D. and Susan E. (Wynne) McKnight. His parents were natives of Tennessee, settled in Texas in 1837, and his father took an active part in Americanizing Texas. He was a soldier of the Mexican war, in service from 1846 until 1848. Still later he joined the Confederate army as captain of a company, but was accidentally killed November 11, 1861, a few months after the war started. His widow survived him until December 24, 1878. The oldest of the five sons is Frank McKnight, a banker at Arlington, Texas.

Dr. W. B. McKnight was only three years old when deprived of a father's care. He was reared and educated in Tarrant County and studied medicine under physicians at Arlington and at Sulphur Springs. He began his practice at Springtown, in Parker County, and since 1895 has carried a heavy share of professional work at Mansfield. He is a member of the County, State, North Texas and American Medical associations. Doctor McKnight was one of the organizers of what is now the State Bank of Mansfield. He is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight of Pythias.

In 1889 he married Sallie Hodges, daughter of Dr. D. G. and H. A. House Hodges. Mrs. McKnight is a talented musician. She was born at Mansfield and completed her musical education in the New England Conservatory at Boston. Doctor and Mrs. McKnight have four children: Dr. William Hodges McKnight, now at Boston, Massachusetts; Kate, wife of H. S. Lattimore, of Fort Worth; Dorothy, wife of D. A. Warner, of Mercedes, Texas; and James Stephens a student in the University of Texas.

HON. JOHN H. VEATCH. To the credit of John H. Veatch stands a residence of half a century in Johnson County. This has been a period of hard work and real attainments, giving him the competency he now enjoys in his home at Joshua. For many years he has been one of the most influential members of the democratic party in Johnson County, and is now in his fourth consecutive term as member of the State Legislature.

Mr. Veatch was born in Fulton County, Kentucky, January 22, 1854. His forefathers came to Kentucky when it was a wilderness. His grandfather, Jacob R. Veatch, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, and subsequently



John B Neateh

founded his family in Fulton County. His son, Jeremiah Veatch, was born near Lexington and was twelve years of age when he moved to Fulton County, and he lived there the rest of his life, a farmer. He attempted to get into the war, did take part on the Confederate side in the fight at Obion River, but becoming afflicted with boils was released from active duty. He was a man of considerable prominence in his home community, was a loyal democrat, although not a member he attended church and was a Bible reader, and his wife was a Methodist. Jeremiah Veatch married Martha Elizabeth Dudley, a daughter of Caleb Dudley, of the Hopkinsville section of Kentucky. Jeremiah Veatch died in May, 1886, at the age of sixty-three. His wife passed away in 1869, aged thirty-eight. The children of their union were: Miranda, who became the wife of R. M. Oliver, of Campbell, Missouri; John H.; Jacob, a farmer of Hickman County, Kentucky; Joseph D. and Thomas R., both of whom lived at Campbell, Missouri, the latter deceased; Price Stonewall Jackson, who died in Fulton County, Kentucky; Robert Lee, of Monroe, Louisiana; and Mollie C., widow of Thomas Wadlington, of Hugo, Oklahoma. By his second marriage, Jeremiah Veatch had a daughter, Mattie E., wife of Jacob Grimes, of Campbell, Missouri.

John H. Veatch grew up in a humble farm home in Kentucky where the war and reconstruction further limited his opportunities. He attended the common schools, but left before mastering many of the principles of grammar, mathematics or other subjects. Those who know him best and esteem his qualities as a private citizen and public leader have never recognized any deficiencies in his abilities due to lack of early schooling. This is due to the fact that he has studied and read in, after years, and has fully achieved the equivalent of the early education which he missed.

Mr. Veatch was a youth of seventeen when he started for Texas in company with his uncle, J. K. McClanahan. He drove a mule team through from Fulton County, Kentucky. His uncle settled in the old Caddo Grove community of Johnson County, and spent the rest of his life there as a farmer. He had been a Confederate soldier in the Civil war, was an active member of the Methodist Church, and died at his old home in 1909. The McClanahans on leaving Kentucky were accompanied by two other families, the Jesters and Archers, who also lived for a time in the Caddo Grove region. The little party crossed the Missis-

sippi River at New Madrid, Missouri, the Arkansas River at Little Rock, the Red River at Fulton, Arkansas. The chief incident of the journey was the encountering of the horde of yellow jackets practically throughout the stretch of corduroy road over the Nigger Wool swamp from New Madrid to Clarkston, Missouri. These attacked the teams, and led to much trouble for the drivers. Once young Veatch was nearly dumped over into the lagoon by the sudden uprearing of his mule team.

The party arrived at Caddo Grove October 28, 1871, and Mr. Veatch immediately hired out to do farm work, the training of his early youth fitting him for no other occupation. During the three years he labored thus he earned wages from twelve to twenty dollars a month. He then made two share crops, and following that for eight years was a tenant farmer. His early capital of teams and implements was gained entirely through the proceeds of hard manual toil. At the end of eight years as a renter he had accumulated little, and he then bought a farm of sixty-five acres, paying as cash down a hundred dollars. He took possession and housed his family in a two-room box house, and proceeded to pay out on his land by cultivating it. He met his payments according to the agreement with his old employer and neighbor, and when his first tract was clear he continued to buy and clear land until he had 225 acres in cultivation. Mr. Veatch superintended and assisted in clearing 150 acres of blackjack and post oak land, work enough for one man over a lifetime if he did nothing else. That alone is the supreme test of his industry, and none would begrudge him the good fortune he enjoys today when this record of toil is considered. On his farm Mr. Veatch remained for twenty years. During that time he operated every fall a wagon hauling sweet potatoes to Fort Worth. He had a regular route and customers for his vegetables, and he grew a large quantity of that crop. Cotton was also one of his chief crops. His soil wore down like his own strength through the years he farmed there, and when he disposed of his place he moved to Joshua, where his home is today. Here he improved a block of ground which once served as the home of his uncle McClanahan. On this small place he handles small fruit, and finds other physical exercise in keeping up the home and his livestock. Out of the profits of his strenuous labor he invested in lands further

west in Texas, and gives some of his time to their supervision.

Mr. Veatch has been actively engaged in politics since 1886. He joined the populist party in 1892, and was one of its ablest and most influential leaders in Johnson County. He met and discussed public questions with leading men and political leaders of the democratic party in this and other counties, and acquitted himself so well in these debates as to leave no question either as to his eloquence or his ready resourcefulness in ideas and logic. He was a member of the Farmers Alliance and of the Farmers Union, but declined to permit his name to be urged for president of the Alliance movement of Texas. With the disappearance of the people's party Mr. Veatch then went with the democrats, and that has been his political allegiance ever since. Without his consent he was nominated for Johnson's member in the Lower House of the Legislature. He was brought out by old-line democrats who had fought him in populist days and who insisted that he be their candidate. He finally yielded, and took his seat in the 34th Legislature as the successor of Fred Vickers. In that session he was under Speaker John W. Wood as a member of the committee on appropriations, agriculture, banks and banking. In that Legislature the rural school aid law was proposed and enacted. The submission of the prohibition amendment was defeated by the Legislature. In the 35th Legislature, to which he was re-elected, Mr. Veatch was assigned to the committees on constitutional amendments, roads, bridges and ferries, on banks and banking. The speaker was F. A. Fuller. It was this body which preferred charges and brought impeachment against Governor Ferguson. Other important acts in which Mr. Veatch had an interested part were in behalf of education, and the state highway law creating the State Highway Commission preparatory to the good roads building era of the state. Elected to the 36th Legislature, he served under Speaker R. E. Thomson and was chairman of the committee on agriculture and a member of the constitutional amendment, banks and banking, county and county boundaries, franchise, suffrage and elections. In this Legislature Texas ratified the amendments to the National Constitution providing for woman's suffrage and national prohibition, and Mr. Veatch was a hearty supporter of the entire constructive legislative program of that session. In 1920 he was returned to the House for the fourth consecu-

tive term. Declining committee chairmanship, he was appointed by Speaker Charles E. Thomas a member of the agriculture, constitutional amendments, suffrage, franchise and elections committees. In this Legislature the University location question was settled by an appropriation to buy additional land. An appropriation for the West Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, which the Governor vetoed, was opposed by Mr. Veatch primarily for lack of public funds, though he favored the location of such an institution at some time in the future in the Plains country.

Mr. Veatch believes in churches and church work, encourages them with his means, but has no membership. In Johnson County, July 22, 1875, he married Miss Hester Ann Foster, a native of Tarrant County, Texas, daughter of Zopher and Nancy B. Foster, who came to this state from Illinois before the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Veatch have three children. The oldest, Alvin R., of Joshua, is a member of the firm Foster-Fain Drug Company of Johnson County. The second, Dr. Oscar E., is a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases at Fort Worth. Ara Berta Lawson, the only daughter, is a resident of Joshua and the mother of Irene Lawson.

THOMAS F. MOODY. One of the most important industries in Texas today is the development of oil, the demand for this product being greatly intensified by the coal shortage, and the successful opening up and operation of oil fields naturally afford unlimited opportunities for the establishment and maintenance of countless lines of business connected with the refining, marketing and utilization of the by-products of this commodity. Some of the most forceful and energetic men of the country are directing these various operations, finding it well worth their while to concentrate in these fields. One of the men who is known the country over as an oil magnate, banker, cattleman and citizen of unblemished reputation is Thomas F. Moody, president of the Moody Oil & Refining Company of Wichita Falls, whose interests are of such magnitude as to command attention all over the United States and Canada.

Thomas F. Moody was born in Colorado in 1876, a son of Robert and Mary C. (Allen) Moody. Robert Moody was born in England, but came to the United States many years ago and located in Colorado, where he became a partner of the late P. T. Barnum in the ownership of a ranch, and was one of the

pioneer cattlemen of that state, one of his associates being the late Charles Goodnight. In 1887 he came into the Panhandle of Texas, located on the Canadian River, in Hemphill County, and built up a very extensive cattle business and owned several large ranches in that county, where he died a few years ago.

Thomas F. Moody was but a lad when he was brought into the Panhandle, and in and about here all of his interests have been centered. Growing up on the great ranges of the cattle country, he early learned to do things upon an extensive scale. Small things do not appeal to him, and whatever he goes into must be of some magnitude to hold him. He is one of the men who early recognized the future of Texas oil, having had a wide experience in the oil fields of Kansas and Oklahoma, and after acting in an advisory capacity for numerous companies in those regions he aided in organizing the Empire Company and secured for it large areas in the Panhandle. He has been manifestly successful in the Burkburnett fields, the Desdemona districts of Texas, and also had large interests in the Peabody field of Marion County, Kansas. The Moody Oil & Refining Company, which he recently organized, has assets of \$3,000,000, which include 120,000 acres, principally in the Panhandle district; 400 acres of proven territory in the Burkburnett and Desdemona districts of Texas and in the Peabody field; and an interest in twelve producing wells, which already gives the company a daily income of \$1,000, which will be shortly expanded to much greater proportions. The headquarters of the company are at Wichita Falls, and branches are maintained at Amarillo and Canadian, Texas, Mr. Moody continuing to reside at the last named place.

Mr. Moody's connection with the banking interests of this part of the state has been an important one and he at one time capitalized a string of banks at Woodward, Shattuck, Higgins, Glazier, Pampa, Miami and Canadian. He is now vice president of the First National Bank of Canadian and a director of the Gerlack Bank of Woodward, Oklahoma, and of the Security National Bank of Wichita Falls. At one time he was vice president of the Panhandle & Southern Cattle Raisers' Association, and is still a member of its executive committee; is a member of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, and was appointed to serve in outlining a plan of co-operation for producers and dis-

tributors while a member of the committee appointed to act in Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Moody has not only been fortunate in his enterprises, but he has been able to associate with him in his operations some of the leading magnates of the state, and with him in the Moody Oil & Refining Company are O. W. Cox, vice president; Ed S. McKinney, secretary. The Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce has in Mr. Moody one of its most active members, and he is enthusiastic as to the future of all this region, and is a man who understands what he is talking about, for he knows the oil business from start to finish. Extensive plans have been made for the opening up of the large areas controlled by his company and the bringing in of new wells will add further prosperity to this already flourishing district.

Mr. Moody was married to Miss Jem Hibbard, who was born in Missouri, and they have one daughter, Mary Cathryn Moody. Mr. Moody is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and one of the most liberal contributors to the local congregation. Although in the very prime of vigorous manhood, he has traveled far on the road to success. A man of stupendous energy, he possesses the power to energize others and get from them the maximum of effort. While his personal ambitions are towering, as is but natural, he has the good of his state at heart, and takes great pride in the fact that his remarkable operations have played a very important part in developing it and bringing into the Panhandle district a prosperity which seems almost incredible. The whole country is bound to profit from the operation of such men as Mr. Moody, for the products he places on the market are much needed, and the expansion which is planned will afford safe and remunerative investments and give employment for thousands. Mr. Moody is a product of his times and locality, and stands as one of the best types of the self-reliant and magnificently enterprising men this country has ever known.

RABBI GEORGE FOX has been a resident of Fort Worth about twelve years, and during that time has become widely known outside of the religious sphere on account of his whole-souled and energetic interest and participation in affairs of a broad civic and benevolent nature.

Rabbi Fox, who is thirty-eight years of age, came to Fort Worth from Bloomington, Illinois. He acquired his preliminary education in the small town of Greenview, Illinois, later

accompanied the family to Springfield and then to Chicago. He is a graduate of a Chicago high school and completed his literary education in the University of Chicago. He holds the degrees of Ph.B. and A.M. from that institution. He also attended the University of Chicago Divinity School and received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the Illinois Wesleyan University. He was a member of the faculty of Illinois Wesleyan for two years, and is one of the few Jews who enjoy the distinction of having taught in a Christian sectarian university.

Rabbi Fox began his duties with the Jewish Church at Fort Worth in 1909. As soon as he became acquainted with local conditions he took an active interest in civic affairs. For four terms he has been chairman of the City Charity Commission. He was one of the organizers and a former president of the State Welfare Association and one of the organizers of what is now the Fort Worth Welfare Association. He is an associate director of the Red Cross.

During the World war Rabbi Fox was given a leave of absence and for eight months was away from Fort Worth establishing Jewish Welfare huts in a number of the central and southern cantonments. Following his return he had charge of this branch of religious and welfare work at Camp Bowie and the North Texas aviation fields.

Rabbi Fox has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Conference of American Rabbis, the most important and largest rabbinical association in the world. He is a member of the executive committee of the American Jewish War Relief Committee, which had charge of collecting funds for the European war sufferers, and was on the executive committee of the Near East drive. During the past seven years he has taken an active part in every drive both for war and peace purposes. Rabbi Fox is a Mason and Shriner, member of the Order of Elks, the B'nai B'rith and is well known among Fort Worth citizens and business men as member of the Kiwanis, Temple, Glen Garden, Advertising and Salesmanship Clubs. He is on the Board of the Junior Chamber Directorate. He is state chaplain of the Texas Association of Salesmanship Clubs and the local chaplain of the Ad Club. He is the author of "Why the State and Church Should Require Health Certificates Before Marriage," in the work "The New Chivalry-Health"; and is also the author of "Judaism, Christianity and the

Modern Social Ideals." He is also one of the founders and the first editor of the Jewish Monitor, the most influential Jewish paper in the South.

Rabbi Fox married Miss Hortense Lewis, of Fort Worth, and they are the parents of one daughter.

L. J. WARDLAW, while well acquainted with and prominent among the members of the Fort Worth bar, has during the greater part of the period of twenty years of his membership as a Texas lawyer done his professional work in the western part of the state, where he still has an extensive general practice.

Mr. Wardlaw was born in Falls County, Texas, March 10, 1880, and is a typical Western Texas man. His father, N. J. Wardlaw, who married a Miss Cody, is still living at Ballinger, in Runnels County, having devoted his active life to farming. L. J. Wardlaw is the oldest of nine children, six sons and three daughters, and he grew up on his father's farm, attending public school, and began the study of law in 1901. He was licensed to practice in December, 1902, and in March, 1903, located at Sonora, in Sutton County, where for two years he practiced alone, and then became junior member of the law firm of Cornell & Wardlaw. This firm continued at Sonora until the spring of 1918, when James Cornell was appointed district judge of the Eighty-third Judicial District. Since then Mr. Wardlaw has been senior member of the law firm of Wardlaw & Elliott at Sonora, but for the past two years has also lived and practiced in Fort Worth, his offices being in the F. & M. Bank Building.

Mr. Wardlaw has been affiliated with the Masonic order since 1901, being a Royal Arch Mason. January 12, 1901, he married Mira Gregory. They have four sons, Ariel, a student of the Texas Christian University; N. J. and Roswell, who are students in the Southwestern Military School of Dallas, and Jack, a student of the Bryant School of Fort Worth.

BURT A. JUDD. The development of the oil industry in Eastland County has brought to this region not only those who came here with the intention of speculating, but also solid business men who sought here opportunities to carry on their legitimate lines of endeavor, and have been rewarded for their confidence and enterprise with a success that in many cases is phenomenal. One of these representative business men of Ranger was Burt A.



B. A. Gidd-

Judd, popcorn dealer and owner of considerable city property, who died June 27, 1921.

Burt A. Judd was born at Columbia, Murray County, Tennessee, in 1876, a son of C. S. and Helen (Crane) Judd, natives of Tennessee and Binghamton, New York, respectively. Growing up at Columbia, Burt A. Judd was accorded the educational advantages offered by the public schools, but abandoned his studies at an early age to enter the railroad service. It was while engaged in this work, in 1902, that he met with the serious accident in Colorado which resulted in the loss of both his feet. The majority would have been utterly discouraged and ceased to make an effort, but Mr. Judd was not of that caliber. In spite of what was a serious handicap, he has gone ahead, and occupied a position the most able-bodied might have envied. Following his accident he moved to Roswell, New Mexico, in 1907, a few years later to Corpus Christi, Texas, and from there to San Angelo. In April, 1918, perceiving the advantages of a residence at Ranger, he came here in the midst of the great oil boom and shared in the general prosperity which resulted from it, and was one of the business men of substantial means in a city of 16,000 people. Looking into the future with a keen perception of values, Mr. Judd invested his savings in city realty, and at the time of death owned the block of ground on the southwest corner of Rusk and Pine streets, nearly a quarter of a block in the heart of the best business section of the city, and 140x75 feet on Rusk Street, running back on Pine. In 1919 Mr. Judd was offered \$75,000 for this last named property, but was holding it as a permanent investment. This entire plot will be finally improved with a modern business block, the first unit of which, a modern two-story business building 20x69 feet, having been erected in the winter of 1920-21. He had continuously sold popcorn, with the aid of an assistant, from his modern popcorn wagon on Rusk Street between Pine and Elm Streets, near the entrance of the Liberty Theatre, and during the boom period his business was especially large and profitable. As a member of the Ranger Chamber of Commerce Mr. Judd gave the city the benefit of his sane and reasonable outlook on business, and was recognized as one of the most public-spirited men of this section.

In 1906 Mr. Judd was married in Montecagle, Tennessee, to Miss Carrie Knowles, who was born in Vineland, New Jersey. To this

union was born a son, Robert C. Judd. The cheerfulness under adversity, the willingness to work in spite of disability, and the ability to succeed in spite of a crushing handicap placed Mr. Judd in the front rank of worth while persons.

That his success "points a moral and adorns a tale" is very true, and there is no one in Eastland County who cannot learn a valuable lesson from him and his praise-worthy endeavors. Through misfortune he had learned to be very charitable in his judgment of others, preferring to be imposed upon rather than do an injustice. He loved to give to charity, to be in the forerank of those who accomplish much for their communities, and could always be depended upon to give an earnest, purposeful and effective support to all measures looking toward a further advancement of Ranger and Eastland County and the raising of the moral standards of living. As a business men he displayed an unusual knowledge of the laws of supply and demand, and a realization that nothing pays so large a dividend as honesty and willingness to serve.

CARL WILSON, M. D. After an unusually brief apprenticeship and service as a physician and surgeon, Dr. Wilson's abilities have brought him a very successful position among the medical men of Ranger, where, the better to care for his private practice, he has outfitted and is proprietor of a high class private hospital.

Doctor Wilson was born at Corsicana, Texas, in 1896, son of H. B. and Ida C. (Larrison) Wilson, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of Tennessee. Mrs. Ida Wilson, a lady of education and broad culture, lives with her son at Ranger and lends valuable aid in the management of his hospital.

Doctor Wilson was educated in the grammar and high schools of Corsicana and had a very thorough preparation for his chosen vocation. He attended four colleges, Vanderbilt University, Tulane University at New Orleans, St. Louis University Medical School and the medical department of Baylor University at Dallas. At Dallas he received his medical degree in 1918. During the World war for twelve months he was under orders in the United States Surgeon General's Department, attached to St. Paul's Sanitarium at Dallas.

Doctor Wilson located permanently at Ranger in January, 1919, and in the metropolis of the Central West Texas oil fields soon

came into the enjoyment of a splendid private practice. It was early in March, 1921, that he opened his hospital exclusively for his own private practice. This hospital occupies the second and third floors of the Bobo Building on Main Street. This building is thoroughly fireproof, of brick and concrete construction. His hospital is handsomely and expensively fitted with modern equipment for medical and surgical uses, including operating room, recovery room, several private rooms for patients, and complete dietetic and culinary arrangement. Doctor Wilson now handles only his office and hospital practice.

He is a member of the Pi Mu Medical fraternity and of the City, County, State, Southern and American Medical Associations, is a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory of Masons at Dallas, and Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Fort Worth.

CLAUD L. YOUNG. Oil man all over the country recognize the name Eliasville as one of the new centers of extensive petroleum production in the Southwest. The first well was brought in about the end of the year 1919, and less than two months later Claud L. Young determined that Eliasville should be his home and the scene of his business enterprise, and he has shared to a remarkable degree in the phenomenal development of that community, where he is one of the successful merchants, property owners, bankers and developers.

Mr. Young was born at Tom Bean, in Grayson County, Texas, in 1893. His father, J. C. Young, is now a resident of Wichita Falls. Claud Young was well educated, completing the course at the East Texas Normal at Commerce. He first learned the tailor's trade, and for five years was in the tailoring business at Weatherford. Then for a brief time he was a druggist at Caddo, Stephens County.

In February, 1920, he moved to Eliasville. He has been a business associate of W. T. Donnell, the Eliasville banker, in planning and carrying out projects for the permanent development of Eliasville as a town and city. He proved his faith in the future when he first came to Eliasville by buying a large amount of property which could then be secured at only a little advance on values when Eliasville was a country community. Mr. Young promoted the organization of the First State Bank, of which W. T. Donnell is president. He is also a member of the firm of Lothlin & Young, clothing and furnishing goods; Sharp & Young, druggists, and Jordan & Young, a

firm of property owners and real estate men who after the building of a railroad was assured laid out and put on the market what is known as Terminal Addition, situated on both sides of the right of way of the Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad. Mr. Young is also interested in some of the valuable oil leases in this territory.

He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, affiliated with Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Fort Worth. Mr. Young married Miss Pearl Ham, of Weatherford, Texas, and they have one son, Claud L. Young, Jr.

THOMAS BENTON KING, former county judge of Erath County, is one of the old settlers of this county, and one of the most highly respected residents of Stephenville, having located here in September, 1873, and from then on has been connected with all of the advancement in this region. He was born in Ray County, Missouri, April 12, 1838, a son of Judge Austin A. and Nancy (Harris) King. On the paternal side he is a great-grandson of John Sevier, seven times governor of Tennessee. Nancy Harris was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, and after their marriage she and her husband, in 1836, migrated west to Missouri, and located in Ray County. Judge Austin A. King was circuit judge of what was known as the Platte Purchase District, including all of Northwestern Missouri, and when he left the bench he was elected Governor of Missouri, taking office in 1849. With the expiration of his term as governor he resumed the practice of law and was elected to congress. Although he and his forefathers were and had been slaveholders, he was one of the four democratic members of Congress owning slaves who voted for the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and this action cost him further political preferment, for his district was overwhelmingly pro-slavery. However, as he had voted according to his conscience and upon the highest of principles, he did not regret his action. All his life he held to the principles of the Jeffersonian wing of the democratic party, and held that the negro should be gradually emancipated and colonized, and the former owners recompensed by the Federal Government. His death occurred at Richmond, Missouri, in 1867 when he was about sixty-eight years old. His wife passed away just before the outbreak of the war between the North and the South. Of their family of six sons and two daughters, Judge Thomas Benton King is the

only survivor. One of the sons, Walter, became judge, following the close of the war, and while on the bench declared the bill passed by the radical Legislature disbarring all lawyers who had taken part in the Confederacy, unconstitutional and against the bill of rights, and permitted them all to return to their profession. For this act the radical Legislature impeached him. Later on his constituents offered him the nomination to Congress on the democratic ticket, but he refused the honor, thinking that such honor might be deemed a reward for his decision that unlocked the doors of the professional bastille in which his brother lawyers had been incarcerated. Whilst a member of the 36th Texas Legislature, Judge King voted to open the doors of all political bastilles. Such action was an heirloom in the King family.

Thomas Benton King entered his father's profession, and was engaged in the practice of the law, having been graduated from the University of Missouri in 1858 under the preceptorship of Presidents Shanon and Hudson, and although the youngest member of his class he was its valedictorian. Following the completion of his college days he studied law in the office of Attorney-General Gardenhire of Jefferson City, Missouri, and located at Liberty City, Clay County, Missouri, after he was admitted to the bar. His first fee before the Probate Judge of the county for doing the clerical work for an administrator, was \$25. The judge inquired of the young man where he had been reared, and when he answered that he had grown up among some of the ablest men of the state, one of whom was his father, the judge replied: "You were not very well raised as to charging fees or you would have charged \$250 instead of \$25 for making out that report." Judge King's disposition was to find blessing IN the deed rather than FOR it, and he always practiced on this line.

With the outbreak of the war between the two sections of the country Judge King took his wife to Jefferson City to be near her mother, who was then in poor health, and while there Governor Jackson and other state officials in sympathy with the Confederacy, left the capital, and went to Neosho, Missouri, and a new force of officials was installed. Major Oliver, congressman for the Platte County district, was appointed secretary of state, and he offered young King the office of assistant secretary, which he accepted, and held during the succeeding four years. He

was offered the same place by Mr. Oliver's successor, but declined it on account of the latter's radicalism, and began to teach school and discharge ministerial duties.

Judge King carried on the work of education and the ministry in Missouri until 1873 when he left Missouri, and came to Texas. Having written ahead of the county superintendent of schools regarding the probability of his securing a school, he found upon his arrival at Stephenville that the superintendent was holding a school for him, and as the teacher of this school he earned his first money in Texas. He instructed his pupils largely by means of the blackboard as the textbooks were of various kinds and makes, and he found he could awaken more interest by making his own program and lessons. His methods were original and practical, and his classes from the youngest to the eldest pupils, made rapid progress, especially in languages and numbers. When he took the school he asked the superintendent if he thought a man could support his family on the \$75 a month salary paid the teacher, and was told that he could live on fifteen cents a week in Texas. The superintendent told him that he could buy a soup bone with five or six pounds of meat on it for five cents, and a peck of meal for a dime. Water and wood were free as the air, and so the family lived in comfort on fifteen cents per week. His slogan was that the way to meet hard times was to live hard—and hence, as a member of the Legislature he voted against every increase of salary on account of hard times.

Judge King remembers many incidents of the journey the family took to reach their new home. It was a year of drought and getting along toward the fall of the year when the wagon which bore Judge King, his wife and four children, crossed the Red River in the vicinity of Denison, and meandered across the wilderness of country through Pilot Point and Denton to Fort Worth. At the latter point he availed himself of his last opportunity to secure a Texas newspaper, and stepping into the office of the oldest paper published there, subscribed for it for one year from the proprietor, Capt. B. B. Paddock. The Kings continued their journey to Stephenville, then a village of less than 500 people. A large tract of land was given to him because of his settlement, but after five years of hopeless endeavor to make the roots of dead languages stored up in his mind at the State University take root in Texas soil, he abandoned his ranch and iden-

tified himself with the county seat, and engaged in the law and land business.

Although he was a capable and resourceful lawyer the fact that he was expected to defend a man even when he was guilty led him to abandon the law, and act as counsellor for prospective buyers of land, and he is still engaged in this line of work.

Always interested in politics, he became prominent after coming to Erath County, and was elected county judge and served for four years. He was elected to the office on a reform wave and to show his good faith and sincerity he reduced his own salary one-fourth of that allowed by the law, and in its entirety it was but one-fourth of the amount now received by the incumbents in office. Like his father he is a Jeffersonian democrat, and has always regarded the farmers' movement of recent years as more democratic than modern-day democracy, and he joined hands with it while it lived. Judge King was elected as a "floater" to the lower house of the Texas Legislature, serving in the Thirty-sixth Assembly under Speaker Thomason, whom he subsequently supported for governor at the primaries of 1920. In that body he introduced a measure which provided for the setting aside by the state of at least ten acres of land for a school farm for each of the 14,000 schools of the state, advocating in its behalf that the farms would yield enough revenue to do away in part, if not altogether, with the taxation necessary to carry on these schools, the students of the schools to be required to cultivate these farms, and the proceeds of their labor going to the support of the schools they attended. In this way a double purpose would be served, the pupils being given a practical knowledge of agriculture, and the public schools receiving an adequate support.

During the early years of the present century Judge King lived out of Texas for four years, and tried the climate, the scenery and business of Southern California. He was located at San Diego, and carried on there his work of counselling buyers of homes and lands in that region, but when the climate began to tell upon him to such an extent that his health failed, he decided that California was not a paradise for him and returned to Texas which had always agreed with him, and here regained his strength and energy.

Judge King has been three times married. His first wife was Miss Emma Chiles, a niece of Gen. Sterling Price, and she died in Missouri without issue. Subsequently Judge

King was married to Miss Clara Bingham, a daughter of George C. Bingham, the celebrated Missouri artist. Mrs. King accompanied her husband to Texas and survived the rigors of frontier life until 1901, when she passed away, having been the mother of eight children, seven of whom reached maturity. The surviving children are: Allie, who married E. S. Newton, of Cleburne, Texas, an employe of the Santa Fe Railroad; Emma, who married Emmet Turner of Washington, District of Columbia; Bingham, who with his brother Don, is in an abstract business at Stephenville; Clara, who is the wife of W. P. Bowdry, a foundryman of Fort Worth, Texas; Laura, who is chief stenographer for Armour & Company of Fort Worth; and Fannie, who married Joseph Burt, an oil expert. Horace died recently at Stephenville. In 1906 Judge King was married to Miss Maud Merrill of Mount Vernon, Illinois. Judge and Mrs. King are residing in their beautiful vine-clad cottage at Stephenville, enjoying their simple life and setting an example for others to follow of a God-fearing, neighbor-loving existence, and it would be difficult to find people more universally respected and esteemed than they.

F. D. KEIM, who was born, reared and educated at Oil City in the heart of the original oil district of Venango and other sections of Western Pennsylvania, was attracted to Wichita Falls primarily as an oil man, and his knowledge of every phase of practical production has brought him many important interests in this section of Texas. More recently he has engaged in the automobile business, and handles one of the leading distributing agencies in the city.

Mr. Keim is a son of Charles Keim, and it was as natural for him to go into the oil industry as a result of his environment as it is for a boy on the seacoast to go to sea. His father was a pioneer oil operator in western Pennsylvania, so that F. D. Keim practically grew up in the business.

Coming to Wichita Falls in 1916, he has lived here through the boom days of petroleum in northern Texas, and still has some important oil production. Seeking further outlet for his capital and energies, he engaged in the automobile business and is owner of the Excelsior Motor Company, distributors for the Studebaker and Marmon cars. His standing as an automobile man is shown by the fact that he has the honor of being president of



F. D. Keim

the Wichita Falls Automobile Dealers Association.

His public spirit has been readily enlisted in behalf of all movements for the growth and progress of Wichita Falls, and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. Fraternally he is an Elk and Knight of Columbus.

JULIUS A. GERMANY. While a resident of Dallas, where for some twenty years he conducted a very extensive law practice, largely in corporation matters, Julius A. Germany grew up in West Texas, and for several years has been one of the leading executive officers of the Panhandle Refining Company of Dallas and Wichita Falls. This company established the first oil refinery at Wichita Falls, and its capital and equipment have done much to make this city a metropolis of the southwestern petroleum industry.

Mr. Germany was born in Van Zandt County, Texas, son of J. W. and Kate (Tumlinson) Germany. His maternal grandfather was David Tumlinson who was born in Tennessee, came to Texas when it was beginning its struggle to overthrow the dominion of Mexico, and fought in the battle of San Jacinto in 1836. J. W. Germany was a native of Mississippi and enlisted with the state troops in Company I of the 40th Mississippi Regiment, serving as a Confederate soldier. After the war he moved to Texas and located in Van Zandt County, and is still living at Grand Saline.

Julius A. Germany was a small boy when his parents moved to Texas and located at Sweetwater. His father became prominent in that section, helping organize Fisher County, and served as county judge of Nolan County. Julius A. Germany grew up, therefore, in a frontier locality. When he first knew Sweetwater it was a town of tents. He was educated and studied law in Sweetwater, was admitted to the bar there in 1893, but a few years later moved to Dallas, the city that has been his home ever since. While in the private practice of law at Dallas Mr. Germany had a large and almost exclusive practice involving corporation organization and management. It might be said that he was a lawyer's lawyer, since many of his clients were lawyers who went to him for special counsel on corporation and business problems, wherein his abilities made him a recognized authority.

Mr. Germany discontinued the general practice of law in 1917, when he became asso-

ciated with the Panhandle Refining Company in the building of a refinery at Wichita Falls. His interests have since been exclusively with this company, and he is one of its chief executives with the title of vice president. The building of the plant was started in 1915, but the original refinery has grown in capacity and business until it now has facilities for refining five thousand barrels per day. The company also owns valuable production in Wichita County and Southern Oklahoma. The company's wells are connected with the refinery by a gathering system of pipe lines about a hundred miles in length. The company also has about three hundred tank cars for shipping its products, and from the shipping tracks at the refinery from three hundred to five hundred cars of product are sent to market each month. The corporation's sales for 1920 reached a figure of about \$7,000,000. The company also owns and operates two casing-head gasoline plants, has storage facilities for about 600,000 gallons of oil, and these brief statements indicate how large and important an industry it is in North Texas.

Mr. Germany married Miss Lulu Black and they are the parents of six children.

THEO G. DAVIS is cashier of the State Bank of Mansfield. He was born and reared at Mansfield and his whole time and interests have been devoted to this bank for over twenty years.

Mr. Davis was born January 13, 1873, son of P. G. and Sarah (Cresswell) Davis. His parents were both born in Blount County, Tennessee, representing old families of that state. P. G. Davis moved to Fort Worth in 1858 and was one of the pioneer wagonmakers of that town. He continued working at his trade until after the beginning of the war and then enlisted in Parson's Brigade, but was detailed for special service at Dallas in making wagons for the Confederate army. In 1865 he moved to Mansfield where he continued his wagon making plant until about 1878. After that he was a farmer and finally retired from all active business in 1908. He was an honored old timer of Mansfield and Tarrant County, and died March 1, 1916. Of the seven children in his family all are living but one, Theo G. being fifth in age among them; Sarah Kate is the wife of Ben Branstont; Minnie E. is the wife of S. N. Wilson, of Mansfield; S. W. lives at Mansfield; W. C. resides at Godley, Texas; and A. E. is a resident of Fort Worth.

Theo G. Davis attended the public schools of Mansfield and his early associations were with the tasks of his father's farm. By experience he acquired a practical commercial training and in 1898 he became a bookkeeper in the private bank which had been organized by J. H. Wright and associates. He was soon made assistant cashier and continued with the institution when it was incorporated as a state bank in 1906. Mr. Davis has been cashier of the bank since 1911.

EDWARD MCSHANE WAITS. Texas Christian University at Fort Worth is an institution that has made educational history in Texas for several generations, and since its removal to Fort Worth has attained rank with the leading schools of higher Christian education in the South. Its able president since September, 1916, has been Edward McShane Waits, who have given new impetus and inspiration to its activities and influence.

Doctor Waits has been a minister and educator for a quarter of a century. He was born at Cynthiana, Kentucky, April 29, 1871, son of Charles Martel and Mary Ellen (Moore) Waits. His maternal ancestors were a prominent Kentucky and still earlier Virginia family. The Waits family has been in Kentucky since the beginning of white civilization there. The old homestead at Cynthiana has been in the continuous possession of the family for 135 years and is still occupied by a brother of Doctor Waits.

Edward McShane Waits grew up on that homestead, acquired a good education, attending the Kentucky Wesleyan College at Millersburg, following which he was principal of the public schools at Ellisville, Kentucky. This was before he reached his majority. In 1896 he graduated A. B. from Transylvania University at Lexington, and graduated from the College of Bible of the same university in the same year. Transylvania is one of the celebrated institutions of higher learning in the South, with many honorable traditions. One of its teachers in former years was Henry Clay, and among its students were Jefferson Davis, James Lane Allen, and in fact many of the great men of Kentucky.

Ordained a minister of the Disciples of Christ in 1896 Doctor Waits was pastor at Fulton, Kentucky, five and a half years. He removed to Texas in 1901, for a time was pastor of the church at Ladonia, where he erected a new church building. From 1902 to 1906 he was pastor at El Paso and his activity there

resulted in the erection of a handsome church at a cost of \$50,000. In 1906 Doctor Waits came to Fort Worth to succeed Dr. Homer T. Wilson as pastor of the Christian Tabernacle. His ministry has always been noted for constructive and strengthening influences in his church, and an important feature of his pastoral activities at Fort Worth was the consolidation of the Christian Tabernacle with the Magnolia Avenue Church, followed by the construction of a new edifice at a cost of \$50,000. While he was pastor this became one of the largest congregations in the city, and the membership of the Sunday School reached a thousand.

After ten years as pastor of the church Doctor Waits was called to become president of the Texas Christian University to succeed Dr. Frederick D. Kershner. Doctor Waits has also served as superintendent of the State Bible School Work and is associate editor of the *Courier* at Dallas. He is a man of ripe scholarship as well as an able administrator and educator, and has traveled extensively in the Orient and in Europe. For six months in 1912 he sojourned in foreign lands, during which time he visited the site of the seven churches of ancient Asia Minor and toured Europe. Doctor Waits is a democrat, lent his aid to the prohibition movement in Texas and the nation and is a member of the Masonic Order.

May 23, 1898, he married Miss Sarah Wilson Wooten of Bowling Green, Kentucky. She died in 1912, the mother of one daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

H. BYRON FURR. While one of the wealthy oil men of the Breckenridge section, Mr. Furr is not a newcomer to that region. He has lived in Stephens County thirty years or more, has been one of its staunch and hard working citizens, a very able business man, and had earned prosperity before it came in generous measure.

Mr. Furr was born near Oxford, Mississippi, October 27, 1868, son of Allison and Kate (Johnston) Furr. He was reared on his father's Mississippi plantation to the age of twenty, and completed his education in Payne University at Booneville.

Coming to Texas in 1888, Mr. Furr remained for a brief time at Gatesville, and then located at Breckenridge in Stephens County, where he has had his home ever since. For a number of years he was a successful school teacher in this locality, and a number



J. H. B. Furr

of mature men and women gratefully recall his service in that capacity. About 1895 he engaged in the real estate business, and soon began acquiring town property and ranch lands under his individual ownership. His real estate interests proved the foundation for his subsequent prosperity.

He has been exceedingly fortunate in his transactions since the great oil boom struck Stephens County. He is one of the large owners of production, and this with his other property interests have made him one of the wealthy citizens of the county. Mr. Furr negotiated perhaps the largest oil lease in the Breckenridge field, the Dickie lease north of town, involving a sum of \$200,000.

Since 1918 Mr. Furr has been vice president of the Guaranty State Bank of Breckenridge. He married in 1895 Miss Florence England. She is a native of Texas, and completed her education in the Mississippi College at Clinton. Mr. and Mrs. Furr have one of the finest homes in Breckenridge. Their two children are Miss Jewel and H. B. Furr, Jr. Mr. Furr has been a member of the Methodist Church for forty years; is one of the trustees of the church at Breckenridge, has been president of the board of stewards for many years, and is a teacher of the Bible class. In politics he is a democrat, and fraternally is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE C. CLARKE. A resident of Fort Worth a quarter of a century, George C. Clarke has played an influential part in local affairs as a banker and real estate man, and the public owes him a debt particularly for the disinterested service he rendered for many years as a member of the School Board.

Mr. Clarke was born near Fayetteville, Tennessee, September 14, 1871, son of James Carter and Elizabeth (Allison) Clarke, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. George C. was their only son and there were three daughters.

Mr. Clarke was reared at Nashville, but completed his education in a famous preparatory school in middle Tennessee, the "Mulberry Academy." In 1895 when he came to Texas he located at Fort Worth, and for a time was associated with the Fort Worth Cracker & Candy Company and for several years was Texas representative and state agent for the Union Biscuit Company of St. Louis. From that he entered the real estate field, and for a number of years his operations

were carried on on a large scale, including the promotion of townsites and additions. The last addition he made to Fort Worth's growth and development was in the vicinity of the Baptist Seminary. Mr. Clarke is one of the directors of the Continental Bank of Fort Worth and for four years was vice president of the Cattle Men's Trust Company. He is now vice president of the Broadmere Land Company, which has a paid up capital of \$120,000.

Mr. Clarke gave six years of devoted service to his work as a member of the School Board. During that time eight of the modern school buildings in Fort Worth were constructed, including the Junior High School. There is a school in the South Tenth Ward named George C. Clarke School. Mr. Clarke shares with Major Van Zandt as being the only living men who have schools named for them in Fort Worth. He is now further serving the interests of the public by having accepted appointment as park commissioner for the city of Fort Worth. Mr. Clarke is a member of the Elks Club. In December, 1905, he married Miss Fay Clark of Graham, Texas.

ZEB JENKINS. The commercial history of the town of Grapevine in Tarrant County revolves around and centers in one family name, that of Jenkins. Zeb Jenkins who has lived here practically all his life succeeded to the pioneer business established by his father and in point of years of continuous service is the oldest business man of the place.

Grapevine Spring has been a spot in the geography of North Texas since the country was first thoroughly explored. It is said that President Houston of the Texas Republic negotiated a treaty with the Comanche Indians at Grapevine Spring. The town of Grapevine is four miles west of the spring. The first store on the site, and the only business until after the Civil war, was established by E. M. Jenkins in 1857. He brought his family to Tarrant County in the spring of that year, and hauled lumber from East Texas to build his house. He opened a small stock of goods for the needs of the community. E. M. Jenkins was born in North Carolina, was reared in Alabama, and after a brief residence in Louisiana established a home at Jefferson in East Texas in 1854. This pioneer business man of Grapevine died in 1878. He married Ellen Dunn, a native of Alabama. Her father, J. C. Dunn, came to Grapevine Prairie about 1851, and lived in a log house which was one

of the first efforts towards the settlement of this section. Mrs. E. M. Jenkins died in 1872. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are still living.

Zeb Jenkins, third in age among the children, was born at Jefferson, Texas, July 3, 1854, and was five years of age when brought to Grapevine, where he has been satisfied to live, growing up with the community, making his energy and enterprise a factor in its progress, and for nearly half a century has been identified with the business interests of the village. He attended the local schools, worked on the farm, and at the age of nineteen began assisting his father in the store. In the early days he frequently made visits to Galveston to buy goods. After his father's death he took charge of the business, and for a time the firm was Jenkins & Yates. He sold out his interest in the business in 1896. In 1900 he organized the Grapevine National Bank, and was its vice president until 1913. Since then he has resumed merchandising and is owner of the leading mercantile establishment of Grapevine, and also has extensive and valuable farming interests in the same locality.

Mr. Jenkins has been an influential figure in democratic politics in Tarrant County. He is a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. He married Florence Dorris in 1874. Her father was Dr. W. E. Dorris, a pioneer physician of Grapevine. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins have one living daughter, Edna May, wife of L. O. Donald of Dallas. Two children are deceased, one who died at the age of twelve and Eli M., who died at the age of eighteen.

S. A. WALL has been a resident of Tarrant County nearly all his life, and his business activities have been devoted to farming and commercial lines in and around Grapevine. He is also a former county commissioner.

Mr. Wall was born in Northern Arkansas May 14, 1870, son of A. B. and Harriet M. (Martin) Wall, both of whom were natives of Georgia. In 1872 the family came to Texas and established a home in Tarrant County, where A. B. Wall developed a farm and where he lived until his death in 1883. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. S. A. Wall is the sixth in a family of eleven children. He was two years old when brought to Tarrant County, grew up on the homestead, was educated in the common schools and the business college at Fort Worth, and as a young man he spent a year in the West. After returning to

Tarrant County he took up farming, and employed his energies to a successful degree in that vocation until 1900. Since then he has been successfully engaged in business at Grapevine.

One of his brothers while serving as a county commissioner died in 1900, and the county judge appointed S. A. Wall to fill out his unexpired term. He has always been influential in local and county affairs, and has been especially helpful in furthering the educational program of Grapevine. For several years he served as chairman of the Grapevine School Board. He is vice president of the Grapevine Home Bank.

In 1892 Mr. Wall married Clara Newton of Tarrant County. She died in 1901 and is survived by two children, Harriet and Bertha. For his second wife Mr. Wall married Ida Rainwater of Dandridge, Tennessee. Her death occurred in 1911, her two surviving children being Pauline and Louise. The present wife of Mr. Wall is Mamie Austin of Grapevine, and they have one son, Sandy A., Jr. Mr. Wall is an active member of the Baptist Church and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

DELOS T. BOWLES, who was a lieutenant in the Engineer Corps during the World war, had begun the practice of law prior to his enlistment, and most of the time since the war he has been identified with the great oil town of Breckenridge, where his abilities have brought him a very enviable position and extensive practice.

Mr. Bowles was born at Rockwall in Rockwall County, Texas, September 29, 1891, a son of Harry G. and Rosetta Nancy Jane (Stout) Bowles. His grandfather, Bradford Harrison Bowles, and his brother, Watt Bowles, were among the first settlers and founders of the town of Rockwall. Watt Bowles deeded the land for the Public Square and Court House when Rockwall became the county seat. These pioneers were natives of Illinois and moved to Rockwall County about 1872. Harry G. Bowles was born in Illinois in 1865, but grew up at Rockwall.

During his early life at Rockwall, Delos T. Bowles attended the local schools, also graduated from Rockwall College, for a time was a student in the North Texas Normal College at Denton, from which he graduated in 1912, and took both the academic and law courses in the University of Texas. He taught school



DELOS T. BOWLES

for one year at Anson, Texas, and three years at Hallsville, Texas, of which school he was superintendent. Mr. Bowles was admitted to the bar June 26, 1914, and for nearly three years was engaged in laying the foundation of a professional career in his home community. In July, 1916, he was elected county and district attorney of Rockwall County.

This office he resigned in 1917 to enter the Fourth Engineers Training Camp at Camp Lee, Virginia, and graduated with a second lieutenant's commission. Mr. Bowles was on duty at Camp Lee and at Washington City and finally at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. After the armistice he received his discharge, and for a time was associated with the widely known Dallas law firm of Thomas, Milam & Touchstone. In April, 1919, he moved to Breckenridge, before the beginning of the great oil development. With the great amount of capital, population and commerce that has centered at Breckenridge during the last two years Mr. Bowles found his abilities in great demand to represent business and industrial interests, particularly in the oil industry. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and belongs to several other fraternal orders.

WEB ROSE. One of the early families to settle in the section of country around Fort Worth marked by the busy little city of Arlington, were the Roses, represented by Web Rose, a native of Arlington, and identified with the city as a merchant and now as a dealer in real estate and lands.

Mr. Rose was born at Arlington, November 25, 1880. His parents, J. P. and Delia (Ditto) Rose came to Texas from Alabama, and established their home at Arlington when all the country was new. J. P. Rose spent his active life as a farmer and merchant and died at the age of fifty-nine, while his wife passed away at sixty-one. All of their nine children are still living.

Fourth among them, Web Rose was reared and educated at Arlington, and at the age of sixteen began earning his own living as a clerk. At twenty-one he was in business for himself as a grocery merchant, and continued in that line for about nine years. Since then he has handled a large part of the local business in real estate and lands.

In April, 1917, Mr. Rose married Mattie E. Lyon of Arlington. Mr. Rose is a Mason and Shriner, a member of Moslah Temple at Fort Worth. He is a democrat, takes an ac-

tive part in local political and public affairs, and during the World war was a member of the County Exemption Board.

W. H. ROSE, mayor of Arlington, is the active partner and associate of his brother, Web Rose, in the real estate business in that city.

He was born at Arlington March 29, 1883, fifth among the ten children of J. P. and Delia (Ditto) Rose. His father a native of Mississippi came to Texas about 1875 and built the first store at Arlington and continued as a merchant until his death in March, 1902, at the age of sixty. The maternal grandfather of W. H. Rose was James Ditto, who came to Texas during the Civil war, established a home near the present site of Arlington and had the postoffice half a mile east of there before Arlington was established, and later was postmaster at Arlington until 1895. Mr. Rose's mother was born in Alabama and died in 1912 at the age of sixty-one.

W. H. Rose was reared and educated in Arlington, attended high school, and he and his brother Web were associated in the grocery business and since December 29, 1905, have been in the real estate business. They have not only been brokers in handling property for others, but have made their business a really constructive activity and have built over sixty houses in the city.

W. H. Rose served as commissioner of streets and alleys and for four years a member of the Public School Board, and on April 5, 1919, was elected to his present office as mayor. June 15, 1905, he married Miss Ollie Gibbins of Arlington. They have two children, Margaret Leslie and Birdie Rose.

MISS ANNA SHELTON, who was born and reared on the Shelton homestead north of Fort Worth, has distinguished herself as a very able business woman and one of the few of her sex to solve the many problems connected with real estate operations and real estate development. She is also a leader in Fort Worth society and has done much to insure the success of various philanthropic and charitable enterprises.

Her father was Dr. John Foster Shelton, who was born February 20, 1826, son of James and Elizabeth (Thompson) Shelton of Gallatin, Tennessee. He was educated in Kentucky, graduated from the Medical College of Louisville, and after practicing several years in Hopkinsville, that state, moved to

Texas in 1855. He was one of the few educated physicians of North Texas at that time. He practiced for two years in Collin County and in 1857 moved to Tarrant County and settled at what is now North Fort Worth. He was busily engaged answering the calls of an extensive practice that took him all over the country around Fort Worth, but for a number of years he was retired from his profession and engaged in looking after his farming and other interests. He acquired the fine tract of land now included in the Jarvis homestead. He also operated a drug store. Doctor Shelton was the father of two sons and two daughters: John M., now a prominent cattleman of Amarillo; Belle Shelton Pendleton of Fort Worth, deceased; James B., deceased; and Anna.

Miss Anna Shelton was born at the old home just north of the present city of Fort Worth. She attended local schools but for her finishing education was sent to the noted Kentucky institution of which her mother was a graduate, Bethel College, at Hopkinsville. For a number of years Miss Shelton has conducted an extensive business in real estate, and has planned and built for sale some of the better type of homes in the city. Her interests have been divided between business and social welfare problems, and her enthusiasm is readily aroused by programs for civic advancement. She is vice president of the Fort Worth Museum of Art, is a member of the Sorosis Club, and has filled various offices and is now treasurer of the Texas Woman's Federation of Clubs.

NORFLET FERRELL PAYNE, proprietor of the leading general fire insurance agency at Cisco, and one of that city's most progressive and social leaders, is the son of a pioneer Texan who was at one time a business associate of General Sam Houston, had an army record during the Cuban and Philippine wars and also in the war with Germany, and his varied experiences have taken him over practically the entire globe.

Mr. Payne was born at Woodland in Freestone County, Texas, in 1876, a son of Captain James S. and Frances (Ferrell) Payne. His father, who was born at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in 1822, was at Knoxville, Tennessee, when war was declared against Mexico. He at once volunteered as a private, was appointed captain in the American army during the campaign in Mexico, and when the war was over he located in Texas. It was then that he

entered the land business at Austin in partnership with General Sam Houston, under the firm name of Houston & Payne. Some twelve or fifteen years later, when war broke out between the North and South, he joined a battery under General E. Kirby Smith and was a Confederate soldier throughout the war in the Trans-Mississippi department. Following that struggle he settled on a plantation at Woodland in Freestone County. The death of this honored old time citizen occurred in 1898.

Norflet Ferrell Payne was educated in the local schools of Freestone County and attended Trinity University at Tehuacana in Limestone County. He was a young man of twenty-two when the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898, and he volunteered in the National Guard of Texas, and went to Cuba in the Q. M. Department. In 1899 he enlisted in the 39th United States Volunteers, and was with that organization in the Philippines during the insurrection. In 1900 he accompanied the American forces to China during the Boxer rebellion, and from there he went to South Africa.

After leaving the army Mr. Payne returned to the Philippines in 1902 and entered the Insular Civil Service, with which he was identified for thirteen years, during which period he was sent around the globe three times.

After an experience of fifteen years in the far east Mr. Payne returned to the United States in 1915 and engaged in the insurance business at Corsicana, Texas. He did not regard himself as too old for active military duty when America entered the war with Germany. In 1918, disposing of his business at Corsicana, he became captain in the Texas National Guard. He helped train the organization preparatory for active service in the National Army, but the armistice was signed before the call to duty came.

Mr. Payne located at Cisco in April, 1919, and, equipped with a broad general experience, he soon had his fire insurance agency well established, but at the same time has taken an active part in all progressive civic affairs. His activities in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce have been of the greatest value to the city. It was mainly through his enterprise and activity that the Cisco Lodge of Elks, of which he has served two terms as exalted ruler, has built up an organization of over four hundred members and they expect to build a magnificent club house, to be completed in 1921. This beautiful building is to be on ground 100x60 feet, two stories with basement,



N F Payne

roof garden, and will have every feature of the modern club building. It is to be located at the site of the old Captain Judia residence, at the corner of Fourth Street and Avenue E.

Captain Payne married Miss Ruth Church, of Corsicana, Texas.

GEORGE E. BENNETT was one of the men who gave vitality and enterprise to the industrial development of an important district of Western Texas, particularly around Strawn. He was a pioneer brick manufacturer, helped develop coal and other natural resources of Palo Pinto County, and his name deserves to be remembered in connection with the history of these developments.

Mr. Bennett was born in Dayton, Ohio, October 6, 1852, son of Benjamin Gleason and Anna (White) Bennett, his father a native of Connecticut and his mother of Maryland. George E. Bennett was reared in his native city, attended school there, but at the age of sixteen started out to make his own way in the world. He first went to Missouri and at St. Joseph found employment with James McCord, who later built up one of the largest wholesale houses of that city. Mr. Bennett remained in Missouri and at the age of twenty-two utilized his experience to engage in merchandising for himself. Later misfortune overtook him and he lost all he had.

Seeking a new field and new opportunities he came to Texas, landing at Galveston, and soon afterward moved to Dallas. At Dallas he was appointed state sales manager for the McCormick Reaper & Harvester Company, and for six years he was also general manager of the Tompkins Implement Company of Dallas.

On leaving Dallas, Mr. Bennett engaged his capital and with other associates began the manufacture of brick at Millsap, Texas. He organized the Acme Pressed Brick Company, and this company was the first in Texas to manufacture a high grade of pressed brick. A little over twenty years ago Mr. Bennett organized a company that bought the business of the American Coal Mining Company, became general manager of the new organization, and gave renewed impetus to the mining of the coal resources at Lyra and in other points of Palo Pinto County. Later he organized the Mount Marion Coal Mining Company and became its president. The company at the time of his death was operating a shaft at Strawn. He organized in 1904 the Strawn

Merchandise Company and was its principal stockholder. With these varied enterprises he continued as a brick manufacturer, having a large plant at Lacota.

Mr. Bennett died at Galveston, July 3, 1907. His death occurred while on a business trip to Galveston and he was laid to rest at Fort Worth, where the family lived for several years before going to Strawn. His life was an exemplary one, notable for achievements in business and the reconstruction of success after a period of vicissitude. He was loyal in friendship, and a citizen whose public spirit never failed to make him an ally of every community improvement. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and very active in that order, and was also a member of the Elks.

In 1884 Mr. Bennett married Miss Octavia A. Hendricks, daughter of H. G. Hendricks of Fort Worth. Mr. Bennett was survived by five children, Walter R., Mrs. Annie E. Martin, Hattie L., now Mrs. D. J. Shaughnessy, Dorothy, and Ruth, now Mrs. DeForest Hungerford. Mrs. Bennett resides at Fort Worth at 1400 Texas Avenue.

J. B. GOOGINS. Practically from the time Fort Worth became a packing center J. B. Googins has been prominently identified with the plants and the great business that characterizes North Fort Worth as an industrial city. Mr. Googins has general charge of Swift and Company's interests at the Fort Worth stock yards and during his residence in Texas has participated actively in many community enterprises at Fort Worth.

He was born in Chicago, January 31, 1874, son of David S. and Ada Jane (McKoy) Googins. Both parents were born in the state of Maine and the father died in Chicago in 1919 and the mother in 1920.

J. B. Googins, second of six children, was reared and educated in Chicago, attending high school there. Much of his knowledge of the livestock business was acquired in the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, where for some time he was connected with the Chicago Packing Company. His first experience in Texas was at the age of twenty when in 1894 he came to the state and went far out on the frontier in Tom Green County, where he was a line rider for one of the great ranch outfits operating in that section.

Mr. Googins has been continuously associated with Swift & Company since 1900. He began with them as a cattle buyer at the Chicago Stock Yards, and in 1902 came to Fort

Worth when the company established its first packing plant here. Continuously for eighteen years he has had general supervision of Swift's interests in Fort Worth.

Mr. Googins married in 1897 Miss Ruth Swiler of Delavan, Wisconsin, daughter of J. W. Swiler, former superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Wisconsin and now a resident of Burlington, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Googins have two sons and one daughter: David S., who married Marie Hefley of Fort Worth; John C., a student in Princeton University; and Ruth, attending school at Fort Worth.

Mr. Googins is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club, served two years as a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and was at one time vice president of the Fort Worth Townsite Company.

HYDE JENNINGS. Life seems to shower upon some men distinction of magnitude, and yet it is but seldom that such honors come to the undeserving. A man must be worthy before he is singled out from his associates for advancement, and he is required to maintain that same high standard to retain what he has already gained. Especially is this true with reference to promotions and advancements in the legal profession. Before a man can hope to attain to a paying practice he must have given years to study and training, and has to show that he is qualified by natural ability for the serious duties pertaining to this honored calling. The late Hyde Jennings for many years held a distinguished position among the brilliant attorneys of Fort Worth, and was known all over the state of Texas as a man of unusual ability.

Hyde Jennings was born in Nacogdoches, Texas, in August, 1849, a son of T. J. and Sarah (Gray) Jennings, the former of whom at one time served as attorney general of the state of Texas. Hyde Jennings was reared and educated in the various parts of Texas to which his father's professional duties called him, and in 1872, came to Fort Worth where he developed a very valuable practice, and was numbered among the most successful practitioners of his profession.

Mr. Jennings was married to Florence Van Zandt, a daughter of Maj. K. M. Van Zandt, and they became the parents of three sons and one daughter, namely: K. V., T. J., Chilton and Martha, who is the wife of E. E. Bewley, of Fort Worth. The true worth of Mr. Jennings was early recognized by his

fellow citizens, who would have been glad to honor him by election to some of the responsible offices if he would have accepted the nomination, but he did not care to enter public life, preferring to devote himself to his profession. Unselfishness toward others is a wonderful developer of character, and Mr. Jennings' was beautifully rounded out, and his memory is cherished by the many with whom he had professional relations, as well as those who came closer to him in social intercourse. Much of the advancement in civic conditions can be traced to his influence, and the high standards today maintained by his profession, were fully sustained by him.

G. CLINT WOOD by nativity belongs to the great section of the Texas northwest, since he was born in Parker County in 1870. His father was the late B. Frank Wood, who died in 1918, at the age of eighty-four. He was a notable pioneer and long a prominent character of Parker County in western Texas. A native of Mississippi, he came to Texas in 1856, and in that early year established a home in Parker County, when there were only three or four isolated military outposts over all the vast territory of West Texas to protect the advancing line of civilization. For fifteen years after he settled in Parker County the region was exposed to the danger of hostile raids from the Comanche Indians. During the war between the states he volunteered and served in the Confederate army.

G. Clint Wood finished his education with four years in the Parker Institute at Weatherford. In 1890, at the age of twenty, he went to southeastern Texas and found employment in some of the great lumber mills operating around Beaumont. He was on the ground when the great oil boom at Beaumont broke, beginning with the discovery at Spindletop. Everyone in Beaumont was more or less interested in the oil industry, but Mr. Wood found it a field of practical operation, and he has acknowledged no other previous claim to his energies since then. Successively he was an operator at Spindletop, Sour Lake, Batson and Humble in the southeast Texas fields. Leaving Humble, he came to Wichita Falls in 1911, and about the time the first well in the Electra field was brought in. With every successive development he has been closely connected both through his personal enterprise and capital. A man of business courage, fortified with long experience in the oil industry, his success has been a matter of practical achieve-



J. Hood

ment as well as the result of good fortune, and he has been a moving spirit in many of the great projects in this wonderful petroleum district.

His time, capital and energies have been really bestowed upon most of the important development projects that have given Wichita Falls its position as the oil metropolis of the southwest. He built the Clint Wood Building, a modern office building, seven stories, at Eighth and Scott streets, pronounced by competent judges as one of the finest specimens of commercial architecture in the country. His public spirit has found vent in many other ways. During the war with Germany he was chairman of the County Exemption Board for Wichita County. He is chairman of the Building Committee of the First Baptist Church, which is now constructing a new edifice at a cost of over a quarter of a million dollars, making it probably the finest church in Texas.

Through his influence in eastern financial centers Mr. Wood has been the means of interesting a large amount of outside capital in Wichita Falls and vicinity. He served as a lieutenant colonel on the staff of Governor Hobby of Texas. Mr. Wood is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Club and a number of other local organizations.

JOHN B. LANERI. Old time Fort Worth citizens deserving special recognition in this publication include J. B. Laneri, whose home has been here for nearly forty years. He is now retired from business, and resides at 902 Jennings Avenue.

Mr. Laneri was born in Genoa, Italy, and came to America in 1873. His home was in New Orleans for several years and he came to Texas in 1877, locating at Marshall, where he was engaged in the restaurant business.

Coming to Fort Worth in 1882 just at the beginning of Fort Worth's development as a railroad center Mr. Laneri took charge of the restaurant facilities at the Fort Worth Union Depot and was in business there continuously for thirty years. In that way he became widely known to the traveling public as well as to Fort Worth. He retired in 1912. Mr. Laneri married, in 1895, Miss Nannie Graves of Fort Worth.

E. H. CARTER. A business house that serves to fortify Fort Worth's position as one of the great wholesale distributing centers of the Southwest is the Carter Grocer Company, an organization of great magnitude whose

directing head for many years was the late E. H. Carter, one of the veteran business men of Texas.

Mr. Carter who came to Fort Worth in 1884, died in that city after thirty-six years of residence on November 4, 1920. He was born in Shreveport, Louisiana, April 16, 1851, son of L. E. and Bettie (Rainey) Carter; his father a native of Kentucky and his mother of Tennessee. The family lived at New Orleans where E. H. Carter secured most of his education, but he then returned to Shreveport and began an active career which brought him a varied experience in commercial lines. For two years he was clerk to a cotton buyer of Shreveport, then for three years was manager of the local business of the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Agency, and in 1874, a young man in search of opportunity, he moved to Longview, Texas, and became a retail grocer.

Mr. Carter was at Longview for ten years, and in 1884 came to Fort Worth and at once associated himself with one of the large firms distributing groceries over North and West Texas. He became manager of the Fort Worth Grocer Company, an organization operating on a capital stock of about \$20,000. In 1895 the business was reorganized as the Carter-Battle Grocer Company, the capital stock being increased to \$75,000. Mr. Carter then became president, and was active head of the business for just a quarter of a century. The corporate title was subsequently the Carter-Hunt Grocer Company, and in April, 1910, became the Carter Grocer Company, with Mr. Carter in possession of the majority stock. The capital stock of the business is a quarter of a million dollars. Successive years, the increase of population and business enterprise, have required many new buildings and increased personnel, until today the organization keeps a large number of traveling salesmen on the road, and handles a large proportion of the groceries distributed among the retail merchants of the Southwest.

Mr. Carter was a successful business man chiefly because of his concentration of energy and all other enterprises not directly connected with the wholesale grocery business have been accorded only an incidental interest. But his good citizenship was none the less valued and esteemed. For many years he served as president of the Board of Deacons of the Broadway Presbyterian Church of Fort Worth, and aided in building the church that was destroyed in the 1909 fire, and also the

structure that succeeded it. He was a director of the Veihl-Crawford Hardware Company and the Star Refining Company. He was also a member of the Retail Grocers and Butchers Association of Fort Worth.

In December, 1874, at Jefferson, Texas, he married Mrs. Belle Williams. She died June 1, 1911, the mother of two daughters, Lotta Carter and Donnie Lee Carter. His older daughter is the wife of H. E. Gardner, now treasurer of the Carter Wholesale Grocer Company, and the mother of four children, Hunter, Rosalind, Belle and Carter, deceased. Donnie became the wife of J. B. Craddock, secretary and sales manager of the Carter Company. Their three children are Jean, Dorothy and Jack Craddock. On January 4, 1913, Mr. Carter married Mrs. Maggie Kerr of Fort Worth, who survives him. She is a daughter of G. H. and Mary E. (Lyles) Gowan. She married William Edward Kerr, February 9, 1888, and to this union was born a daughter, Marguerite Eddie Kerr, a graduate of the National Park Seminary, of Washington, District of Columbia, and later a student in the University of Texas.

BOB BARKER has a statewide reputation in Texas politics and affairs. His home has been in Fort Worth for the past seven years, and he is still one of the forceful men in politics, though most of his time is given to the management of his farming interests in North and West Texas.

Mr. Barker is a native Texan, born at Millikan, Brazos County, September 8, 1874, son of W. W. and Missouri J. (Swain) Barker. He represents an old Kentucky family and his grandfather spent his life in Brazos County, was a slave owner and a Confederate soldier. W. W. Barker was a Kentucky farmer until 1860 when he moved to Texas and developed a ranch in Brazos County, and in 1876 moved to Ellis County, where he continued the growing of fine stock until his death in 1882. The mother died in 1911. Of their six sons and one daughter, the daughter and four sons are still living, Bob being their third child. Mr. Barker had a country school education, growing up in Ellis County and at the age of sixteen began work in a cotton gin. Four years later he made his first essay in politics, giving the full strength of his influence in Ellis County in behalf of the election of Col. R. M. Love as candidate for state comptroller. After Colonel Love's election he was appointed and served two years as warrant clerk in the comp-

troller's department at Austin. In 1903 Mr. Barker was elected chief clerk of the Texas House of Representatives, and handled with rare skill and fidelity the responsibilities of that office throughout the 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st and 32d sessions and was again elected for the 35th session. In the meantime he had become a resident of San Antonio and while living in that city in 1908 he was candidate for state comptroller, being defeated by John W. Stephens, and again was candidate for the same office in 1912, his successful opponent being W. P. Lane.

In 1914 Mr. Barker moved to Fort Worth and he is now profitably engaged in farming, owning one ranch in Hall County and another in Johnson County, near Mansfield. Through his political influence Mr. Barker was instrumental in bringing back to Texas the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. He is now business and circulation manager of the Democratic Review, a monthly magazine owned, edited and controlled by former United States Senator J. W. Bailey. Mr. Barker as this record shows has always been a democrat. Mr. Barker married Miss Nora Jones of Hall County. They have one son, Bob, Jr., born February 4, 1910, now attending the Tenth Ward School in Fort Worth.

ALEXANDER H. BRITAIN is established in the practice of his profession in the City of Wichita Falls as one of the representative members of the bar of Wichita County, and has served as mayor of the city, where he has secured prestige as a liberal and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Britain was born in Dallas County, Texas, on the 10th of March, 1878, and is a scion of one of the most honored pioneer families of that section of the Lone Star state. His grandfather, Joseph Britain, having come to Dallas County in 1845 and having settled a few miles west of the present City of Dallas, and the family having been one of prominence and influence in that community during the long intervening years. Benjamin M. Britain, father of him whose name initiates this review, was reared on the old pioneer homestead of Dallas County where his parents settled upon coming from Missouri, the Britain family having been founded in Virginia in the Colonial period of our national history. Benjamin M. Britain served as a soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war, as a member of a regiment from Dallas County. He thereafter continued his resi-



A. H. Britain

dence in that county until 1886, when he removed with his family to Seymour, Baylor County, where he resided until his death, June 9, 1921. The maiden name of his wife was Girlie Strader, and she passed away in 1889.

Alexander H. Britain is indebted to the schools of Seymour for his preliminary education, and there he began the study of law under effective preceptorship. He made rapid advancement in his absorption and assimilation of the involved science of jurisprudence, and was admitted to the bar in 1898. His initial work in the practice of his profession was achieved in Baylor County, where he remained until 1904. During the interval covering the years 1904 to 1908 he practiced law in the following cities of Cleburne, Temple and Fort Worth. In 1908 he established his residence in Wichita Falls, where he has since continued in active general practice and where he is a member of the leading law firm of Carrigan, Montgomery, Britain & Morgan, with offices in the First National Bank Building. This firm controls a large and important practice, and its members have appeared in connection with much important litigation in the various courts of this section of the state, with a clientele of prominent and influential order, both corporate and individual. Mr. Britain is a member of the American Bar Association and the Texas State Bar Association, and in his home city he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is president of the Wichita Club, the Wichita Falls Golf and Country Club, of which he is serving his second term as president in 1921, and is a member of other representative civic organizations. He is a member of the directorate of the City National Bank of Commerce. Mr. Britain has always manifested lively and resourceful interest in those things that have conserved the civic and material progress and prosperity of his home city, and he served as mayor of Wichita Falls four years—1914-18.

Mr. Britain was united in marriage with Miss Ona Bell, of Wichita Falls, she being a niece of the late Dr. J. M. Bell, who was a leading physician and honored and influential citizen of Wichita Falls, where he served at one time as mayor. Mr. and Mrs. Britain have two children—Ona Bell and Martha Alexander.

JAMES RHEA HILL is a Texan whose record is largely one of hard work, a factor that has brought him an abundant degree of suc-

cess and prominence. He was successively a clerk, merchant, land dealer, a business he still continues, and in recent years has also been prominent in oil operations in the West Texas field.

Mr. Hill whose home has been in Fort Worth for the past decade was born at Independence in Washington County, Texas, May 23, 1873, son of James and Lily (Stribling) Hill. His grandfather, Captain T. H. Hill, was a Confederate soldier and officer throughout the entire war. As a planter he owned many slaves before the war, and was a prominent man in Southern Texas. James Hill also became a planter, owned an extensive tract of land and was a lover and student of agriculture and the advanced practices of stock raising. He died in 1873 when only twenty-three years of age, survived by his widow until 1910.

The younger of two children, James Rhea Hill grew up in Southern Texas, where he attended public school. He also spent one year in Baylor University when that institution was located at Independence. He was eleven and a half years of age when he left off his formal schooling, and began earning his living driving a hay rake. Soon afterward he became a clerk in a local mercantile establishment, and clerked some ten or twelve years before he embarked his capital and experience in a business of his own. He was a merchant until failing health caused him to remove to Mineral Wells, Texas, while from 1906 to 1911 he was engaged in the land and real estate business. Coming to Fort Worth in 1911 Mr. Hill was associated in partnership with J. N. Winters under the firm name of Winters & Hill. During the five years of its existence this firm sold more large tracts of land than any similar firm in Texas. Since the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Hill has engaged alone in the land and oil business. The field in which his enterprise and capital have been primarily interested as an oil operator is the Stephens and Eastland counties district. He has sunk a number of wells, and has been fairly successful as a producer. His chief hobby is agriculture, and he now divides his time between his farm west of Fort Worth and his business in the city.

Mr. Hill has made money and acquired a reasonable degree of prosperity, and for years it has been his rule as well to do good as he went along, and has taken more than a passing interest in a number of causes and institutions, particularly church and schools. He

has made large donations to educational institutions. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and was formerly a democrat but is now an independent voter.

August 11, 1898, at Glenrose, Texas, Mr. Hill married Miss Lulu Milam, a woman of culture and thorough education, who finished her literary education in the Southwestern University of Georgetown, Texas. Her father, B. R. Milam, was a merchant, banker and planter, and for the greater part of his life lived in Weatherford where he died in 1900. Mrs. Hill is one of a family of six children. She takes a decided interest in the various activities of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have two living children: Joel Milam Hill, born May 25, 1899, and Laure Hill, born April 25, 1902. The son entered public school at Mineral Wells at the age of six, continued his education at Fort Worth until graduating from high school, and during the World war spent two years in the Virginia Military Institute. He graduated from Princeton University June 21, 1921, with the B. A. degree. He is deeply interested in surgery, and begins his regular professional education in 1921.

MRS. J. HERMAN RAAB is a Fort Worth woman who has shown remarkable ability in continuing the high class service which during Mr. Raab's lifetime was associated by all motorists and motor car owners with Raab's Garage.

Mrs. Raab was born at Bloomington, Illinois, in 1892, daughter of Richard Qualey, for many years a resident of Illinois, but later moving to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he is still in business as a merchant.

Mrs. Raab was the oldest of four children and was educated and graduated from a convent school at Bloomington at the age of fifteen.

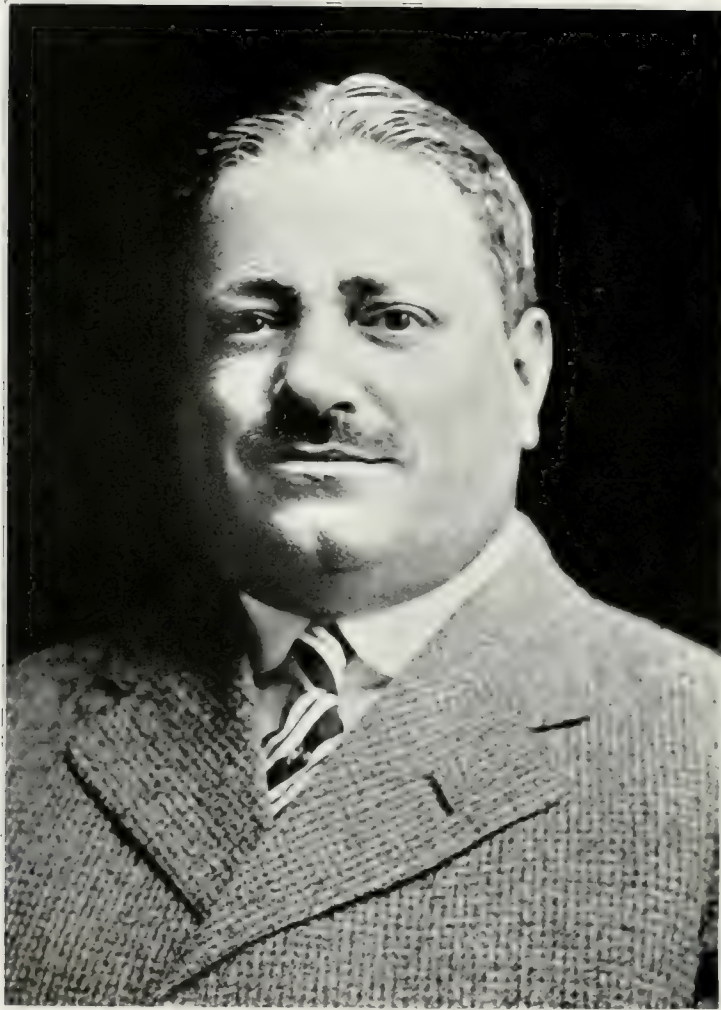
J. Herman Raab began his business career in a very modest way. An old friend that had known him from childhood offered him a chance to engage in the garage and repair business, furnishing him a room upstairs just large enough to hold one automobile. It was a small opportunity, but was accepted as a chance, and his benefactor, Bob Cantrell of Fort Worth, made good his promise to assist him subsequently as his skill and ability developed. In a short time he needed more floor space, and he continued successfully in

the repair business until his patronage justified a still further expansion and he then took two floors, one for repairs and one for a garage, with storage space of twenty-six cars. This is the modern Raab's Garage on Throckmorton Street, and Mr. Raab was the responsible head until an automobile accident snuffed out his life in the latter part of 1920. Mrs. Raab at once took charge, and is one of the few women who have successfully conducted such a business. The late Mr. Raab was a member of the Lutheran Church and was affiliated with the Elks and other social organizations.

FRANK W. REEVES, consulting geologist and engineer, received his technical training in one of the great western universities, but the field of his experience has been largely in the Mid-Continent oil and gas field and since the summer of 1919 his headquarters have been at Fort Worth.

Mr. Reeves was born at San Bernardino, California, February 1, 1892, fourth in a family of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. William B. Reeves. His father is of English ancestry, was for many years a cattle rancher in Wyoming, but moved to California in 1880 and is now living retired at San Bernardino. Of the four daughters and two sons all are living except one son.

Frank W. Reeves attended the San Bernardino High School and in 1914 graduated A. B. in mining and geology from Leland Stanford University of California. Following his university career he at once took up civil engineering and construction work, and in the summer of 1916 joined the Empire Gas & Fuel Company in the capacity of a geologist in Kansas. In December of the same year the company sent him to represent it in a technical capacity in the district of Northern Texas and Southern Oklahoma, with headquarters at Wichita Falls. In 1917 Mr. Reeves moved to Mineral Wells, and in the summer of 1919 established his offices in the Dan Waggoner Building at Fort Worth as a consulting geologist and engineer. Besides his general practice in that profession he is now chief geologist for the Plateau Oil Company, which was organized in the early part of 1920 by the firm of Ross, Goss and Fletcher, and is now operating in North Central Texas, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Illinois, the company having a daily production of twenty-five hundred barrels. It was this company that brought in the E. C. Ward No. 1, one of the largest wells in the Breckenridge field in Texas, a well that



A. G. Lavelle

has produced over a million barrels of oil. The present officials of this company are: A. H. Goss, president; S. Fletcher, vice president; and C. N. Elliott, treasurer.

January 10, 1916, Mr. Reeves married Miss Dorothy Hume at Los Gatos, California. They have two children, Hume Wixom, born October 11, 1917, and Dorothy, born October 16, 1920.

THOMAS SNEED BYRNE is a civil engineer and architectural engineer, who at the age of thirty has achieved a creditable and influential place for himself in business affairs in the Southwest being vice president of the W. C. Hedrick Construction Company, whose main offices are in Fort Worth.

Mr. Byrne was born at Austin, Texas, February 20, 1891, son of E. J. and Ellen (Sneed) Byrne. His father was born in Ireland, came to America when a youth, lived in New York for several years, then in Galveston and the greater part of his active business career was spent at Austin where he was a cotton merchant. Since 1914 he has lived retired at Fort Worth. The younger of two children, Thomas Sneed Byrne had the best of opportunities to develop his particular talents. He was educated in the University of Texas, and from there entered the Boston School of Technology, where he graduated with the degree Bachelor of Science and Architectural Engineering. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

After leaving the university and until 1914 Mr. Byrne was employed as a detailer with Monks & Johnson, engineers at Boston. Following that he was connected with the Mosher Manufacturing Company until 1915.

In that year he joined the W. C. Hedrick Construction Company. This company was organized in 1915 as an independent company owned by W. C. Hedrick. Its operations were at the beginning confined to small work, but the business steadily increased in volume. In 1917 the W. C. Hedrick Company was given the contract for the construction of Love Aviation Field and Aviation Repair Depot at Dallas for the government. The efficient record the company made in handling this contract proved the signal for a rapidly growing business so that the company besides its main headquarters at Fort Worth has opened offices in Houston, San Antonio and El Paso and has connections in New York City as well. The organization has to its credit a great volume of important work. Some of the prominent

buildings at Fort Worth constructed with its facilities are the Neil P. Anderson, the Star-Telegram, Winfield Garage, Stripling Store, Fort Worth High School, Home Oil Refinery, Montrose Refinery and Cotton Belt Terminal at Hodge. Many other equally important contracts have been filled out over the state and in different parts of the Southwest.

This business is operated with a capital stock of \$300,000. The official personnel of the company are: W. C. Hedrick of Fort Worth, president; Thomas S. Byrne of Fort Worth, vice president; Don Hall of Houston, vice president; and Frank N. Watson of Dallas, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Byrne has supplied much of the technical service in this organization, though for nearly two years during the World war he was on leave of absence, serving as a captain in the United States army from 1917 to 1919. Captain Byrne is a member of the Fort Worth Club, River Crest Country Club, Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, is a democrat in politics and a member of the Episcopal Church. He is unmarried.

CAPT. ALBERT G. SAVELLI has achieved a remarkable work in connection with the development of the far-reaching export trade of the Wichita Motor Company of Wichita Falls, a concern that has carried the fame of this vigorous little Texas city into the furthestmost corners of the world. Captain Savelli, a man of distinctive technical and executive ability, is vice president of this important industrial corporation, of which he has been the export manager since the year 1913. Of the great business developed and controlled by the company adequate revelation is made on other pages of this work, in the sketch of the career of its president, John G. Culbertson.

Captain Savelli was born in the City of Rome, Italy, in the year 1876, and there he received the advantages of the Superior Technical Institute, besides which his education was further continued by his attendance in the Commercial Institute in the City of Milan, the Italian military school at Modena, and the Superior War School in Turin. It will be seen that he thus received a fine technical education and prepared himself for effective service in connection with military affairs in his native land. He entered the national army of Italy, in which he won commission as captain, and in which he continued his services until 1913, when he resigned and

came to the United States. Within a short time after his arrival he came to Wichita Falls, Texas, and assumed the position of export manager of the Wichita Motors Company, a position which he has since retained, besides which he has been vice president of the company since 1917. Of his work the following pertinent estimate has been given: "Captain Savelli has made himself an indispensable force in the affairs of this great industrial corporation, from the Wichita Falls plant of which are turned out 4,000 motor trucks annually, while the adjunct manufactory, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, has an annual output of 3,000 trucks. The Captain has formulated and carried to successful issue an active, progressive and skillfully worked out campaign in furtherance of the export trade of the company, with the result that the corporation now ships trucks in large numbers to eighty-three foreign countries, besides which its domestic trade is of extensive volume. As a matter of illustration it may be stated that in the spring of 1920 an entire trainload of the Wichita trucks was exported to India alone."

To have devised and carried out a plan by which so remarkable an export business has been developed has required initiative and administrative genius of high order, and none can doubt that Captain Savelli has this genius, the voucher for which is the concrete results attained. He has proved an acquisition to the business and social circles of Wichita Falls and has won a host of friends in the land of his adoption.

Captain Savelli married in New York City, November 13, 1919, Miss Josephine Pasko, a native of Moscow, Russia, where she was born August 15, 1896.

J. W. HEAD, M. D. A specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat at Fort Worth, Doctor Head is a physician and surgeon of genuine distinction, and his personal abilities and attainments have been supplemented by perhaps as thorough training and preparation as has been enjoyed by any other member of his vocation in Texas.

Doctor Head was born in Fayette County, Georgia, in 1871, son of W. P. and Sarah Jane (Carter) Head. W. P. Head who was born in the same county of Georgia in 1845 and is now living at Handley, Texas, was a youthful soldier in the Confederate army with a Georgia regiment, and afterwards lived in Georgia as a farmer until 1885, when he removed to Texas and established his home on a farm in

Smith County twelve miles west of Tyler. Some years later he moved to his present home in Tarrant County. W. P. Head has been the father of twenty children and twelve of them are still living. One of the sons is Lon D. Head, present sheriff of Stephens County, Texas. At a family reunion held at the home of W. P. Head at Handley in 1920 there were five generations present.

Dr. J. W. Head acquired his early and literary education in Georgia and in the Rosedale High School at Mount Sylvan in Smith County, Texas. He spent one year in the Agricultural and Mechanical College in Texas and preparatory to his work as a general practitioner he attended Tulane University at New Orleans one year, the Southern Medical University at Atlanta one year, and in 1893 was graduated M. D. from the medical department of the University of Louisville.

During the following ten years Doctor Head attended to a satisfactory country practice at Tyler, Texas. In the meantime he did post-graduate work in New York, principally in the Baby Hospital at 57th Street and Madison Avenue. He finally gave up his practice at Tyler altogether to pursue an extensive period of special study and investigation, at first in New York and then in Europe, spending two months in London, three months in the University of Freiburg under Dr. Killyon, originator of the Killyon operation, and about eleven months in the Allgemeine Krankenhaus in Vienna, where he had the fortune of coming under the celebrated Doctor Hjiak, the world's foremost instructor and authority on the nose and throat. Altogether Doctor Head devoted four years to his special preparation for the eye and rest to the nose and throat.

Doctor Head located permanently at Fort Worth in 1910 for practice as a specialist in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and from this city his fame as an authority has gone abroad and he has a well deserved reputation all over the Southwest for his exceptional skill in his special field. He is a member of the County, State, Southern and American Medical Associations.

Doctor Head's first wife was Miss Ella Eulielia Leath, who is survived by one son, J. Leath Head. Doctor Head subsequently married Miss Minnie Belle Burford, who was born and reared in Fort Worth.

S. GEORGE CLARK. An enviable record is that of S. George Clark of Fort Worth. For forty years he has been a railroad conductor.

This service has been essentially one of public relationship, and in the faithful and conscientious performance of his duties he has probably won as rich a reward of personal esteem and admiration as any railway man in the state.

Practically from the time the first railroad lines were constructed into the northern part of Texas the name Clark has been a familiar one in railway circles. S. George Clark was born in Henderson County, Tennessee, June 17, 1856, son of M. M. and Nancy Ann (Chappell) Clark. His father, also a native of Tennessee, came to Texas with his family in 1861, settling in Gregg County. Physical disabilities prevented his going into the Confederate army, though he served the cause in matters of home defense and in providing clothing and other necessities to the women and children left behind. He became quite an extensive owner of timber lands in East Texas and in this way after the war got into the business of furnishing ties for constructing some of the early railroads. He was also a contractor in railroad construction and built the International & Great Northern Railroad into Longview. He had the tie contract during the building of the Texas & Pacific west from Longview. These business interests led him to take up his home at Fort Worth in the late '70s and he continued to give his enthusiastic support to everything connected with the advancement of that city until his death in 1908. His name is affectionately recalled by old timers, and he was associated with W. J. Boaz in building the first packing house at Fort Worth and was an associate of Major Van Zandt in organizing the first free school in the city.

S. George Clark was five years old when brought to Texas, and his father's business interests furnished him an opportunity to learn railroading. He has been a railroad man practically ever since he left school. For three years he was a locomotive fireman with the International and Great Northern. Mr. Clark came to Fort Worth in 1879, just three years after the first train pulled into the city over the Texas & Pacific tracks. He was with the Texas & Pacific in the train service until about 1886. In that year he joined the construction train service and thus helped build the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway. With the completion of that road he became a passenger conductor and in that capacity has had an uninterrupted experience, so that he is now the oldest in point of service on the Denver road.

He also has very appropriately the leading run, Trains No. 1 and No. 2 in and out of Fort Worth.

He is a man not only held in high esteem by the officials of the road, but by the traveling public as well, whom he has carried on his trains for nearly forty years. Everybody knows and likes George Clark, and regular travelers on the road would feel a deep sense of personal loss without his familiar figure in charge of the trains. Mr. Clark has a fine home in Chase Court at Fort Worth. He is one of the original members of the order of Railway Conductors, and has held practically all offices in the Local Division No. 57. December 7, 1881, Mr. Clark married Miss Alice Hawkins, who was born at Mansfield, Louisiana.

GEORGE A. FULTON of Fort Worth, one of the prominent railroad men of the state, with a record of more than thirty years of railroad service, is a Texan from the standpoint of practically every experience and circumstance except that of birth. He is a native of New York state, but since early boyhood has lived in Texas.

About 1890 he became a messenger boy in the offices of the International and Great Northern Railroad at Palestine. Exhibiting that remarkable enthusiasm and inquiring mind which has distinguished the careers of all prominent railroad men, Mr. Fulton made rapid progress in responsibility and he was soon one of the regular operators and station agents with the International and Great Northern. For several years he was at Laredo handling both the local and Mexican business for the railroad in that border city. His next post of duty was at Trinity, Texas, where he was joint agent for the International & Great Northern, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Beaumont & Great Northern railroads. He then became agent for the International & Great Northern at Rockdale.

After a continuous service of nearly twenty-three years with the International & Great Northern Mr. Fulton removed to Fort Worth, where for two years he had charge of the claim desk in the local offices of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. He then became claim investigator in the general office of the Freight Claim Department of the Rock Island at Fort Worth, the duties of this position being handled by him until April, 1920.

Mr. Fulton is now one of the officials of one of Northwest Texas' newest railroads, the

Wichita Falls, Ranger & Fort Worth. He was given the responsibility of organizing the Freight Claim Department of the company, with headquarters at Ranger, and still has charge of that department. This road was completed to Breckenridge in July, 1920. On the 16th of June Mr. Fulton proceeded to Breckenridge and organized the station force and made thorough arrangements for handling the enormous freight and passenger business which poured into the famous oil town, a business that has shown steady increase. In this way Mr. Fulton has had an intimate and important association with the chapters of Stephens County's history as a center of oil production.

Mr. Fulton still retains his home in Fort Worth. He has become prominent in Texas Knights of Pythias, is past chancellor commander of the lodges at Trinity and Rockdale, and is a member of the social branch of the order, the D. O. K. K.

Mr. Fulton married Miss Mignon Low, a native of Missouri. She is a niece of the late M. A. Low of Topeka, Kansas, distinguished as a lawyer and for many years as general counsel for the Rock Island Railway Company. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Fulton are: Haddie, Gertrude, George, Jr., Herbert Low and Jerre Gene.

ROBERT E. MITCHELL, whom the year 1921 finds in active and vigorous service as the progressive and popular mayor of Cleburne, Johnson County, is a citizen who is here proving a positive force in connection with civic and material advancement, and none is more loyal to the State of Texas, which has represented his home since his boyhood. Mayor Mitchell as born in Blount County, Alabama, September 9, 1880, and is a scion of an old and honored family of that Southern commonwealth. He is a son of George H. and Mattie C. (Ingram) Mitchell, both likewise natives of Alabama. George H. Mitchell was born in November, 1860, his father, Rev. Henry Mitchell, having been a clergyman of the Missionary Baptist Church, and having served as chaplain of an Alabama regiment of the Confederate forces in the Civil war. He likewise was born and reared in Alabama, where, in addition to his ministerial labors, he owned and operated a farm, and there he continued to maintain his home until his death, the maiden name of his wife having been Sarah Hyatt and their son George H. having been the only one of their children to attain

adult age. George H. Mitchell acquired his education in the rural schools of his native state, and there he continued his association with farm enterprise until 1896, when he came with his family to Texas and first located in Ellis County. In the following year he came to Johnson County and here he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising, with high standing as a citizen of sterling character and productive energy. He has lived quietly and unostentatiously, but has wielded much influence in the furtherance of social and industrial progress in Johnson County. He has developed one of the excellent farms in the vicinity of Venus and is one of the representative citizens of that locality. He is a stalwart democrat, and both he and his wife are active members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Mitchell is a daughter of the late Rev. Robert Ingram, a Methodist layman and prosperous farmer in Alabama and a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. Of the children of George H. and Mattie C. Mitchell, Robert Edward, of this review, is the eldest; Jennie is the wife of James Smith, of Bristow, Oklahoma; William E. resides at Ranger, Texas; Vertie L. is the wife of A. M. Archer, of Joshua, Texas; Charles is the wife of Samuel Thomas, of Altus, Oklahoma; Grace T. is the wife of Charles Mullins, of Bristow, Oklahoma; Florence, wife of Norman Maulding, and George, of Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

The present mayor of Cleburne gained his early education in the public schools of Alabama and was about sixteen years old at the time of the family removal to Texas, where he was reared to manhood on his father's farm and in the meanwhile availed himself of the advantages of Burnetta College, at Venus. Within a short time after attaining to his legal majority he assumed the position of messenger and general factotum in the First National Bank of Venus, and his ability and sterling characteristics led to his eventual advancement to the office of cashier of this institution, an office of which he continued the incumbent about three years. In 1916 he was elected tax collector of Johnson county, and in 1918 he was re-elected. He continued in tenure of this office until he was elected mayor of Cleburne, in April, 1920, when he resigned the position of tax collector, the county commissioners having appointed Mrs. Mitchell to serve out his unexpired term.

Mr. Mitchell became a candidate for mayor of Cleburne only ten days prior to the elec-



W. B. Mitchell

tion, had four competitors in the field and was elected by a plurality of thirty-nine votes. He assumed the duties of this office on the 1st of May, 1920, and his vigorous administration of municipal affairs has been specially marked by the forwarding of street improvements, by the forming of closer co-operation with the city board of education, and by working in harmony with various civic organizations in making the city cleaner and more attractive, as well as making improved sanitary conditions. Mayor Mitchell is interested in a modest farm enterprise in Bosque County, is a director of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Venus and the First State Bank of Lillian, and is a staunch advocate of the principles of the democratic party, in the faith of which he was reared and as a representative of which he cast his first presidential vote for Judge Parker, the candidate from the State of New York. He has had no predilection for practical politics, but has shown a loyal and helpful interest in the party cause. He is past master of the lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Venus and his Masonic affiliations include membership also in the Commandery of Knights Templars at Cleburne and Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine in the City of Fort Worth. He maintains affiliation also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and in the same he has been specially active in the work of the Sunday school.

September 2, 1908, recorded the marriage of Mr. Mitchell to Miss Jennie L. Hudson, who was born in Johnson County, Texas, September 8, 1885, and who is a daughter of James G. and Morgan (Teague) Hudson, both natives of Alabama, where their marriage was solemnized. James G. Hudson was a member of an Alabama regiment in the Confederate service in the Civil war, later became a pioneer settler in Texas, and he passed the closing years of his life in Johnson County, this state, where he died when about seventy years of age, his widow being still a resident of this county. Of the Hudson children the eldest was Martin, who died in Johnson County and who was survived by his wife and their children; Rufus, Charles and Thomas are representative farmers of Johnson County; and Mrs. Mitchell, next younger than Charles, is the only surviving daughter. Mayor and Mrs. Mitchell have five children: Glenn Hudson, Iva, Marie, Edna Grace and Robert E., Jr.

REESE HALE HENRY was a merchant at Burkburnett antedating the great oil boom, and has proved one of the sturdiest figures in the community during that period. He has allied himself with that group of old and new citizens who have comprised the "better element" and have worked steadily and fearlessly to uphold law and good order and promote those institutions that provide for the welfare of the community and its people.

Mr. Henry has spent most of his active life in Texas. He was born in Howard County, Arkansas, September 17, 1879, a son of Reese Hale and Helen (French) Henry. He is the grandson of one of the distinguished pioneer Methodist preachers and circuit riders, Rev. John Henry, who was born in North Carolina, of Virginia ancestry and of Scotch-Irish stock. Rev. John Henry went to Arkansas in 1817 by way of Missouri, crossing the Arkansas River at what is now Little Rock and locating in what subsequently became Hampstead County. The Methodist Church in Arkansas has always honored him as one of its real founders in that state, and a tribute including that honor is contained on the inscription on his monument.

Reese Hale Henry attended school at Center Point Academy in his native county, and was about twenty-two years of age when he came to Texas in 1901. At Lott in Falls County he went to work for his brother, who was a dry goods merchant there, after a few years acquired a partnership, and soon became the manager of the business. After four years, on account of failing health, he took a year's rest in West Texas, and from 1913 until March, 1915, lived at Weatherford. For several months he was employed by J. T. Lowry in the dry goods business at Albany, and on January 1, 1916, identified himself with Burkburnett in Wichita County. Here he established a general mercantile business, and that business has steadily grown and is now one of the busiest marts of trade in this noted oil city. He has a large, modern, double store on Main Street, built of brick and of handsome appearance, and equipped with stocks of dry goods, groceries and other wares adequate to meet the discriminating tastes of the buying public. The stock would easily inventory at \$100,000.

During the past four or five years Mr. Henry has been much more than a successful merchant at Burkburnett. One of his most active interests is the public schools. He is the present chairman of the Board of Educa-

tion of Burkburnett. Through its progressive Board of Education Burkburnett has a very excellent school system, with two grade schools and a high school, and in spite of many obvious handicaps the board has made the facilities of education adequate for the great increase in population.

Mr. Henry is a charter member of the Burkburnett Chamber of Commerce and is an accepted leader in all civic affairs and community betterment movements. He stood out strongly for law and order during the days of the boom, when the city was filled with a population containing many undesirable characters. During the World war he was a leader in Liberty Bond sales and other war activities, and his name has always been associated with charitable and religious enterprises, especially the work of the Red Cross and the Salvation Army. Mr. Henry possesses much of the Methodist zeal of his honored grandfather, and is one of the leaders in the Methodist Church at Burkburnett, being a member of the Board of Trustees and superintendent of the Sunday School and a liberal contributor to the upbuilding of the church.

At Lott, Texas, Mr. Henry married Miss Janie Robinson McCreary. Their daughter, Helen Frances Henry, was born September 6, 1909.

CLIFFORD R. NICHOLS as a youth had a special enthusiasm and tendency for creative and constructive work. He took up contracting and engineering, a profession in which his achievements give him more than ordinary distinction. He is still a comparatively young man, but has been doing contracting for over ten years, and since locating at Wichita Falls has developed an organization, one of the most complete in the South, for carrying out extensive programs of municipal improvement.

Mr. Nichols was born in 1887, in Sheridan County, Western Kansas, where his parents were pioneers, locating there in 1873 and going through the plagues of grasshoppers, drought and hard times. In 1893, when Clifford R. Nichols was six years of age, his parents returned to Muscatine County, Iowa, where he grew up and received his education. He was liberally educated, having special training for the profession of civil engineering. Quite early in life he started building and construction work, and received a training under some of the old time contractors.

Mr. Nichols has been in the contracting business on his own account since 1909. Most of

his business has been contracting on municipal work. He handled some large contracts in various cities of Iowa, Illinois, Oklahoma and Kansas, and in 1918 came to Wichita Falls. Here he took a government contract, a war measure, for the building of thirty miles of pipe line connecting the gas fields at Petrolia with the government's helium plant at Fort Worth.

Probably the greatest municipal sewerage contract ever undertaken and carried out in Texas is the one now being handled by Mr. Nichols' organization. Early in 1920 he began this work of building the new sewerage system for Greater Wichita Falls. When it is finished it will give Wichita Falls sewerage facilities for a city of two hundred thousand. The contract is for an estimated expenditure of \$700,000. The work involves the laying of sewerage mains from thirty-nine inches in diameter to six-inch laterals, over a total length of thirty-six miles.

The equipment accumulated by Mr. Nichols for this work constitutes one of the most modern and expensive outfits. He has four large trench digging machines of the latest type, built to his own specifications by the Bucyrus, Buckeye and Austin concerns. The Bucyrus machine alone cost something over \$30,000, and the entire equipment represents an investment of \$116,000. While this machinery permits of economical and rapid handling of the excavation work, Mr. Nichols also has a labor payroll of between 125 and 150 men per week.

Mr. Nichols is looked upon as one of Wichita Falls' progressive and enterprising young business men. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Club, and is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner. At Colorado Springs, in 1909, he married Miss Bernice Brown, of Caney. Mrs. Nichols is the daughter of a mixed blood Osage Indian chief. They have two sons, Charley Brown and Billy.

BURTON A. STAYTON is one of the few men prominent in the business life of Wichita Falls who can claim that city as the place of their nativity. He was reared and educated there, began his career with a local bank, but for the past five years has been actively identified with the management of one of the leading furniture houses of North Texas.

Mr. Stayton was born in Wichita Falls in 1891, son of Robert B. and Susan (Andes) Stayton, still residents of the city. His father came to Wichita Falls in 1887, about the time



E. S. Moon

the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway was completed to Wichita Falls, and for the greater part of the time since that date has been a passenger conductor over this pioneer Northwest Texas Railway.

Burton A. Stayton graduated from the Wichita Falls High School in 1910, and at once took a clerkship in the City National Bank. In that old and honored financial institution he made himself useful and eventually was promoted to teller. Resigning as teller, he went into the furniture business as member of the Freear Furniture Company on January 1, 1915. This is a high class, modern furniture house occupying a splendid building erected for the purpose at the northeast corner of Ninth and Scott streets. It is one of the best furniture stores in Texas, and the firm stands high in the commercial and financial world, and is one of the real business landmarks in Wichita Falls.

Mr. Stayton is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. Prominent in the affairs of the First Baptist Church, he is a member of its Finance Committee, having in charge the financing of the new church which is being constructed at a cost of over a quarter of a million dollars. Mr. Stayton married Miss Anne Freear, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Freear. Her father is senior member of the Freear Furniture Company.

An interesting tribute to Mr. Stayton's position as a merchant of Wichita Falls was given when he was elected president of the Wichita Falls Retail Merchants Association for the year 1921. This organization, with a membership of nearly two hundred, is one of great power and influence, and has a constructive program that makes it an important factor in the commercial destiny of the city.

THOMAS S. MOON. From a most modest inception Mr. Moon has developed one of the substantial and important business enterprises of the City of Cleburne, Johnson County, where he is senior member of the firm of Moon & Crum, dealers in Ford automobiles and tractors and all kinds of farm implements. He has been a resident of Texas since young manhood and has here found opportunity to so direct his vigorous activities as to achieve marked success and a reputation that places him among the representative business men of Cleburne, even as he is one of its most loyal and progressive citizens.

Thomas Staples Moon was born in Clay County, Alabama, May 19, 1883, and is a son of Jacob W. and Mary Jane (Strickland) Moon, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Alabama. Jacob W. Moon enlisted for service in the Confederate Army in the closing period of the Civil war, but did not enter active service, as the conflict between the North and the South ended shortly afterward. After his marriage he continued his residence in Alabama until he came with his family to Texas and engaged in farm enterprise in Hill County, where he still resides and maintains his home at Hillsboro. His wife passed away in 1897. They became the parents of eleven children, and concerning those of the number who are now living, the following brief data are available: Prof. Allen J. is a teacher of Latin and Greek in McMasters University, in the City of Toronto, Canada; David H. has charge of the department of automobile parts in the large and well equipped establishment of Moon & Crum, of which his brother, Thomas S., of this sketch, is the senior member; Nora is the wife of J. W. Phillips, of Pecos, Texas; Zaida is the wife of P. E. Reeves, of Iago, this state; Silas, a resident of Hillsboro, is there associated with the Shear Wholesale Grocery Company; Thomas S., of this sketch, was next in order of birth; Emory is a salesman for the Patterson Motor Company, at Hillsboro; Dr. Ernest is a surgeon in the Scott and White sanitarium at Temple; Mrs. Annie McKeever resides at Moody, Texas, and Naomi is the wife of James Pritchett, cashier of the Farmers Bank of Hillsboro.

Thomas S. Moon had not yet attained to his legal majority at the time when he came with his parents to Hill County, Texas, his previous educational advantages having been limited and his practical experience having been gained on an Alabama farm. He assisted his father in the work of the farm in Texas and after becoming of age he returned to Alabama and completed a two years' course in Howard College, at Birmingham, his eldest brother having been at that time a teacher in this institution. After his return to Texas Mr. Moon continued his active association with farm enterprise until 1910, when he initiated his connection with the automobile business by taking a Ford sales contract covering Collin County, his operations later being extended into Hill County and finally his success having gained to him the sales contract for Bosque County. At Hillsboro he erected a brick

building and equipped the same as a garage and business headquarters. There he remained until 1916, when he removed to Cleburne, in which city he has since continued his remarkably successful activities as a representative of the Ford automobiles and Fordson tractors. In February, 1920, he admitted to partnership in his business J. B. Crum, who is proving a valued coadjutor. The firm of Moon & Crum leased the building in which headquarters are maintained for their automobile and implement business, this building having a frontage of 105 feet and a depth of 90 feet.

Mr. Moon began his work as a salesman for the Ford cars upon capital which he borrowed to advance the required contract deposit of \$300. His confidence in the Ford product made his work easy after he had worn off his initial embarrassment in his new field of enterprise, and his demonstrations of the Ford efficiency caused his business to expand rapidly. At first it was but incidental for him to make a trip of twenty-five miles for the purpose of demonstrating his car, and sales were made almost entirely to persons who knew nothing of automobiles. The salesman who could make his car negotiate the deepest sandbed and climb the steepest hill "on high" was usually the winner of the sale, and from 1910 to 1912 work of this type engaged the attention of Mr. Moon. Advertising was then, as now, a valuable element in promoting sales, but the period of personal demonstration has now passed.

Since his removal to Cleburne Mr. Moon has not circumscribed his activities and interests in his own business, but has shown himself progressive and liberal as a citizen. The year 1921 finds him serving his second term as a member of the city council, and he has incidentally been called upon to act as mayor pro tem. As a member of the council he gave his influence in support of the measure that raised the rendition of taxes from \$7,400,000 to \$12,500,000, and with the lowering of taxes from \$2.25 on the \$100 to \$1.60. The municipal administration with which he is thus identified has also done an effective piece of work, in the graveling of six miles of the city's streets. He is also serving his second term as a director of the Cleburne Chamber of Commerce, through the medium of which progressive institution was put through a two million dollar issue of bonds for road improvements, a work in which he played a conspicuous part. In May, 1920, Mr. Moon was made president of the Rotary Club of Cleburne, and

during his incumbency of one year the average attendance of members at the club meetings was increased from thirty-two to seventy-nine per cent. Within his regime the club carried the largest representation of members to the international convention of Rotarians at Atlantic City, and also the largest delegation ever sent from Cleburne to the conference of the Paris (Texas) district, in 1921. He has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Cleburne Young Men's Christian Association for two years, and in the spring of 1921 he took prominent part in the vigorous campaign which added 500 names to the membership rolls of the association. He has been an earnest worker in and supporter of the United Charities of Cleburne, through the medium of which organization a splendid service has been given in relieving suffering and distress among the needy and unfortunate of Cleburne. He has no predilection for so-called practical politics, and his two elections to the city council were compassed without his consent to candidacy. In national affairs he supports the democratic party, but in local politics he votes for men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, regardless of party lines.

At Hillsboro, Texas, on the 1st of April, 1911, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Moon to Miss Ethel Worthy, who was born in Clay County, Alabama, but reared in Hill County, Texas, where her brother, W. H. Worthy, established the family home when she was a child, she having been reared on her brother's farm near Hillsboro, and her marriage having occurred on this homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Moon have two children, Thomas S., Jr., and Ethel Ray. Fraternally, Mr. Moon is a York Rite Mason and a member of Moslah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

CHARLES G. MANUEL. There is no line of business which has not prospered at Wichita Falls during its days of remarkable growth, but in nothing has the spirit of the times been more clearly and forcibly reflected than in the expansion of the "Record News," the city's leading newspaper, of which Charles G. Manuel is vice president and general manager and the active factor in its development.

Charles G. Manuel is a young man, enthusiastic and full of vim. He was born at San Jose, Mason County, Illinois, in 1883, a son of B. E. and Elizabeth (Guthrie) Manuel. This family is of Spanish origin, but was established in America about the middle of the

seventeenth century, and is one of the oldest in the country. Charles G. Manuel was reared at San Jose, and there attended the public schools. In June, 1900, he came to Texas and, locating at Fort Worth, began working for the Fort Worth "Telegram," which is now the "Star Telegram." Although but a youth, he had already had experience in newspaper work, and had learned the printer's trade. Mr. Manuel rose rapidly in the mechanical department of the "Telegram," and later left it to engage with the Fort Worth "Record," the morning paper of that city, and for several years was in charge of its mechanical department. He remained at Fort Worth until the first part of 1919, when he went to Ranger, Texas, then one of the most flourishing towns of the newly opened oil fields of central Texas, and organized the Ranger "Daily Times," continuing in charge of that organ until January 1, 1920, when he came to Wichita Falls to take active charge of the Wichita Falls "Record News" as vice president and general manager. Although but a recent addition to Wichita Falls, Mr. Manuel has connected himself with the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations, and also retains his membership in the West Texas Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Manuel was married to Miss Fleta Briggs, who was born in Minier, Illinois, and they have one son, Briggs Manuel.

On August 11, 1919, the first copy of the "Record News" was issued by a small plant comprising four linotype machines, an old style flat bed press, a few cases of type and other meagre equipment, and the maximum output of the press was supposed to be 4,000, but the usual number printed ran nearer to 1,500. Ten men were employed in the plant and one man did all of the writing.

Today twenty-six men are required in the modern mechanical plant, which has five \$5,000 linotype machines, a complete stereotyping outfit, comprising a double steam table, huge melting pot, routers, casting boxes, saws and other accessories. A giant electric motor and six smaller motors are used to supply the power. The "Record News" is today run off on a modern Hoe press, which can turn out 35,000 sixteen-page papers per hour, or more than 500 per minute.

The "Record News" employs eight men in its editorial department, in addition to a number of correspondents in every big town in this vicinity, including Burkburnett, Electra, Iowa Park, Vernon, Seymour, Stamford, Haskell, Hamlin, Graham, Grandfield, Devol and

all of the smaller cities in the territory. In addition to the usual local stories and features a resume is taken from 30,000 words of Associated Press dispatches, and a corps of state correspondents, a Washington correspondent and a New York City correspondent furnish the telegraph news.

Associated with Mr. Manuel in the publication of the "Record News" is Mr. Hugh Nugent Fitzgerald as president of the "Record News" Company and its editor-in-chief. Mr. Fitzgerald, in his more than thirty years in the newspaper business in Texas, has been associated as editor-in-chief with only three other newspapers, starting first with the Dallas "News," then with the Dallas "Times-Herald" and last, before coming to Wichita Falls, the Fort Worth "Record." Mr. Fitzgerald is known not only throughout the whole of Texas as a brilliant writer and editor but his fame is nation wide.

In addition to caring for the news and features of a metropolitan daily, the "Record News" has given its aid in every way possible to help with publicity in the countless drives, educational campaigns and charitable, patriotic, and religious philanthropic efforts of the city.

In the effort to give Wichita Falls a metropolitan morning newspaper worthy of the city, Mr. Manuel has gathered a force of men who are almost without exception possessed of considerable experience on papers of the largest cities of the South, Middle West and East.

Everyone in the editorial and advertising department has had experience on the larger city papers. The heads of the departments have had training both in executive positions and repertorial or advertising work on the biggest of newspapers, and are fully qualified to give the best of service.

Norris Ewing, advertising manager, was with the advertising department of the Nashville "Tennessean and American," was advertising manager of the Augusta "Herald," and for two years was director of advertising for The Pure Food Products Demonstrators. During eighteen months he was connected with the firm of Cone, Lorenzen & Woodman of New York City, special representatives of newspapers on national advertising contracts. He came to Ranger, Texas, as advertising manager of the Ranger "News," and left that city to accept his present position in January, 1920.

The "Record News" has gained 1,300 percent in twelve months. Considering that

Wichita Falls, one of the fastest growing cities in the United States, gained 388.8 percent in ten years, the increase in this journal is amazing.

The original plant was located on Seventh Street, in a small building. Today the plant occupies a much larger two-story building on Tenth Street, with an annex built in the rear, and a big storage wareroom is also used.

Such a growth, remarkable in every way, could not have been brought about merely through the influx of population and capital, large as it has been. The experienced knowledge, enthusiasm and energy of the men who saw the opening and were capable of realizing upon it were necessary, and to them, and especially to Mr. Manuel, is the credit due. Mr. Manuel is more than a far-sighted, experienced business man, for he possesses those qualities which enable him to inspire others with some of his own spirit and get from them a whole-hearted co-operation which is bringing forth results which are gaining the commendation of the newspaper world and the gratitude of the people of Wichita Falls, who appreciate the fact that they have an organ to represent their interests and city which compares very favorably with those of cities many times the size of the "Wonder City" of the Southwest.

WALLACE P. MARTIN, M. D. His service in the medical corps during the World war having brought him duties in Texas, Doctor Martin has remained in the state since his honorable discharge, and has gained splendid professional success and reputation in the noted oil town of Burkburnett.

Doctor Martin was born near Evansville, Indiana, in 1886, a son of Robert Perry and Daphne (Allen) Martin. His parents were natives of Indiana, and his father served as a Union soldier in the Civil war. Doctor Martin when a boy went to Fresno, California, with his sister's family. He attended the public schools of that city, was also a student in the Medical Department of the University of Stanford at Palo Alto, California, and in the intervals of his education acquired some practical experience as an oil well driller in the oil fields of California. He prepared for his profession in the Medical Department of the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, where he was graduated in 1915. He then served as an interne at Sacramento, practiced for about eight months in Placerville,

and was then engaged in his profession at Fresno until he entered the army.

Doctor Martin received a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps, attended the Medical Officers Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, and was assigned to regular duty at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, with the Eighteenth Division. He was there during the remaining period of the war and for several months afterward, receiving his honorable discharge in 1919.

Doctor Martin soon afterward selected as his home and place of practice Burkburnett in Wichita County. He has since discharged faithfully the arduous duties of a physician and surgeon in a crowded boom town, and the community has duly appreciated his skill and his work. In the summer of 1920 he and Doctor Steen closed the contract for the construction of a modern hospital in Burkburnett, an institution that is designed to supply a pressing need of the city. The hospital was constructed after the army evacuation hospital type, to cost approximately twenty thousand dollars. It has twenty beds, and an equipment of X-Ray and modern surgical apparatus. The septic tanks, a feature of the sanitary arrangement, are installed after the plans drawn by the State Board of Engineers. This hospital is modeled closely after the army hospital that was built at Call Field, Wichita Falls. Primarily it is a private hospital to take care of the medical and surgical cases of Doctor Martin and Doctor Steen, though so far as practical all facilities will be employed to make it available for emergency and charity patients and for the accommodation of other doctors.

Doctor Martin married Miss Camille Tripp. She is a native of Kansas but was reared in California. They have one daughter, Marcella Frances. Fraternally Doctor Martin is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

HENRY HOBBS. Oil men in the Southwest recognize in Henry Hobbs one of the outstanding figures in the business, an operator whose efforts have been attended with an almost magical degree of success, his name being prominently associated as one of the owners of the famous Texas Chief Oil Well and as one of the successful producers in the Burkburnett field.

Mr. Hobbs, who for several years has been a resident of Wichita Falls, had previously been a successful cattle man in Western Texas.

and he represents one of the pioneer families that have produced the best blood and energy for building up the West and developing its resources.

He was born in Stephens County, Texas, in 1884, son of W. M. and Sarah (Harris) Hobbs. His father, a native of Georgia, was a child when the family came to Texas in the '50s and settled in Palo Pinto County. That region was then a portion of the real frontier, inhabited largely by Indians, who subsequently became hostile. The Hobbs family located in the Keechi country of Palo Pinto County. W. M. Hobbs in the early '70s moved his family to Stephens County, adjoining Palo Pinto on the west. They located in the northeast part of the county, on the famous Black ranch. This ranch was founded by the late Henry Black, with whom W. M. Hobbs was a partner in the cattle business for many years. In 1895 the Hobbs family moved still further west, to a ranch in Motley County, of which Matador is the county seat.

Henry Hobbs was eleven years of age when the family went to Motley County. He had grown up in a district whose inhabitants were almost entirely concerned with the activities of the ranch and range. In such an environment he acquired his education and from earliest boyhood knew how to ride and went through all the processes of acquiring an education fitting him for his duties as a rancher. Business ability was almost a talent with him, and thus equipped he became a factor in ranching and financial operations in Texas before he was grown, and continued along that line until early in 1918, when, sensing the opportunities for profitable operation in the oil business, he moved to Wichita Falls.

Mr. Hobbs and his associates organized and financed the Texas Chief Oil Company. On May 27, 1919, they brought in the famous Texas Chief oil well, which started with an initial production of over three thousand barrels a day. It kept flowing at that rate for several months, and even now, two years later, it is still producing, though now on the pump. The profits on this well have been at the rate of 525 per cent on the original cost and investment up to date. Mr. Hobbs subsequently organized the Texas Chief Oil Company of Delaware, a corporation which pays its stockholders a regular dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent a month.

Mr. Hobbs is president of the Hobbs Oil Company. This is the holding company for the Texas Chief Oil Company of Delaware. The chairman of the board of the Texas Chief

Company is former Governor C. N. Haskell of Oklahoma, now of New York. Governor Haskell, as is well known, is one of the leading oil men in the country, and has from ten to fifteen million dollars invested in the oil industry in Oklahoma and Texas. The Texas Chief well is located in Block 97 of the Red River Valley lands. The prestige of Mr. Hobbs and his associates is not derived altogether from the remarkable success of the Texas Chief well. He has extensive drilling operations in the field west of Burkburnett, and those with the most casual knowledge of oil operations will appreciate the remarkable showing that out of fifty-four wells drilled and owned by his company only one has proved a dry hole.

To the oil industry Mr. Hobbs has brought individual enterprise, unlimited energy and a skillful business judgment, and these qualities have given him a high rank as a successful financier. He is a director of the Security National Bank of Wichita Falls, and is associated with half a dozen prominent business and professional men of that city in the ownership of a ranch of 80,816 acres in Dallam County, Texas. His beautiful home at Wichita Falls was built at a cost of forty thousand dollars. He also owns a valuable thirty-acre orange grove at Fullerton, California.

Mr. Hobbs married Miss Teck Hand, of Stephens County, Texas. Their two children are Melvin Hobbs, born in 1904, and Alta Hobbs, born in 1907.

The fame of his achievements as an oil man has gone abroad. Early in 1921 the financial page of the New York Morning Telegraph carried an interesting story, the data for which was supplied by former Governor Haskell of Oklahoma. A portion of the story that deals with the two main chapters in Mr. Hobbs' life as a cattle man and as an oil producer may be appropriately quoted:

"Henry Hobbs was nineteen years old when he married his 'best girl' from the neighboring ranch and started life for himself. This was back in the year 1903. Hobbs mixed a fair degree of prosperity with a world of hard work, which by 1910 enabled him to feel quite comfortable, with several thousand head of cattle on a nice little ranch in Motley County, West Texas. He had arrived at the dignity where his credit standing with the cattle bankers of Kansas City gave him a hundred and fifty thousand dollar rating, and, being aggressive in business, he was using the full limit, but, as Hobbs says, 'you can't always bet on

rain in West Texas,' and from this pinnacle of cattleman's prosperity came the four years known as the 'continuous drought,' which played no favorites, but wrecked all the cattlemen in that region. Hobbs with the rest of them. Year after year all dust and withering sunshine and no rain. Grass, cattle and everything else died except the mortgage. The mortgage lived in all its vigor. Mr. Hobbs struggled to make his remaining property pay his debts. He smiles now over the reflection and says the assets came much closer to equaling the liabilities than he expected, but he finished up ten thousand dollars behind.

"After years of earnest effort to overcome the blighting effects of the climate, the oil opportunity came, giving Texans opportunities they had never dreamed of before. Hobbs, with nine of his associates, consolidated their credit on a twenty thousand dollar note, which Hobbs says was taken by a neighboring bank at its face, evidently on the hopes of the banker that they would acquire assets rather than faith in any property the makers of the note then had. But this was twenty thousand dollars, and the bunch of ten went to the oil field now widely known as Burkburnett, Texas, but then in its very infancy. The Extension had one well drilled and five others drilling. They organized the Texas Chief Oil & Gas Company of Texas. Hobbs tells us how they came to call it the Texas Chief. His wife's name was Texas, and, as Hobbs says, he had learned to recognize her as the chief in his family affairs, it therefore furnished the name 'Texas Chief.'

"They secured a lease on 160 acres of land with their twenty thousand dollars borrowed money, in the name of the Texas Chief Oil & Gas Company, with its authorized eighty thousand dollars capital. They watched the five wells drilling. Shortly these five wells generated enough excitement so that the new Texas Chief Oil & Gas Company sold one-half of their lease for forty thousand dollars.

"With their note paid and twenty thousand dollars from the sale of one-half their lease, the Texas Chief Oil & Gas Company proceeded to drill its first well. Passing over six weeks of heart-breaking trouble and mishaps, day and night work, Well No. 1 of the Texas Chief Oil & Gas Company reached what the oil men term 'the pay sand' 1,760 feet below the surface. Then with all the ten cowboys assembled came the climax, with oil gushing up 1,760 feet from its source and overflowing the derrick and bringing undreamed wealth to

all the participants. That is how the Texas Chief Oil & Gas Company got its well No. 1."

COL. BYRON C. RHOME. The name of Col. Byron C. Rhome belongs permanently in the history of the Texas Northwest, not only for his achievements as a practical man of affairs but for the character he exemplified as a man of generous and high purpose, who made ample fulfillment of all the duties and obligations of a long life.

Colonel Rhome, who died at Fort Worth November 10, 1919, was then eighty-two years of age. He was born in Georgia November 22, 1837. He was educated in the school of the world, experiencing a greater number of vicissitudes than ordinarily falls to the lot of young men, but he steadily learned wisdom from a long and active career. He was possessed of the real pioneer experience and when a seventeen-year-old boy journeyed with his father a thousand miles from his home in Georgia to Texas, at a time when immigrants encountered dangers and inconveniences which are unknown today. The spirit, the courage, the dare, the faith, the true spirit of adventure of the pioneer, has never been adequately told and will have some day a Cervantes, a Walter Scott, a Shakespeare or a Homer, who will tell in sweeping epic, thrilling romance and lofty tragedy the marvelous deeds of their daring.

Col. Byron C. Rhome was a man of great faith, large heart, tender sympathies, and heroic spirit, an unfailing guide and a helper whose friendship doubled life's joys and halted its sorrow. His life was an open volume filled with strength and inspiration for the ambitious and struggling youth in search of business success, and the art of right living. Because he loved God, honored his country, and followed the gleam, he has a two fold immortality, an immortality of the soul and an immortality of influence. He was a man of untarnished honor, loyal and chivalrous, modest and humble, tender and true. He was unselfish, magnanimous and sincere—the very soul of honor. As Shakespeare made Mark Anthony say of one of his characters, "his life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'this was a man.'"

Colonel Rhome's ancestors located on the eastern shores of the Atlantic Coast before the Revolution, and the name appears in the Patriots Army under Washington. Peter G. Rhome, father of Colonel Rhome, was born



W. C. Rhoads

in Montgomery County, New York, in 1806. In 1825 he removed to Georgia, and on March 25, 1832, married Miss Nancy Elmira Crandall. The Crandall family was of Welsh origin. One of them was a Baptist minister who was obliged to seek an asylum in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1637, to escape religious persecution. Peter G. Rhome for a number of years lived in Richmond County, Georgia. He was a promoter and builder of one of the first railroads in America, extending 171 miles from Augusta to Atlanta.

Col. Byron C. Rhome took an active part in the war between the states, serving three years in the 18th Texas Infantry, entering the army as a sergeant. The last year of the war he received the appointment of first lieutenant and then of captain. He was wounded at the battle of Opelousas. Owing to the privations of the Confederate soldiers, drastic efforts were necessary to secure clothing and the few conveniences to sustain the life of the soldier. There was a scarcity of uniforms and one of Colonel Rhome's duties was to canvass for clothing, and this commission led to the first romance of his life. He met Miss Ella Loftin and after a courtship of three weeks they were quietly married August 31, 1864.

Prior to the war he had been associated with his father in mercantile business at Jacksonville, Texas. At the close of the struggle he re-entered business with his two brothers-in-law, J. P. Douglas and W. P. Loftin, and they established a mill, manufacturing plant and system of stores at Etna in Smith County, Texas. Later Colonel Rhome acquired the interests of his partners, but in 1878 he sold all his holdings in East Texas and removed to Wise County, then a remote and frontier section of Northwest Texas. Here he made the beginning of the industry which has so long been associated with his name, the raising and breeding of Hereford cattle in Texas. Methods introduced and improved by Colonel Rhome have added millions of dollars to the livestock industry of Texas and have stimulated and encouraged many other stockmen to specialize in the Hereford strain. His ranching interests became a central community, out of which developed the town of Rhome named in his honor, one of the stations along the route of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway.

Colonel Rhome joined the Masonic Lodge at the age of twenty-one, and was a member of Lodge No. 148. He was the first candidate initiated in Worth Commandery No. 19

which was organized in 1884, and he was made Eminent Commander in 1889. He was also a charter member of Hella Temple, Dallas.

In 1879 the wife of Colonel Rhome died leaving three children. Byron C. Jr., became prominently identified with the livestock interests of the state, and only recently severed his connections with the livestock commission business at the Fort Worth Market to recuperate his health in California. Joseph O. lives at Cleburne, has a fine ranch in Bosque County, and is following in the footsteps of his father as a leading breeder of pure bred Herefords. The third child is Mrs. Ella Rhome Woody, wife of Charles L. Woody, a prominent corporation attorney of New York City. In March, 1880, Colonel Rhome married Miss Fannie C. Day, of Denton County, member of an old and respected family of that section. The only child of this union, Romulus J. Rhome, has become a prominent and successful business man of Fort Worth where he is president of the Guaranty State Bank and is identified with many of the modern day enterprises.

The late Colonel Rhome took up his residence in Fort Worth in 1896. He was a director in the American National and the Guaranty State Bank, Fort Worth. He retired from active business a short time before his death. However, almost to the time of his death he gave his personal supervision to the operation of his ranch known as Hereford Park at Rhome. Hereford Park became widely known and celebrated as the home of some of the finest cattle in America. Rhome cattle have taken prizes and have been awarded grand sweepstakes at fat stock shows throughout Oklahoma, Texas and the Southwest. They were widely sought by expert breeders and ranchmen everywhere.

Colonel Rhome was one of the charter members of the Magnolia Christian Church at Fort Worth, for many years was a church official, and among other important services he rendered that denomination was his active and generous part in securing the establishment of Texas Christian University in this city and generously gave of his means and his business counsel to making it one of the best institutions of higher learning in the Southwest.

The last years of his life were spent in the quietude of his home at 1024 Penn Street among his friends. He was loved by all who knew him. It can be truly said of him as one of England's great leaders, "he gave his strength to the weak, his substance to the poor,

his sympathy to the suffering, and his heart to God." Like Robert Louis Stevenson, he walked the way of the loving heart and could say,

"Gladly I lived, gladly I died,
And I laid me down with a will;
Home is the hunter, home from the hills
And the sailor is home from the sea."

ROMULUS J. RHOME. In the financial development of the Lone Star State R. J. Rhome, president of the Guaranty State Bank of Fort Worth, has won for himself deserved recognition.

Mr. Rhome is a native Texan and represents a family that has long been prominently identified with the great livestock industry and other financial interests of Northwest Texas. His father was Byron C. Rhome, who was born in Georgia in 1837, and who came to Texas at an early day, when the northern and western portion of the state was little more than an unbroken wilderness in which the sturdy pioneers faced all of the dangers incident to frontier life. Byron C. Rhome took active part in the work of reclaiming the wilderness and lived to see his section transformed into one of the most prosperous sections of the state. He became the founder of the town of Rhome. For many years he conducted extensive ranching and cattle interests in Northern Texas, and was regarded as one of the state's pioneer stockmen. He died November 10, 1919, rich in the esteem of his fellowmen.

Romulus J. Rhome was born in the town of Rhome in Wise County, Texas, February 15, 1881. He was educated in Fort Worth, graduating from high school in 1899, and from the Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1901. He then enrolled as a student in the law department of the State University, from which he graduated in 1903, receiving the degree of LL.B. His collegiate work was still further supplemented by a course of study in New York University during 1904-5.

Mr. Rhome has been an active factor in Fort Worth banking circles since 1908, when he organized the North Texas State Bank, of which he was made president. In 1908 he became president of the Guaranty State Bank, which under his efficient direction has become one of the representative financial institutions of the city.

In social and fraternal circles Mr. Rhome is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight

of Pythias. He still retains his connection with the Phi Delta Theta fraternity of his college days, and of which he was made a member during his attendance at the University of Texas. He also holds membership in the Fort Worth Club, River Crest Country Club, the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, the Texas State Bankers Association and the American Bankers Association. November 26, 1919, he wedded Miss Eugenia Welborn.

ROBERT D. LANEY. The examples are not so numerous as to be commonplace of a man voluntarily accepting a peculiarly difficult and unremunerative public office, involving a hard and uphill fight, arousing of enmities, and, altogether, a thankless job.

It is such a task that Robert D. Laney assayed when he became mayor of Burkburnett. Ordinarily the office of mayor in a Texas town can be handled by a citizen without special sacrifice of his business affairs, but that was not Mr. Laney's conception of conscientious performance of duty. He has given his entire time to the office since he was first elected in December, 1919. The problems and difficulties of governing and carrying on public administration in a boom city like Burkburnett, comprising within a small space one of the richest sections of the world, and attracting, as it did, thousands of people from all over the country, accompanied by the inevitable lawless and disreputable element, have been such as only persons at some time or other conversant with actual conditions in similar localities can understand and appreciate. From the first Mayor Laney has stood squarely for decency and the observance of law and order. In that he has met with persistent and powerful opposition that would try the soul of any man. One of the local ministers says that Mr. Laney has given almost his life's blood to the welfare of the town. It was not merely a matter of the efficient exercise of police power and official authority, but his administration was complicated also by the difficulty of securing money for the necessary public improvements. The great sources of wealth from which Burkburnett derives its fame and upon which the local population depend are owned chiefly by outside individuals and corporations, including some of the great refining and oil companies. These corporations and other individuals have evinced no special interest in the improvement of the town, and have grudgingly contributed what they have been compelled to contribute as a fair share of taxation.



J. J. Thome

Robert D. Laney has had a business experience that perhaps entitles him to the courageous and determined disposition which constitutes a fundamental in his character as mayor. He was born in Morris County, Texas, in 1876, grew up there and attended school. After leaving school he lived for several years at Terrell, Texas, for a time being an employe of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane, and subsequently beginning his railroad career as a fireman out of Terrell on the Texas Midland Railway. He left the railroad to go with the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company, his first position being in Krum, Texas, subsequently at Alvarado and still later in Weatherford. He first came to Wichita Falls as an employe of the Telegraph and Telephone Company, and was district commercial manager for the company at Wichita Falls for about six and a half years. Leaving that city about 1913, he returned to Alvarado, and for four or five years was in the electrical business and also had some connection with the Texas Power & Light Company.

The bringing in of the Fowler well started the great oil boom at Burkburnett in July, 1918. It was in the following September that Mr. Laney moved into the community and, purchasing the Burkburnett "Star," turned his hand and abilities to newspaper work. In a comparatively brief time he had developed the paper into one of the most profitable weekly journals of the state. He still owns it, though he leased it soon after his election as mayor. He was chosen mayor at a special election in December, 1919, and was confirmed in office at the regular election of April, 1920. Purely as a matter of public spirit and unselfish devotion to the interests of his home city he gave up the splendid income he was receiving from his newspaper property and is serving as mayor with only a nominal salary. Mayor Laney married Miss Nannie E. Carson, of Alvarado, and they have one son, Robert D., Jr.

HON. HARVEY HARRIS, former county judge of Wichita County, and whose professional career has been contemporary with the great development of this section from the beginning of petroleum production, is a native Texan and was reared and educated in this state.

He was born in Ellis County in 1888. His father, C. S. Harris, was a native of Mississippi, came to Texas about 1886 and located

in Ellis County, but is now living at Iowa Park in Wichita County.

Judge Harris attended country schools in the home neighborhood of Ellis County, also a preparatory school at Ferris in the northern part of the county. Following that he was a teacher for three years, and then entered the University of Texas at Austin, where he pursued both the academic and law courses. He received his degree in law with the class of 1912, and in the same year located at Burkburnett in Wichita County. He was soon drawn into politics, and in 1914 was elected county judge, and since that year his home has been in Wichita Falls. The four years he served as county judge set a high mark in the administrative and constructive record of the county. It was during his term that the splendid new Court House was completed, and Judge Harris also helped devise a wisely considered program of general improvement that has been of great benefit to the county in recent years, with its rapidly expanding population and industrial development. On leaving the office of county judge he resumed private practice and is one of the successful members of the Wichita Falls bar. Mr. Harris is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason. He married Miss Anna Laura Bivings, a native of Ellis County, and the heaviest misfortune of his career came in her death on February 1, 1920.

NACE M. CLIFFORD has been a resident of Wichita Falls since 1907, was for ten years employed in the local offices of the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad, and since 1918 he has been prominently identified with the banking business in this thriving city. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Security National Bank, which opened for business on the 1st of July, 1920, and of which he is the efficient and popular cashier. Of the inception and status of this institution adequate record is given on other pages, in the sketch of the career of its vice president, C. C. Cabiness.

Mr. Clifford was born in Putnam, Callahan County, Texas, on the 6th of May, 1886, and is a son of George H. and Belzora (Birdwell) Clifford. He was but four years old at the time of his mother's death, and was twelve years of age when his father passed away, that latter having been a pioneer cattleman of Western Texas, where he established his residence in Callahan County in the year 1879. He was born in Tarrant County, this state, to which his parents came from Kentucky in the

'50s, so that the subject of this sketch has full claim to the distinction that is associated with being a native son of the Lone Star State and a representative of an honored pioneer family.

Nace M. Clifford was reared on his father's extensive cattle ranch in Callahan County, and after the death of his father he assumed management of the ranch, though he was still a mere boy. In the meanwhile he had attended the public schools at Putnam, and after leaving the old home ranch he wisely continued his educational discipline—by attending the Polytechnic College in the city of Fort Worth for two years and by completing a course in Draughan's Business College in the same city. Thereafter he was employed as a stenographer in various offices of the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad Company, in the service of which he came to Wichita Falls in 1907 and assumed the position of stenographer in the ticket office of this road. Later he won promotion to the position of local ticket agent for this company, and still later he was appointed joint ticket agent for the various railroads entering Wichita Falls. The unfailing courtesy and consideration which were manifested by Mr. Clifford during his ten years of active association with railway service at Wichita Falls gained for him inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem, and this popularity has tended to further his success in other fields of endeavor. In 1918 he resigned his position as joint ticket agent and became assistant cashier of the City National Bank, with which he continued his association until the summer of 1920, when he became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Security National Bank, of which he has since served as cashier and as a member of the Board of Directors. At the time when he assumed his present executive office, a Wichita Falls daily paper, in an appreciative estimate, spoke as follows: "Mr. Clifford is one of the best known young men of Wichita Falls. He has made his own record, and it has been a good one. For about ten years he was employed by the Fort Worth & Denver in various capacities, resigning as joint ticket agent here two years ago to become connected with the City National Bank, from which he comes to the new bank as cashier and director."

Mr. Clifford is a loyal and popular member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, has completed the circle of the York and Scottish Rites of Freemasonry, in the latter of which he has received the thirty-second degree, the while his maximum York Rite affiliation is

with Wichita Falls Commandery of Knights Templars in his home city. He and his wife are active members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he is serving as steward.

In 1914 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Clifford to Miss Laura Bell, daughter of the late Dr. J. M. Bell, one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Wichita Falls and a former mayor of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford have a winsome little daughter, Dorothy Bell.

WILLIAM KNOX GORDON, of Thurber, Texas, an oil and coal producer, vice president and general manager of the Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Company, a civil engineer of wide experience and a trained executive, has not only been successful in his own undertakings, but has brought success to organizations with which he has been connected.

Possessing the spirit of an explorer, he has never been content to follow beaten trails and travel along well defined highways. Mr. Gordon is a Virginian, born in Spottsylvania County, in January, 1862, a son of Cosmo and Adelaide Gordon. He was educated in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Before he had attained his majority he was, 1881-1883, doing civil engineering on the Virginia and Carolina Railroad, now the Seaboard Air Line. In 1883-1885 he was with the Georgia-Carolina & Northern Railroad. In 1885-1888 he was with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, the Carolina Central and the Georgia Pacific. In June, 1889, he became connected with the Texas Pacific Coal Company.

As a young civil engineer but few men in the South have a more serviceable reputation than Mr. Gordon, his services being constantly in demand, and as a locating engineer he was considered one of the best. Coming to Texas to make surveys for a proposed railroad between Thurber and Dublin, he became acquainted with the late Col. R. D. Hunter, then the president of the Texas and Pacific Coal Company, who upon the completion of the railroad survey to Dublin offered Mr. Gordon the position of mining engineer in the Thurber mines, which position he held until mining operations reached such proportions that it became necessary for him to pass this duty on to others, his title in the meantime being superintendent and general manager. The experiences which Mr. Gordon had while serving the coal company under Colonel Hunter would make an interesting page; suffice to



F. K. Gordon

say that for ten years or more they kept the mines on the "open shop" basis despite every effort made by the United Mine Workers of America to organize their employes, and from an output of fifty tons of coal daily the production grew until it reached fully three thousand tons daily.

When Colonel Hunter retired as president of the coal company and was succeeded by Mr. Edgar L. Marston, who had been vice president since the organization of the company, Mr. Gordon became vice president and general manager.

With his long service as mining engineer, and being a civil engineer by training, and with his knowledge of geology and his fondness for nature, he soon became thoroughly acquainted with the coal deposits not only at Thurber but throughout the entire state of Texas. It is said that, so far as refers to the Thurber coal vein, show him a ledge of rock in any section of the coal basin and he can tell within a few feet the exact depth from the surface to the coal at that point. With this thorough knowledge of his country it is not surprising that Mr. Gordon could see "Anticlines and Sinclines domes" and attractive "structure" where the trained geologists from their brief examination of the country could find no evidence of oil or gas formations. This explains why the discovery of oil and gas in Stephens, Eastland and Palo Pinto counties was made by Mr. Gordon and his coal company and not by the older oil companies backed by their trained corps of geologists.

In 1912 the coal company began prospecting for oil and gas, this work being in charge of Mr. Gordon, who had succeeded in getting President Marston's approval, and his approval and co-operation were given Mr. Gordon despite the adverse reports made by trained geologists who had been employed by the coal company to examine the country. So confident was Mr. Gordon that his theories were correct that even before oil was discovered he leased many thousands of acres of land which by the time the field was proven to be underlaid with oil reached a total of over 300,000 acres, thereby giving his company the control of the great Eastland-Stephens County field.

The first test to prove the existence of a deep oil sand was made on the Nan Walker farm near Ranger, where in August, 1917, a ten million foot gas flow was encountered at a depth of about 3,150 feet. The gas pressure was so great that further drilling was

impossible. Some months later the well "blew in" and became a valuable oil producer.

In October, 1917, the coal company completed a well on the J. H. McCleskey farm, one mile southwest of Ranger. This well came in as a gusher, making 1,600 barrels high gravity oil daily and was the discovery well, which started the rush to Ranger and brought about the development of one of the greatest oil fields in the country. Mr. Gordon and Mr. Marston have been the guiding stars in the development of the Thurber coal and the Ranger oil fields. They possess vision, courage, determination and the knowledge which have enabled them to go ahead with a direct provision that has broadened their operations from a small beginning into a great enterprise. They have built the town of Thurber, which is a model town and an ideal place of residence. Mr. Gordon's home is in Thurber, he has resided here for the past thirty years, and has seen the town grow from a few miners' hovels to an up-to-date village with electric lights, running water, telephone and sewerage systems.

In 1903 Mr. Gordon married Miss Fay Kearby, the younger daughter of the late Jerome C. Kearby, of Dallas. They have one surviving child, a son ten years of age.

CLIFFORD ORLANDO FRITZ at the age of thirty-five has compressed into a brief career a successful experience as a railroad man, banker and oil operator, and in 1920 resigned his active connection with business affairs to take up the important work and duties of the position of recorder of Maskat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita Falls.

Mr. Fritz was born at Exeter, Fillmore County, Nebraska, in 1886, a son of F. O. and Carrie Belle (Waite) Fritz. His parents were natives of Ohio. Reared and educated at Exeter, he was still a schoolboy in age and experience when he started to learn railroad-ing in the station service. He made his qualifications recognized, served as local agent at several places for the Frisco Railway, and was on duty with that company in Oklahoma about ten years. His last work as a railroad man was done in Enid, Oklahoma. He resigned and became vice president of the Oklahoma State Bank of Enid, but gave up banking to come to Wichita Falls in 1918 and engage in the oil business. For about two years Mr. Fritz was actively associated with the important oil interests headed by J. I. Staley of Wichita Falls. He still retains a

financial connection with this group, but for nearly a year has acknowledged the dominant call upon his time and energies to the duties of his place as recorder of Maskat Temple.

This Temple of the Mystic Shrine was instituted at Wichita Falls August 31, 1920, by special dispensation of the Imperial Council of the order at the annual meeting in June, 1920, at Portland, Oregon. The new Shrine at Wichita Falls came into the full stature of success and dignity almost before the formal ceremonies of its inception. It was instituted with great ceremony conducted by Imperial Potentate Ellis L. Garretson, and the occasion was one of the big social and fraternal events of the year. The Temple now has nearly twelve hundred members, and to a large degree the initial success devolved upon Mr. Fritz as recorder.

Mr. Fritz is otherwise prominent in the Masonic Order, is affiliated with Wichita Falls Lodge No. 635, A. F. and A. M., Wichita Falls Chapter No. 202, R. A. M., Wichita Falls Commandery No. 59, K. T., Oklahoma Consistory No. 1 at Guthrie, and he is also a K. C. C. H., preparatory for the thirty-third degree of Scottish Rite.

Mr. Fritz married Miss Willie T. Dekle, a native of Houston, Texas. They have one daughter, Genevieve.

BEN E. SMITH, one of the successful merchants and business men of Wichita Falls, is a native Texan, and has had a long and thorough experience, beginning as a boy in the drug business. For many years he was connected with a well known chain of drug stores in Fort Worth, and allied himself with the citizenship and business interests of Wichita Falls about two years ago.

Mr. Smith was born at Mount Vernon, Franklin County, Texas, in 1874, a son of Jeff S. and Mat (Perchman) Smith. His father, a native of Tennessee, and now deceased, was a resident of Mount Vernon, Texas, for half a century, was a highly respected citizen, and for many years was the leading druggist.

Ben E. Smith grew up and received his early education in the schools of Mount Vernon, and learned the profession of pharmacy in his father's store. He then took other positions, and for fifteen years was in the drug business at Fort Worth. Most of this time he was manager of one of the largest retail drug businesses in the city. He built up a large clientele for his business and acquired an extensive friendship in Fort Worth.

On coming to Wichita Falls in February, 1919, he entered the drug business in partnership with R. E. Barr, under the firm name of the Barr-Smith Drug Company. October 1, 1920, he bought his partner's interest, and has since been sole owner and manager of Smith's Drug Store, one of the most popular and liberally patronized establishments in the downtown district.

Mr. Smith is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He married Miss Josephine Morris, and their four children are Ruby, Benjie, Jeff and Virginia.

MILTON J. and SYDNEY A. GAINES. The Gaines Motor Sales Company is one of the leading automobile organizations with home at Wichita Falls, and in less than two years has had a remarkable record of business and growth. The members of the firm are two ex-service men, one of whom was in the famous Rainbow Division. The brothers came to Wichita Falls from Dallas, where before the war they were in the newspaper business.

The Gaines family have long been one of historic prominence in Texas. R. G. Gaines, father of the Gaines brothers, at Wichita Falls, was a former resident of Waco, and for a number of years past has been engaged in the cotton business at Dallas. He is a native Texan. R. G. Gaines married Etta Apple. The business interests of R. G. Gaines as a representative of the American Cotton Company required his residence for several years in New York City, and it was in the eastern metropolis that both Milton J. and Sydney A. Gaines were born, though from childhood they grew up in Dallas and acquired their education there. The brothers were connected with the circulation department of the Dallas "Times Herald" when they left civil life to go into the army. Milton J. Gaines on July 4, 1917, at Dallas, volunteered, was trained at Camp Bowie, near Fort Worth, but was soon sent to Camp Mills, and in October, 1917, went overseas with the Rainbow or 42d Division as a member of Company A, 117th Supply Train. He was overseas nineteen months, and was in many of the activities that distinguished the Rainbow Division as an immortal unit in the American Expeditionary Forces. His first active fighting was at Chateau Thierry, and he was also in the Argonne and St. Mihiel campaigns.

Sydney A. Gaines enlisted as a buck private at Dallas in August, 1917, along with young Mayor Wozencraft and a number of other

prominent young Dallas men. He was a member of Company B, 144th Infantry, in the 36th Division. He was first trained at Camp Bowie, but later was sent to the Officers Training School at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas. His special abilities caused his assignment to duty for many months as an instructor in the various phases of the small arms service in the Non-Commissioned Officers Training School—bayonetting, rifle and revolver shooting, grenade throwing, etc. He was kept at this work until discharged with a highly honorable record on December 26, 1918.

In July, 1919, the Gaines brothers combined their enterprise—having no capital to combine—leased an unpretentious shop building on lower Ohio Street in Wichita Falls, and organized the Gaines Motor Sales Company, Milton becoming president and Sydney secretary and treasurer. They were aggressive salesmen, and it is said that they sold two Republic trucks the second day they were in business. Their chief success has been in the handling of Republic trucks, though they are also local distributors for the Gardner automobile, Bearings Service distributors, and handle a complete line of accessories, including Continental and Buda engine parts. Both were practical automobile men so far as the mechanics of automobile construction and operation are concerned, and in the early months they handled most of the mechanical details of the business in addition to their work as salesmen. In August, 1920, they moved their business to a new home in the new Kemp and Culbertson Building on Ohio Street, where they have floor space 50x100 feet, an attractive sales and service station, and a shop equipment representing features seldom found outside the largest machine shops and factories. The Gaines brothers have not only been successful business men but are among the most popular of Wichita Falls' younger citizenship.

WILLIAM JASPER MONTRIEF. The last thirty years of his life William Jasper Montrief lived in North Texas, and enjoyed a place of prominence among the citizens of this section as an ex-Confederate veteran, a business man, and frequently as a leader in civic affairs. The honored name and reputation he made is continued by his sons, who are still represented in the citizenship of Texas.

The late Mr. Montrief was born in Franklin County, Virginia, November 5, 1839, son of Isaac and Frances (Prunty) Montrief.

His grandfather was a native of Scotland and was the only member of his family to come to America. He became a South Carolina planter, and his son Isaac was born in that state. Left an orphan at an early age, he moved to Virginia and spent his active life as a planter in Franklin County, where he married Frances Prunty, a native of that county. Her father, Jesse Prunty, was born in Ireland and was one of three brothers who came to Virginia and identified themselves with the planting and agricultural interests of the state. Isaac Montrief was an old-line whig in politics. He and Frances Prunty had five children: James, who served in a Virginia regiment during the Civil war; Thomas, also a Virginia soldier; William Jasper; Mrs. Louise Oldham Prunty; and John F., an engineer in Missouri.

William Jasper Montrief was reared in Virginia. His early education was acquired in a log school house, but the standards of the school were very high and he was well instructed. Early in 1861, a young man then a little past his majority, he enlisted in the Confederate service. Soon afterward he fell ill with typhoid fever, and on leaving the hospital was given a total disability discharge. The following spring, however, he joined the cavalry under Captain William Flood, whose death occurred only a few years ago in Fort Worth. The company was organized as Company C of the Tenth Virginia Cavalry, under Fitzhugh Lee. William Montrief, as a sergeant, took part in many minor engagements and in the greater conflicts of the Seven Days battle, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Wilderness and Gettysburg. He was all through the siege at Richmond, most of the time being on detached duty as courier for General Robert E. Lee, General Samuel Jackson and Colonel Davis. He was particularly well fitted for this line of work, and was frequently chosen when any special duty was required. While a courier he was never captured, though he had several narrow escapes. While doing scout duty between the lines he was captured January 28, 1865, by Warren's Corps and was sent to Washington, D. C., before Lee's surrender. At Washington he took the oath of allegiance and was released.

Following the war he engaged in teaching school at Richmond Kentucky, but in 1867 removed to Missouri and bought a farm near Centralia in Boone County. He pursued the routine work of a practical farmer there for twenty years. While in Missouri he married

Miss Penelope Hendrick, a native of Boone County. From the farm the family moved to Sturgeon, Missouri, where Mr. Montrief was mayor and for one term was marshal of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Montrief identified himself with the citizenship of Fort Worth in 1887, and for about five years was well known in the live-stock commission business. In 1892 he removed to El Reno, Oklahoma, but finally returned to Texas and made his home at Bridgeport with his oldest son Virgil Montrief. His wife died there in 1911. His death occurred seven years later, on February 19, 1918, while he was visiting his sons in Fort Worth. The honored old soldier was laid to rest in Bridgeport February 20, 1918.

While at El Reno, Oklahoma, he was elected and re-elected three times a member of the City Council. He was also an active official of the Christian Church there, and he and his wife were very dutiful in their religious obligations. While at Fort Worth he was identified with R. E. Lee Camp No. 148 of the Confederate Veterans.

Of the seven sons of his marriage three are now living: Virgil, B. E. and Oldham.

BUELLE EVERETTE MONTRIEF was the founder of a Fort Worth business now known as Montrief & Montrief, mechanical engineers and contractors, a firm representing expert facilities for handling every problem connected with plumbing, heating and ventilation, with a service extending to the smallest householder and to the largest hotel and office building.

B. E. Montrief has spent a large part of his life in Fort Worth. He was born at Sturgeon, Missouri, January 16, 1880, a son of William Jasper and Penelope (Hendrick) Montrief. His father died in February, 1918, and his mother in March, 1911. William J. Montrief was born in Virginia, served as a Confederate soldier under General Hood in the Virginia Cavalry, and also as a scout under General Fitzhugh Lee. Of his family of seven sons the three still living are: J. V. Montrief, of Bridgeport, Texas, and B. E. and J. O. Montrief, comprising the firm of Montrief & Montrief of Fort Worth.

B. E. Montrief acquired his early education in the common schools of Fort Worth and also at El Reno, Oklahoma. His life was spent in the home circle until he was twenty-three, and in the meantime he had acquired a knowledge of the plumbing and steam heating

trade, and when he left home it was to pursue the routine of a journeyman. He has been located permanently at Fort Worth since 1906, and for several years he continued working at his trade, until his experience and modest capital justified him in starting a business of his own. He handled a number of contracts in plumbing and heating, and did an increasing business under his own name until June, 1919, when he formed a co-partnership with his brother, J. O. Montrief. The firm has that splendid satisfaction derived from seeing a business started with little capital grow from year to year until the volume of business has enabled them to build their own building at 307 West Thirteenth Street, where the offices are on the second floor and the shop on the ground floor, 25x175 feet. As contractors they furnish employment to a number of skilled mechanics.

Mr. Montrief is a democrat, and while working for the good of his party and good government has never sought office of any kind. He is a member of the Christian Church and in Masonry is a member of Lodge No. 148 A. F. and A. M., Worth Commandery, Knights Templar, belongs to the Scottish Rite Consistory No. 2 at Dallas, thirty-second degree, and to Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Fort Worth, and is also affiliated with Queen City Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Rotary Club, Lions Club, Glen Garden Club and Chamber of Commerce, all bodies represented with the best citizenship and business interests of Fort Worth.

On September 7, 1907, Mr. Montrief married Miss Mabel Johnston, of Monmouth, Illinois, daughter of Tom and Addie Johnston. She was educated in the common schools of her native city. Mrs. Montrief is a member of the Christian Church. They have one daughter, Merry Louise Montrief, born July 31, 1916.

J. OLDHAM MONTRIEF, member of the firm of Montrief & Montrief, contracting engineers of Fort Worth, is a native of Missouri, born in Sturgeon, February 12, 1885. He is a son of William Jasper and Penelope (Hendrick) Montrief, of whom a separate sketch is published in this work.

J. O. Montrief came to Texas with his parents in 1887, and for the several succeeding years resided in Fort Worth, attending the public schools and enjoying the advantages afforded by the rapidly growing business and



B. C. Moutrey

educational center. In 1892 he removed with his parents to El Reno, Oklahoma, where in due course of time, he began his apprenticeship in the plumbing and steam fitting work, laying the foundation for the success which has since come to him in that particular field of activity.

Returning to Fort Worth in 1906, Mr. Montrief has since been actively engaged in his profession, forming at different periods various partnerships and associations which have culminated in the present association with his brother, under the firm name of Montrief & Montrief.

On July 14, 1906, Mr. Montrief married Miss Myrtle Lillian Artman, who was born in Wellington, Kansas, but at the time of her marriage was a resident of Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Montrief have two sons, Richard Oldham and Alfred Eugene.

J. O. Montrief is one of the representative business men of a younger generation whose optimism and energy have been potent factors in making Fort Worth a modern business metropolis, and is a member of the Rotary Club, and the Lions Club, and also holds membership in the Glen Garden Country Club. In the time honored Masonic Fraternity he is a member of Julian Field Lodge No. 908, Worth Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, and of Moslah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

JULIAN MONTGOMERY. Only those in close and responsible touch with the situation have clear conception of the intricate and varied problems arising from the growth of a community of ten thousand to more than fifty thousand within the brief period of half a dozen years. This applies to only one city in Texas, Wichita Falls. Many of these problems necessarily await solution at the hands of private initiative and private enterprise. A large bulk of them, however, can find adequate solution only through co-operative efforts and planning. Wichita Falls has in fact done some splendid work in city planning in recent years, and in that connection has employed one of the greatest experts in America, George Kessler. Bankers, capitalists and citizens in general have combined their resources and co-operated so far as possible. They have been instrumental in securing popular consent and placing the resources of the community behind such plans, but the carrying out and execution demands a specialist, an engineer thoroughly versed by education

and training in all the technical details of the program.

Wichita Falls was fortunate in the summer of 1920 in securing for the position of city engineer Julian Montgomery, who has been handling engineering problems involved in municipal and state improvements for the past eight or nine years.

Mr. Montgomery is a native of North Texas, having been born at Whitewright in Grayson County in 1889. His parents are B. S. and Rachel (Montgomery) Montgomery. This is an old time family of Grayson County, and his father is still living at Whitewright. In his native town Julian Montgomery graduated from high school and also from Grayson College, with the Bachelor of Science degree. In 1912, on finishing the civil engineering course, he received the C. E. degree from the University of Texas. During 1912-13 he was construction engineer during the construction of the sewerage system of Austin. From 1913 to 1915 he was Research Fellow in the University of Illinois, and at the conclusion of his post graduate studies received the Master of Science degree.

Returning to Texas, he was during the summer of 1915 in charge of the surveying of the county road system of Grayson County. In the fall of that year and during the first half of 1916 he was engineer in charge of design and construction for the city of Sherman. During the remainder of 1916 he was construction engineer for the city of Austin. In the first half of 1917 his duties were those of sanitary engineer for the city of Austin, and from then until the spring of 1918 he was chief office engineer for the State Highway Department at Austin.

Accepting the call of patriotism, he volunteered in the spring of 1918 and entered the Fourth Officers Training Camp at Camp McArthur, Waco. He was transferred to Camp Pike, Arkansas, graduated in the Infantry School as second lieutenant, and was assigned to duty at Camp Pike and later was transferred to the Engineers at Camp Humphrey, Virginia, at which point he was located when the armistice was signed. After returning to Texas Mr. Montgomery was from January to April, 1919, division engineer for the State Highway Department in charge of South Texas. From April, 1919, to May 31, 1920, he was county engineer of Rockwall County, Texas, and on June 1, 1920, upon appointment by Mayor Walter D. Cline, took up his

present duties as city engineer of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Montgomery is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, is a member of the honorary engineering fraternity based on scholarship, the Tau Beta Pi, also of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, and a Rotarian. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Montgomery married Miss Annie Dickson, of Whitewright.

JACK C. BARNARD. The Southwest is the section of the country which is offering the greatest opportunities to the young man. Its wonderful resources, as yet barely touched, its great territory and its remarkable transportation facilities all call for the vim and enthusiasm of youth. These facts are being recognized, and some of the finest young men in the world are coming here and making good in so wonderful and rapid a manner as to almost beggar description. Wichita Falls, with its marvelous oil fields in close proximity, is claiming a number of these energetic exponents of all that is best in American manhood, although all of them are not in the oil business, some of the best examples of the successful young operators of this "Wonder City" having devoted themselves to other lines of activity, made, however, especially attractive because of the development of new interests in this locality through the recognition of the presence of oil.

One of these young men whose success has been phenomenal is Jack C. Barnard, secretary, treasurer and manager of the famous P. B. M. Company, owners of one of the largest and finest department stores in North Texas. Mr. Barnard was born at Rockwood, Roane County, Tennessee, in 1890, a son of S. T. and Margaret Lydia (Williams) Barnard, who are still residing at the old homestead at Rockwood. S. T. Barnard was born in Hawkins County, Tennessee, where his father upon coming from England to the United States in 1846 located and was one of the early settlers of that region. Both as a farmer and merchant S. T. Barnard has been successful.

Growing up on his father's farm, Jack C. Barnard attended the Rockwood schools, and when he was fifteen years old he began working in the general store of the Brown Mining Company at Rockwood, and has ever since been in the mercantile business. From the start he displayed great abilities, and when

only nineteen years old was in charge of the general office of this company.

In the meanwhile an elder cousin of Mr. Barnard, C. J. Barnard, had come to Texas and became established in a general merchandise business at Celeste, a thriving town in Hunt County, one of the richest agricultural regions of the state, and he has continued to conduct this establishment ever since, but in 1912 branched out, and in association with Jack C. Barnard, who had come to Texas from Tennessee in that year, purchased a mercantile business at Wichita Falls. Their first location was in the building now occupied by Freeman Block, at the corner of Seventh and Indiana streets. In 1915 they moved to their present handsome and spacious quarters on Indiana Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and here they carry a fine and varied stock of every variety of article needed by men and women or in the household, and have a remarkable trade. Some idea of the expansion which has been effected can be had from the fact that the initial volume of business of \$75,000 has been increased until it is now well over \$1,000,000. It must be remembered that this wonderful development has been made, during one of the most trying periods in commercial history, when industrial production has been disrupted on account of the war and reconstruction problems, and proves that a genius is in charge of affairs. The credit for this is without any question due to the capable young secretary, treasurer and manager, who is the active man in the Wichita Falls house, although C. J. Barnard is president of the company, but his time is absorbed by his oil and farming interests. The business was originally operated under the name of Pennington, Barnard & Millsap, but several years ago the present name of P. B. M. Company was adopted, and it has become famous all over the state.

While he has accomplished so much in his business, Mr. Barnard has found time to make his influence felt as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and other local organizations, and never fails to display a keen interest in all civic matters of moment. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Security National Bank of Wichita Falls, which opened its doors for business in July, 1920.

Mr. Barnard was married to Miss Claire Mabson, of San Angelo, Texas.

Teeming with enthusiasm, possessed with a firm faith in the further expansion of this wonderful region, and with a deep-rooted love for



J. Davis Trammell

his business, Mr. Barnard is typical of the booming Southwest, in which he has already been so successful, and where he may expect to secure still greater prosperity, for men of his caliber do not stand still, they have to press onward and upward, and as they do they carry many with them, so that they are a constructive force wherever they are found.

MAJOR LUTHER HOFFMAN. Although he is one of the recent additions to Wichita Falls, Major Luther Hoffman is one of the highly efficient attorneys of the city, and a man whose abilities are receiving the recognition to which he is entitled. His war record is such as to entitle him to the respect of his fellow countrymen, many of whom of the younger generation owe their proper equipment and comfort to his efforts in their behalf at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas.

Major Hoffman was born at Denton, Texas, November 27, 1888, a son of Robert Hayes and Mary Patterson (Clark) Hoffman. He was reared and educated at Denton, attending the North Texas State Normal School of that city. Later he took a collegiate and legal course in the University of Texas, and was graduated from its College of Arts in 1911 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from its law school in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1913 Major Hoffman entered into the practice of his profession at Denton, Texas, in partnership with J. W. Sullivan and F. F. Hill, with whom he remained until the United States entered the World war.

Like the majority of the young men of the country, he felt the urge of patriotism, responded to it and volunteered in April, 1917, entering the First Officers Training Camp at Leon Springs, Texas. After he had been at Leon Springs for three months he received his commission as captain of infantry, and was assigned to duty at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, reporting there August 29, 1917. When the Nineteenth Division was organized there he was placed in command of Company F, Three Hundred and Fifty-Ninth Infantry, which company he organized. In October, 1917, he was assigned to special duty at Washington, and after completing his work in that city was returned to Camp Travis, detached from his company and transferred to the headquarters of the Ninetieth Division at that camp. Here he was placed in charge of the administration of the war risk insurance act, performing this duty until May, 1918, when he was appointed personnel officer for Camp

Travis. In this position he worked out a plan of consolidation of various branches of the army service under one administrative unit, combining under one head the following offices: The personnel office, the office charged with the administration of the war risk insurance bureau, the mustering office, the office in charge of vocational classification, the trade test office, and the department having in charge the shipping of troops out of Camp Travis. Captain Hoffman was authorized to carry out this plan, and under the authority of the camp commander he co-ordinated all of these various functions under one administration, of which he was placed in charge. He also developed what was known at that time as a receiving station, at which the recruits were received from the incoming trains and taken through the various preparatory measures, with the result that when a man came out of the station he was fully clothed with uniform, fully equipped, his physical examination was completed, all of his paper work was attended to, and he was ready in every detail to begin drilling. It was no doubt in recognition of these services that in August, 1918, Captain Hoffman was promoted to the rank of major. The value of these services justified such recognition, for about 1,300 men were handled each day through this receiving station. Toward the close of the war a general plan similar to the above, to be applied to each of the training camps throughout the country, was adopted by the adjutant general's department at Washington. This was done following a conference with Major Hoffman at Washington in September, 1918, with four other personnel officers. Major Hoffman received his honorable discharge from the service February 6, 1919.

On February 9, 1919, he came to Wichita Falls, and on the following day began the practice of his profession once more, as a member of the firm of Bullington, Boone, Humphrey & Hoffman, one of the strongest legal organizations of Texas, if not of the entire Southwest, with a large general corporation and railroad practice.

Major Hoffman was united in marriage with Miss Willie Rosie Johnston, who was born at Bryan, Texas. They have two children, Mary Joan and Bobby.

J. DAVIS TRAMMELL, consulting engineer, has been one of the active professional men and popular citizens of Fort Worth for about sixteen years. He has had a most interesting career in his profession as an engineer, and

is a recognized authority in hydraulic engineering projects. He was chairman of the Board of Engineers on the great Lake Worth water supply project, which has given Fort Worth its abundant modern water supply. One of the greatest municipal parks in the United States developed as a part of this project, surrounds this lake.

Mr. Trammell is a native of Alabama. His father, John Young Trammell, was a wealthy planter and manufacturer of that state. He was a veteran of the Indian wars and an ardent southerner at the time of the Civil war, having three sons in the Confederate army, one of whom was killed during the siege of Vicksburg.

J. Davis Trammell acquired a public school education and received his technical training in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. From this he graduated in 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Engineering and in 1883 with the degree of Civil Engineer.

In 1883 he joined the engineering department of the Gould system of railroads, and for nearly a quarter of a century gave his study and skill to the handling of many complicated engineering projects of that system. His work called him to all parts of the country, including extensive surveys in old Mexico. Early in his career he was given the responsibility of locating a considerable portion of the Mexican Central Railroad.

In 1892 he was made chief engineer of the International and Great Northern Railroad, with headquarters in Palestine, Texas. It was during this time that he located and built the International and Great Northern line from Fort Worth to Houston. This line is unique because of its remarkably low maximum grade and the large number of lakes built for its water supply.

In 1906 he resigned from the International and Great Northern Railroad and moved his family to Fort Worth, feeling that a private practice would give him a wider scope for his engineering genius. Since that time he has been a consulting engineer exclusively.

In 1911 he was made chairman of the Board of Engineers in charge of the design and construction of Fort Worth's new water supply, including the now famous Lake Worth. To Mr. Trammell is due the credit for the location of the lake and the design of the dam. Both the lake and the dam have been frequently referred to as splendid examples of engineering skill. It is one of the conspicuous municipal engineering projects of the country,

not only in point of size but also in efficiency and economy. Lake Worth is said to impound more water per dollar expended on construction than any other dam in the world impounding fresh water.

Since the completion of Lake Worth Mr. Trammell has been continuously engaged in similar work. Lengthy lists might be compiled of these undertakings. He now has under construction two large water supply projects in West Texas, including the dams and conduits at Abilene and Stamford. Recently he was chosen by unanimous vote of the Tulsa, Oklahoma, authorities as consulting engineer for that city's \$5,000,000 water supply project. The applicants for this work included the names of America's foremost hydraulic engineers.

For eight years he has devoted a large part of his time to the development of a reinforced concrete pressure pipe for use in conveying water supplies to large cities. This pipe marks a distinct advance in the use of concrete for this important purpose.

On December 11, 1895, Mr. Trammell was united in marriage with Mary Pearl Hardy, of San Marcus, Texas, a daughter of Hammett and Melissa (Fielder) Hardy. Mr. Trammell is a popular member of the Fort Worth Club, and is prominent in the business and social life of the city. In politics he is a democrat.

CONRAD EARL RODGERS is one of the prominent independent oil producers of the Wichita district, and though a native of Kentucky, his entire business career has been identified with the Southwestern country.

Mr. Rodgers was born at Kuttawa, in Lyon County, Kentucky, in 1884, a son of J. J. and Alice (Merrifield) Rodgers, also native Kentuckians. Mr. Rodgers grew up in a rural community and was educated in the Crab Creek School in his home vicinity. He was about eighteen years of age when he came to Texas, in February, 1903. He spent some time at Fort Worth, which was then enjoying a great prosperity, but subsequently removed to San Antonio. As a traveling salesman he represented several houses in that city, and for two years he lived and traveled in old Mexico.

Mr. Rodgers came to Wichita Falls in April, 1916, and ever since has figured prominently in oil production over this district. Some of his oil interests now extend to other portions of the state. His civic record has been one of importance, since he has put himself behind

every movement to make Wichita Falls a notable city, realizing its wonderful opportunities of situation in the midst of the greatest oil territory of modern times. In the line of physical improvements his interests have been chiefly aroused by the great irrigation and water supply projects of Wichita Falls and the surrounding agricultural country. He is a member of the committee on irrigation of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, and for two years served as a director of that business and civic organization. He is also a past president of the Wichita Club, is a member of the Golf and Country Club and the Elks Club. On the 30th of January, 1912, Mr. Rodgers married Miss Alice Priess, of Fredericksburg. To them was born a son, Conrad Earl, Jr., on April 1, 1917.

JOSEPH S. BRIDWELL. The old timers of Wichita Falls are those who preceded the oil boom and one of them is Joseph S. Bridwell, who came to the city about fourteen years ago to enter the real estate field. From that his enterprise has by natural sequence been enlarged to oil operations, and he is regarded today as a successful business man of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Bridwell was born in Marshfield, Missouri, in 1885, was reared and educated there and left Marshfield in 1907 to come to Wichita Falls. He soon achieved recognition as a young man of exceptional good judgment and energy, and his knowledge of local conditions afforded him some exceptional opportunities which he seized when oil development began. For several years past he has been one of the leading and successful men of his city.

Mr. Bridwell through sterling integrity and business talent has gained the friendship and esteem of some of the leading citizens and financiers of Wichita Falls. He is a director of the First National Bank. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Wichita Valley irrigation project, was for some years a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Wichita Club, the Golf and Country Club, and is a past exalted ruler of Wichita Lodge of the Elks.

CLARENCE V. MILHOLLAND. Perhaps no profession is more ably represented in Texas than that of engineering, especially since the great oil fields have been developed and irrigation systems been built and operated, for here the best men in the profession find ample scope for their talents and are consequently led to

locate here. One of the men who has attained to a state-wide reputation as a civil engineer of much more than average ability is Clarence V. Milholland, president of the West Texas Engineering Company of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Milholland was born at Baltimore, Maryland, July 22, 1885, a son of Arthur V. and Margaret (Reilly) Milholland. He was reared and educated in Baltimore, receiving his collegiate training in the famous Loyola College of that city, from which he was graduated in 1905, with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. Following his graduation he took up the study of engineering, both through correspondence courses and practical experience, securing the latter in the engineering department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with which he continued to be identified for eleven years. He was also for a time engaged on the topographical survey of the City of Baltimore, from which the new city map was made. He was then engaged in engineering work in the oil fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

In May, 1919, Mr. Milholland came to Texas, being convinced that in this state he would have opportunities for development hard to equal elsewhere, and established himself as a civil engineer at Wichita Falls, organizing the West Texas Engineering Company, of which he has since continued as president. At once he became associated with engineering work on pipe lines, oil refining, oil leases and similar contracts, and has been very extensively engaged in these enterprises. More recently he has branched out into other lines of engineering, and taken contracts for irrigation, public works of various kinds, large structures and municipal engineering, and has reached the highest standing in his profession. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and also of the American Railway Engineering Association.

On October 6, 1906, Mr. Milholland was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Mae Kinnoman, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they have one son, Arthur V. Milholland. Mr. Milholland belongs to the Greater Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, which he assisted in organizing, is a great booster for the city and generally recognized as being one of the most live and energetic citizens of what is fast becoming the "Wonder City" of the Southwest.

WILLIAM W. ANDERSON is one of the unusually successful young business men of Wichita Falls, who is thoroughly imbued with the spirit

of progress which is making of this the "Wonder City" of the Southwest, and is conducting his large mercantile establishment in a manner which compares very favorably with the methods used by merchants of national reputation. He was born at Abilene, Texas, in 1887, a son of William W. and Sallie L. (Crooks) Anderson, the former of whom is deceased, although the latter is still living. They were pioneers into Western Texas, coming here from Tennessee, and the father was one of the founders and builders of Abilene. He invested in real estate and local industries, and when he died in 1891 it was generally conceded that Abilene lost one of its most useful and enterprising citizens.

Growing up in his native city, the younger William W. Anderson attended its public schools and Simmons College, and his first experience in the dry goods business was in a store at Abilene, which association commenced when he was nineteen years of age. Since then he has been connected with the mercantile trade, and his success proves that his judgment was good when he entered and remained in it. In 1907 he became vice president of a dry goods corporation at Abilene, and in 1913 he branched out, organizing the Anderson-Schultz Company, and in 1915 organized the Anderson Dry Goods Company and operated two stores under that name, making four stores in all under his active management. Subsequently he combined these two companies under the corporate name of "Anderson's," by which his business is still known. In December, 1917, he established his present store at Wichita Falls, subsequently disposing of his other establishments, but still later organized another one at Burkburnett, which two now compose his business.

"Anderson's" in Wichita Falls is a thoroughly equipped and completely modern department store of the best type, and is the product of the brains, energy and ambition of this young merchant, whose name has become a synonym for fair dealing and unblemished integrity. In 1915 Mr. Anderson did an annual business of \$75,000, but it now runs into \$1,000,000 a year, a remarkable growth hardly excelled anywhere else in the world. This expansion is all the more remarkable in that it has taken place during one of the most difficult periods in commercial history, when it has been difficult to secure stocks on account of war and reconstruction troubles which have in a measure disorganized the industries of the world. In spite of all of the obstacles with

which Mr. Anderson has had to contend, in common with his fellow merchants the country over, he has gone ahead and not only built up a trade which is astounding, but has also won and retains the full confidence of all with whom he has dealings of any character.

Mr. Anderson has other interests and is a director of the City National Bank of Commerce of Wichita Falls, a bank that has deposits of over \$22,000,000; of the Texas State Retail Merchants' Association; of the local Retail Merchants' Association, and of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce. He is president of the Wichita Housing Corporation, which he assisted in organizing, and is a leading member of the Wichita Club, serving as chairman of the house committee which had in charge the fitting up of the elegant and costly quarters of this club on the top floor of the City National Bank Building. Mr. Anderson is active in the Golf and Country Club. Well known in Masonry, he belongs to the Commandery and Consistory, in which he has taken the highest degrees, and he is also a Shriner. The First Baptist Church of Wichita Falls holds his membership, and he was chairman of the finance committee which had charge of the financing of the erection of the \$400,000 magnificent new church edifice, which was completed in 1921. In fact, it would be difficult to mention any movement that has received popular approval with which Mr. Anderson has not been connected, and Wichita Falls has no greater booster than he.

Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Lena F. Spaulding, of Abilene, and they have one son, Whitney Anderson.

GROVER C. BACHMAN. While his name is prominently associated with the petroleum production and oil operation in the great Breckenridge field, Grover C. Bachman is a native Texan who had acquired substantial banking and other financial resources before he entered the oil industry. He is a young man of most capable financial judgment and native ability, and would be rated as a very successful business man had he never participated in the oil game.

Mr. Bachman was born in Bastrop County, Texas, and during his early childhood his parents moved, in 1890, to Throckmorton County, West Texas. He is a son of A. B. and Martha (Huff) Bachman, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of Lavaca County, Texas. Grover C. Bachman attended school at Throckmorton and also the Uni-



W. B. Loomis

versity of Texas. He graduated in law from the University, but practiced that profession only a short time, abandoning it to enter banking.

He acquired his early banking experience with the First National Bank of Throckmorton in 1912, and subsequently became cashier of that institution. Then, leaving Texas, he went to North Dakota and engaged in banking at Belfield, and also operated a cattle ranch on an extensive scale. He still owns a large ranch in that state in Dunn and McKenzie counties.

Mr. Bachman returned to Texas and located at Breckenridge in September, 1919. The oil boom of Stephens County was then well under way, and he was not slow to grasp the opportunities presented. He is president of the Gonzolus Creek Oil Company. This company on August 2, 1920, brought in the largest and best paying oil well on the Breckenridge townsite. This well has produced regularly eight thousand barrels of oil per day. Within three months after the strike the company produced over a million dollars worth of oil, and within two months it had paid its stockholders seven dollars for every one invested. Mr. Bachman has made a large fortune through this and his interests in other oil properties. His financial experience has also brought him a prominent relation with local banking, and he is president of the Breckenridge State Bank, capitalized at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Bachman married Miss Mary T. Luttrell, daughter of Dr. J. M. Luttrell, of Mineral Wells. Her maternal grandfather was the late Tom S. Richards, who drilled the original Star well at Mineral Wells.

J. C. WARD. From the time he located at Wichita Falls in 1882 J. C. Ward has been one of the enterprising and far-sighted men of this locality, helping generously in every good cause calculated to assist in the upbuilding of the city. At the time of his arrival the railroad was not completed to Wichita Falls and he was among the pioneer business men here, first engaging in merchandising. For twenty years he conducted a store at the corner of Ohio and Sixth streets, and he built up a large general trade, both locally and over a wide expanse of territory, with the great cattle ranches to the west, south and southwest of Wichita Falls. This trade came to him by wagon teams until the building of the railroad, and he was the most popular merchant and friend

of the old-time cattlemen and cowboys, all of whom held him in the highest esteem and accorded him their fullest confidence.

In later years Mr. Ward was occupied with handling his own property and investments. While conducting his mercantile establishment he was also occupied with building operations and erected the building at the corner of Ohio and Eighth streets, in 1884, that was one of the first high-class buildings to be put up in the city, and for years it was occupied by the National Bank of Commerce. The store building he occupied for so long was also erected by him, and in 1911 he built the present Ward Building on Eighth, adjoining the National Bank of Commerce on the west.

Mr. Ward is a Southerner, both by birth and residence, as he was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1854, a son of Patrick Ward. When he was a child his parents moved from New Orleans to Kentucky, and still later to Missouri, so that all of his life has been spent south of the Mason and Dixon line, and he has all of the delightful characteristics of the Southern gentleman.

Mr. Ward was married to Miss Amie Estelle Coon, who was born in Illinois and was brought by her parents to Arcadia, Missouri, in young childhood and was reared in the home of her maternal grandparents. She was there educated and grew to womanhood, and was married in Arcadia to Mr. Ward December 10, 1885. They have three children, namely: Joseph Eugene, William Byron and Mrs. Nellie Grace Blankenship.

The two sons made enviable and patriotic records in the World war. The elder, Joseph Eugene, was graduated in civil engineering from the University of Texas in the spring of 1917, and immediately thereafter enlisted. He was the first to receive instruction in the aviation school at Kelly Field, Texas, and from there he was sent to Austin, where he was assigned to duty, and for nine months was an instructor in aeronautic engineering, which included everything connected with the construction, equipment and manipulation on the ground of aeroplanes, except flying. He was highly commended for this work by his superior officers, who credited him with being a skilled engineer and an expert on flying machines and motors. Subsequently, desiring to get into active military service, he became transferred to Camp Lee, Virginia, and Camp Humphrey, Virginia, and was at the latter camp when the armistice was signed.

The second son, William Byron, was a student in the Georgia School of Technology when the United States declared war with Germany, and, like his brother, he immediately volunteered his services to his Government, enlisting in the navy. He went into training at the Great Lakes Naval Training School, Chicago, Illinois, where later he was assigned to duty as an electrical engineer, like his brother, being a technical expert. Near the close of the war he was assigned to duty in charge of the motors on a submarine chaser on the New England coast, and was in this service when the armistice was signed.

During the years he has lived at Wichita Falls Mr. Ward has witnessed changes which are almost phenomenal and unbelievable, and has taken a very constructive part in bringing them about. His wealth is now considerable, but it has come to him through his own efforts and wise investments, and he is generous in his sharing of it with those in need and in donations to churches, schools and public improvements. He is very proud of Wichita Falls, and the city is equally proud of him, one of its most successful pioneers and one of the builders of the community.

C. C. CABINESS. The conditions in the newly opened oil fields of the Southwest are entirely different from those prevailing in other sections of the country, where business is in a more normal state, and they require a steady hand at the helm of the financial institutions to prevent an inflation which could not help but react disastrously to the people and the region. The men at the head of the banks in the district influenced by the Burkburnett fields have recognized this and have bent their energies and used their knowledge to prevent any unreasonable speculation. One of the towering figures in the financial history of his times and locality is C. C. Cabiness, active vice president of the Security National Bank of Wichita Falls, who is one of the strongest financiers and experienced bankers in the state and a man whose wisdom and sagacity is unquestioned.

Mr. Cabiness was born in Houston County, Texas, in 1884, but when he was seven years old his parents moved to Iowa Park, Wichita County, where he was reared and attended school. At the age of seventeen years he went to Oklahoma, and, so able was he, in a year he was made general manager of the leading store in a town in that state. His banking career was inaugurated when he accepted a

position as bookkeeper of the First National Bank of Sayre, Oklahoma, and within eighteen months he was promoted to be assistant cashier. After a few years he was elected active vice president of the First National Bank at Erick, Oklahoma, and made of it one of the leading money making banks of that part of the state. On January 1, 1918, he came to Burkburnett, Wichita County, Texas, the most famous oil producing town in the state, and took charge of the First National Bank as its active vice president. He was acting in that capacity during the great boom days, a very trying condition from a banker's standpoint. The deposits of the bank grew from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000 in six weeks, and during this period the bank paid dividends to its stockholders up to 30 per cent. Mr. Cabiness is a man of strong personality, and cannot be unduly influenced. He takes the stand he is certain is right and sticks to it. Perhaps it is due to his influence and strength of purpose more than to anything else that finances were kept on so firm a basis as they were during a time when men's usually good common sense were threatened by such remarkable conditions.

The record Mr. Cabiness made in the First National Bank of Burkburnett attracted universal attention, and when he and J. I. Staley, the well-known oil man and banker, organized the Security National Bank of Wichita Falls the new institution had a following before the doors were opened for business July 1, 1920, with a capital of \$400,000 and surplus of \$100,000. The bank is located in the Morgan Building, which was redecorated and refinished for housing this institution. The officials of the bank are: J. I. Staley, president; C. C. Cabiness, active vice president; J. W. McReynolds, active vice president; W. M. Priddy, vice president; J. A. Richold, vice president; N. M. Clifford, cashier; H. H. Cotner, first assistant cashier; and M. R. Ellis, assistant cashier.

While it was known that a large amount of business would be transacted by the Security National Bank, the first day's deposits broke all records and were an astonishment to everyone, they being \$1,573,642.21 on the opening day. While the first day's business was phenomenally large, the bank has continued to operate upon a scale commensurate with its initial performance, and backed as it is by the wealthiest and most substantial oil men in this part of the state, and officered by men of superior ability and standing, the Security Na-

tional bids fair to become the leading institution of its kind in the Southwest.

Mr. Cabiness was married to Miss Lucile Tyler, and they have a daughter, Florence Kathryn Cabiness. Mr. Cabiness is one of the typical products of his times and state. While he is intensely alert to secure legitimate business, he will not consider any projects which are not thoroughly sound, nor will he countenance the making of loans upon any but the best of security. Wichita Falls has no better friend in all of its plans for the development of a Greater Wonder City than he, but he must be convinced of the reasonableness and soundness of each and every one before he will place upon it the stamp of his approval, and in this way the taxpayers' interests are safeguarded and an extravagant expenditure of the people's money prevented. Those who have not had the careful training in finance which has fallen to Mr. Cabiness' share are not always able to see the fallacy of schemes which read well on paper but will not work out in a practical manner, and it is a fortunate thing for the city that it has a man in an authoritative position to exercise and enforce a wise supervision over its finances.

JOHN G. CULBERTSON is president of the Wichita Motors Company of Wichita Falls, judicial center of Wichita County, Texas. This mere statement is barren of definite significance, but when one has gained a specific knowledge of the story of achievement that is involved then the significance rises to stately proportions, and both the man and the city in which he has wrought appear in a real glory of industrial accomplishment. Well was justified the title, "The Romance of Industry," which appeared as the caption of a most interesting article published in the Dallas Times-Herald of July 13, 1919, and while the prescribed limitations of this review and this publication prevent indulgence in generous quotations from the article mentioned, it is but consistent that a few pertinent excerpts be made to voice the really wonderful industrial achievement of John G. Culbertson:

"Somewhat over eight years ago J. G. Culbertson, with a vision that has all the canny and uncanny qualities that are inbred in the Scottish line, saw what the future held in store for automotive powered vehicles given over to the prosaic service of bearing the burdens of mankind. In those days the automobile industry had largely been concentrated in developing vehicles that would carry men on pleasure

bent in relative ease and would come back once the halfway point of a journey's end was reached. Motor trucks, in other words, nearly nine years ago were largely made of the same stuff that dreams are made of. * * * But Culbertson had his dream. This was his vision. He was stout of heart and his zeal was the enthusiasm of a soul aflame. He did not wish to conquer a narrow strip of trade ground. He wanted to girdle the very globe; he wanted to lighten the burdens of the beasts of travel, to economize the efforts of those who make the commerce of the world revolve. And he knew that a mistake as to location for a factory to turn out trucks that would accomplish these things would be as great a misfortune as to turn out a truck that would not do these things.

"He interested those two gigantic country-builders, J. A. Kemp and Frank Kell, of Wichita Falls, in his vision. And they listened and they caught his thoughts; and they poured their money into the enterprise with the money Culbertson had. And the Wichita Motor Company was organized. Ground was broken for the factory, a force of skilled workmen was gathered, and plans were laid upon a secure foundation for the fulfillment of the dreams that were born of courage.

"And Culbertson was right. Those who were the first to jeer are now those who are most amazed. It is no longer a cry of derision, of 'You can't do it!' It is the petitioning cry of 'How did you do it?' For Wichita trucks are today the burden-bearers of sixty-eight countries of this globe—sixty-eight countries outside of the United States. And the Wichita Motors Company is one of the oldest companies engaged exclusively in the manufacturing of commercial motor-driven vehicles in the world. From a capacity of twenty-five trucks a year, the output of the Wichita Falls factory has grown until it is now counted by the thousands of trucks. And these trucks, like the booming guns of Great Britain, greet the rising sun at every longitude.

"And so in a growing volume the trade of the Wichita Motor Company is day by day reaching farther and farther into regions remote and through the golden bands of ethical business the growing City of Wichita Falls is being bound to the utmost ends of the earth. And how has this business been obtained? First by building a dependable truck that is as nearly fool-proof as it is possible to build—by putting into that truck material that is wear-resisting to the last obtainable degree; by mak-

ing one that is simple in construction, economical in upkeep and in operation—and so the first Wichita truck sold in those distant lands has always been one that has turned evangel and brought to Wichita Falls repeat orders.

"But the big thing, after all, is the vision, the courage that inspired the launching of this enterprise and the man who read the signs of the times with a world's perspective. This is the cornerstone and the capstone. The right idea, launched at the right time and at the right place, contains the required elements whence comes success. Simple, isn't it? But that is the secret of the Wichita Motor Company and the Wichita trucks."

It is extraneous to the province of this publication to enter into details concerning the inception and development of the gigantic industry which has been built up by Mr. Culbertson and his associates, but the foregoing quotations offer a complete epitome of the record of success—at least to the person whose vision enabled him to "read between the lines." It is sufficient to say that this industry has done far more than any other one agency to give to Wichita Falls a name and place in the world's commerce and that all honor is due to the men who have made this possible. Since the foregoing article was written the corporate name of the Wichita Falls Motor Company has been changed to the Wichita Motors Company.

John G. Culbertson was born at Knox, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1883, and his youth thus renders more remarkable the great work he has wrought since he established his home at Wichita Falls. He was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, and in 1906 was graduated from the Pennsylvania State College. Thereafter he was identified with mechanical engineering and plant construction work in various sections of the Union until the year 1910, when he came to Wichita Falls and became the founder and builder of the great industrial enterprise of which adequate mention has been made in preceding paragraphs and of which he has continued as the executive head. It may be stated that the trucks of the Wichita Motors Company are now exported to eighty-three foreign countries, that the plant of Wichita Falls manufactures four thousand trucks annually, while the adjunct manufactory at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, has an annual production of three thousand trucks.

Evidence of his high position as one of the leaders of industry in the Southwest came to

Mr. Culbertson in two ways during 1920. In December he was one of the convention of bankers, farmers and industrial leaders at Chicago who voted to organize an American billion dollar corporation under the Federal Reserve Act and the Edge Law to promote the country's foreign trade. Mr. Culbertson was honored by being placed on the committee to organize the corporation.

In July the republican party of Texas selected Mr. Culbertson as its nominee for governor, and he accepted the responsibility, made an unusually effective campaign over the state, and received a large vote that was as much a compliment to himself as to his party. The *Wichita Falls Record-News*, commenting upon his nomination, said: "Another thing the selection of Culbertson as the standard bearer of the republican party in Texas does is to draw attention to the fact that Wichita Falls is an industrial city of the first class as well as an oil center. Culbertson is a business success. Many do not know it, but Wichita trucks are today in use in eighty-three foreign countries of the world, the widest distribution of any motor truck made anywhere in the world. The nomination of Culbertson is a tribute to the industrial progress of this city. Wichita Falls owes something to those who have come here and have helped make this city as well as to those who will come here in the future."

Mr. Culbertson well merits classification as one of America's representative captains of industry, and fame and fortune attend him in the period of comparative youth. He is a member of the National Foreign Trade Council, whose personnel comprises the leading manufacturers and exporters of the United States; he holds membership also in the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Associated Advertising Clubs of Texas, the Texas Chamber of Commerce and the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce. In the Masonic fraternity he has received the thirty-second degree of the ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and he is affiliated also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his home city he holds membership in the Rotarian Club, the Wichita Club, the Golf and Country Club, and in the City of Dallas he is a member of the Dallas Athletic Club and the Dallas City Club, while the City of Fort Worth records him as a popular member of the Fort Worth Club. The name of Mr. Culbertson is still enrolled on the list of eligible bachelors of the Lone Star State.



W. H. Christensen

J. V. C. T. CHRISTENSEN. Thirteen years ago Wichita Falls had a small iron working shop and foundry established and operated by two men, J. V. C. T. Christensen and his apprentice, William A. Huber. The history of the business gives a notable example of enterprise and growth from small things to large, and an institution that has made itself a part of the rapidly expanding community and has prospered and increased in proportion to the development of Wichita Falls from a country town of say two thousand to one of the larger cities of Texas.

The business is known as the Wichita Falls Foundry and Machine Company, of which Mr. Christensen is president. He has had almost a life-long experience as a machinist and foundryman. He was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1865, and learned the machinist's trade in his native city. He has been in America since 1894, a period of 27 years, and has the American attitude as well as the typical American enterprise and progressiveness. His first employment was in the machine shops of the Illinois Central Railroad at McComb City, Mississippi. Later he was machinist foreman in the railroad shops at New Orleans and also in a cotton oil mill at Meridian, Mississippi. Mr. Christensen came from Meridian to Houston, Texas, and for four years was in the shops of the Southern Pacific Railway Company in that city. It was at Houston that he undertook his first independent enterprise, establishing what was known as the Houston Iron Works. Leaving that city, he established and operated for two years the Nacogdoches Iron Works at Nacogdoches in Eastern Texas.

This is a brief outline of his working record up to the time he located at Wichita Falls in 1907. While he and his assistant, Mr. Huber, were able to take care of all the business that came to their shop for several months, there has ensued a steady growth reflected from year to year in increased pay rolls, equipment and enlarging demand for the products, until now the Wichita Falls Foundry and Machine Company is a substantial and important unit in Texas industries. Over fifty men are employed and the pay roll runs between seventeen hundred and eighteen hundred dollars a week. In 1919 the volume of business ran over a quarter of a million dollars.

It is a matter of special interest to note that William A. Huber, who was Mr. Christensen's partner in 1907, has been steadily associated with the business from the beginning,

and is now secretary and treasurer of the company. After six months as a partner Mr. Cecil became vice president of the company.

The plant and shops of the company are on Barwise Street, at the corner of Kentucky, and the company has a large amount of space for its yards and shops. The output is all classes of foundry work, brass castings, gray iron castings, and special castings of every nature demanded by the custom trade. Much of the business of the company is with railroads, manufacturing brasses, brake shoes, car and engine parts. The brass foundry is conceded to be one of the best equipped establishments of its kind in the South. Mr. Christensen is himself the patentee of the brake shoe manufactured in the plant which belongs to the Wichita Falls Foundry Machine Company. The brass foundry has an average of about five thousand pounds of brass castings per day and the cast iron foundry has a production of from five to six tons per day, while the iron foundry and machine shops are also equipped with the best and most modern machinery. The equipment gives them facilities for fulfilling the needs of various industries, and they make castings and parts for automobiles, oil well drilling outfits, and do general machine and repair work.

Mr. Christensen, Mr. Huber and Mr. Cecil have been instrumental in giving Wichita Falls an important industry, and have always proved most public spirited citizens of the community. They are members of the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations.

RALPH O. HARVEY. While Mr. Harvey is a resident of Wichita Falls, and has some successful associations with the oil industry centered in that city, he came to Texas fifteen years ago primarily as a cotton man, and his chief business today is as a cotton buyer and cotton exporter. Wichita Falls credits him with being one of its liveliest and most enterprising citizens.

He was born in Centerville, Appanoose County, Iowa, in 1881. His parents were Samuel L. and Alice (Osborn) Harvey. His mother is still living. Samuel L. Harvey was an Iowa newspaper publisher and editor. At the first opening of Oklahoma Territory in 1889 he moved to El Reno, and for a number of years was identified with the life and affairs of that territory.

It was in El Reno that Ralph O. Harvey acquired his early education. He learned telegraphy, became an operator, and through tele-

raphy acquired his first interest in the cotton business. His ambition in those years was to become a cotton buyer. As a cotton buyer he came to Texas in 1905, and bought cotton with Honey Grove as his headquarters and also at various points in West Texas. About 1908 he came to Northwest Texas, and has been a resident of Wichita Falls since 1912. His has been an unusually successful and prominent career as a cotton man. One of the leading cotton exporters of Texas today, he holds a membership on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

Good fortune has followed him in other lines of business. He reached Wichita Falls about the time of the first discovery of oil and gas in this section of the state, and has been more or less interested financially in the different fields, and with the great boom in petroleum beginning in 1910 he has taken a prominent part. His ventures and investments have been directed by a rare sagacity and have brought him large returns.

A young man of wealth, of undeniable public spirit, Mr. Harvey has co-operated with that splendid personnel which has made Wichita Falls one of the most progressive of modern cities and has enabled it to take advantage of the great growth in population and wealth brought about through the oil development. Among other important business connections he is vice president of the City National Bank of Commerce, a bank that now has resources of over \$20,000,000.

A great many citizens who know him merely as a successful business man know him better for the efforts he has expended in behalf of wholesome sport and recreation. Mr. Harvey is president of the Wichita Falls Baseball Club. In 1920 Wichita Falls became one of the teams in the Texas League. Mr. Harvey is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Maskat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita Falls, and belongs to the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce and the Wichita Falls Club.

He married Miss Chloe Blocker, of Honey Grove, Texas. Her father was E. E. Blocker, of that city, and the Blockers are pioneer Texans, their ancestral home being in Harrison County. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have four sons, named Ralph, Jr., Eugene Blocker, Chester Lawrence and Frank.

W. S. LANGFORD has been identified with the Wichita Falls district during the era of its greatest prosperity and production of wealth.

He has himself achieved wealth and prominence as an oil producer, and has also been in the automobile business since coming to Wichita Falls.

Mr. Langford is a nephew of one of Wichita Falls' best known pioneers, Pierce P. Langford, who came to this town of North Texas about the time the first railroad was projected through. He has been engaged continuously in the banking business since 1885, and is now active vice president of the City National Bank of Commerce, one of the largest banks in North Texas, with resources of over \$20,000,000.

W. S. Langford is still a young man, and represents an old and prominent family of South Carolina. He was born in Newberry, in that state, a son of George A. and Elizabeth (Livingston) Langford. His parents were natives of the same historic town of South Carolina, the Langfords being of Virginia ancestry. W. S. Langford acquired his early education in the schools of Newberry and later received both an academic and military training in the most famous military school of the South, The Citadel, or the Military College of South Carolina, at Charleston. Mr. Langford is a graduate of The Citadel, and in subsequent years has manifested a keen interest in the welfare of the institution. Some ambitious plans during the past two or three years have been launched to provide practically a reconstruction of The Citadel on lines and with resources that will enable it to maintain its great historic prestige. Mr. Langford is a life member of the Association of Graduates of The Citadel, and has contributed liberally of his personal means to the building fund for the Greater Citadel.

Mr. Langford after completing his education had an active business career at Newberry until he came to Wichita Falls in June, 1916. He engaged in the automobile business, and is still owner and proprietor of this business, now carried on as the Motor Supply Company, holding the exclusive agency for Wichita County for Ford cars and Ford tractors. He maintains agencies at Burkburnett and Electra.

It was the good fortune of Mr. Langford to come to Wichita Falls just about the time the new strikes in the Burkburnett field electrified the world and apprised it of the bringing in of the greatest petroleum district in America. Mr. Langford immediately enlisted his own enterprise and resources, and was one of the first producers in the field, which during the past two years has brought in untold



A. D. Bana.

millions of wealth in oil. He is still active at Burkburnett, having an interest in the Big Four Oil Company, and since then his investments and ventures have extended to fields adjacent to Wichita Falls, particularly the Kemp-Munger-Allen field, and also in Archer County, where he is a member of the Silk-Bullington-Langford & Smith Syndicate, owning many valuable leases and active wells. Mr. Langford's success has been largely due to the acquiring of leases and acreage in fields that have proven productive. His initiative and enterprise in these investments have brought him a substantial fortune.

Mr. Langford is a York Rite and thirty-second degree Mason, and retains his membership in Omar Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Charleston. He is also a member of the Wichita Club, Chamber of Commerce and the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Langford married Miss Jewell Kemp, of Wichita Falls. Her father is J. A. Kemp, president of the City National Bank of Commerce and the man to whom is properly credited much of the influence and leadership that have made Wichita Falls the "Wonder City." Mr. and Mrs. Langford have one son, David Kemp Langford.

GEORGE L. MERKLE has been a business man at Wichita Falls for the past six years, and is active head of the Merkle-Lunn Company, undertakers and funeral directors.

He was born in Warren County, Pennsylvania, in 1888, son of Michael and Mary (Hunter) Merkle. In his native county he was reared and acquired a common school education, but from the age of fifteen has been making his own way in the world. For several years he was a traveling salesman, and had his home in Oklahoma. In 1907 he began the study of embalming, and has been identified with the undertaking profession continuously since then. He came to Wichita Falls in February, 1914, a skillful embalmer, and was connected with the undertaking establishment of E. G. Hill for six years. In December, 1919, he bought this business and reorganized it as the Merkle-Lunn Company.

Mr. Merkle is a highly competent and skillful embalmer and undertaker and possesses both the technical ability and the social qualities needed for success in the business. The Merkle-Lunn Company has recently established itself in a well-equipped and commodious building on Tenth Street, just outside the business center. The equipment of the com-

pany now includes three hearses and two ambulances, and Mr. Merkle is leaving nothing undone to make the service unsurpassed.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner, and a member of Maskat Temple, and also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. On September 28, 1915, he married Miss Fannie Tanner, of Dallas.

ALONZO LEE BAKER. Among the younger business men of Fort Worth who have become identified with the modern development of the city A. L. Baker, vice president of the Texas State Bank, has won deserved recognition.

Mr. Baker is a native of Tarrant County, Texas, his birth having occurred in Riverside March 9, 1892, a son of William and Phia (Thompson) Baker. He attended the public and high schools of Fort Worth, also the Polytechnic College, and at the age of nineteen years began his career in financial circles as a messenger in the employ of the Texas State Bank. His connection with this institution has been continuous, and through successive promotion he has risen to the position of vice president.

He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the Methodist Church, and the Glen Garden Country Club. He is also serving the interests of the community as a member of the city School Board.

On June 20, 1918, Mr. Baker married Miss Lena Irene Wyatt, of Garland, Texas, a daughter of R. C. Wyatt a well known retired business man of that place, and they have a son, Alonzo W.

MAJOR THOMAS J. STRONG, M.D. Wichita Falls, the vital and progressive "oil metropolis" of Northwest Texas, claims Doctor Strong as one of its leading physicians and surgeons, and in his large and representative practice he specializes in the treatment of the diseases of women. He is a surgeon of marked ability, and as such gave excellent professional service with the United States army during the insurrection in the Philippine Islands and later in connection with the activities of the American Expeditionary Forces in the great World war.

Doctor Strong was born at Hudson Falls, New York, on the 22d of May, 1877, and is a son of Gen. Thomas J. and Mary Margaret

(Schaeffer) Strong, the lineage on the paternal side tracing back to staunch Scotch-Irish origin and on the maternal side to Holland-Dutch stock, the original American representatives of the Schaeffer family having come from Amsterdam, Holland, and having settled in Schoharie County, New York, at an early period in our national history. At the inception of the Civil war Gen. Thomas J. Strong promptly tendered his service in defense of the Union, and he was made captain of his company, the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. Through gallant and effective service he won promotion to the ranks of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, and at the close of the war received the rank of brigadier general. He served with signal gallantry with the Army of the Potomac, took part in many important engagements marking the progress of the conflict between the states of the North and the South, and during his period of service he was in turn a member of the military staffs of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. In a battle in Virginia he was severely wounded in the leg, and the injury necessitated the amputation of the leg below the knee. This distinguished officer of the Civil war was a resident of Hudson Falls, New York, at the time of his death, in 1885, and his widow survives him and is now eighty years of age.

Dr. Thomas J. Strong acquired his early education in the public schools of his native place, and later pursued a higher academic course in the University of Vermont, at Burlington. In the medical department of this university he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899, and in the following year he entered the United States army, in which he was made acting assistant surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant. He was sent to the Philippine Islands, where he served as acting assistant surgeon during the native insurrection and where he remained two years. Upon his return to the United States in 1902 he was assigned to duty at the U. S. A. General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, and he continued in active service until 1905, when he retired from the army and returned to Burlington, Vermont. There he was engaged in practice one year, at the expiration of which he entered the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, in which he was assigned to duty in the State of North Dakota. Later he resigned from this branch of Government service and engaged in the practice of his profession at Enderlin and Williston,

North Dakota. He continued in successful practice in North Dakota about eight years and was division surgeon of the Soo Line Railroad.

At the time when the nation became involved in the World war, Doctor Strong became a surgeon, with the rank of captain, in the North Dakota National Guard, in April, 1917. In the following June he resigned his commission in the National Guard and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the United States army, in which he was assigned to duty in the Medical Corps of the training camp at Fort Riley, Kansas. From that place he was sent to Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, and assigned to duty in organizing and training the Three Hundred and Fifteenth Sanitary Train of the Ninth Division. In this unit he was commissioned captain in November, 1917, and in the following March was promoted to the rank of major. He accompanied his division to France in June, 1918, in command of the Three Hundred and Fifty-ninth Field Hospital of the Three Hundred and Fifteenth Sanitary Train, and from that time forward was constantly at the front on the battlefields of France until the signing of the historic armistice brought the war to a close. The doctor made a record of splendid official and professional service in the very midst of the stage of terrific conflict, as it will be well remembered that the Ninetieth Division distinguished itself in the St. Mihiel offensive and the Meuse-Argonne sector during its most vigorous conflict. The division took part in two major and seven minor offensives, went "over the top" many times, and lost more than 9,000 men in total casualties. During this climacteric period the physical, mental and professional powers of Doctor Strong were tested in the highest tension, and he did well his part in making efficient and noble the service of the sanitary corps of which he was an honored and popular representative.

Doctor Strong returned from France in March, 1919, and received his honorable discharge on the 30th of that month, at Camp Dix, New Jersey. In the autumn of that year, after having traveled through various sections of the Union, he established his residence at Wichita Falls, where he has since continued in active practice and where his professional ability and gracious personality have resulted in his receiving a large clientage, his work being confined almost exclusively to abdominal surgery and the treatment of the diseases of women. He holds membership in the Wichita County Medical Society, the District Medical

Society, the Texas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His skill as a surgeon has been enhanced by his broad and varied experience as one of the nation's gallant surgeons in the World war. He is a member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce and of the Business Council, is secretary of the University Club in his home city, has received the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, and is a Shriner of Maskat Temple, and is affiliated also with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1910 was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Strong to Miss Charlotte Dalton Burgess, of Henry County, Virginia, she being a representative of the patrician and historic Dalton family of the Old Dominion commonwealth.

THOMAS J. TAYLOR, one of the substantial capitalists and honored and influential citizens of Wichita Falls, the vital oil metropolis of Northwest Texas, was born at Linden, Cass County, Texas, on the 9th of February, 1864, and is a son of Thomas J. and Lucy (Banks) Taylor, who were born and reared in Georgia, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they came to Texas and became pioneer settlers in Cass County in the '50s, that county having at that period received a large quota of pioneers from the State of Georgia. Thomas J. Taylor, Sr., served during the Civil war as a loyal and valiant soldier of the Confederacy, and he eventually became one of the substantial and influential representatives of agricultural and live stock enterprise in Cass County.

He whose name initiates this review was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and continued his association with farm industry until he was twenty-five years of age, his educational advantages in the meanwhile having been those afforded by the schools of his native county. In 1889 he established his residence at Wichita Falls and became one of its pioneer business men. He proved a vigorous and liberal supporter of the movements and enterprise which have made this one of the banner cities of Texas, and he has been prominently identified with oil production in this section of the state. In 1907 Mr. Taylor became associated with J. T. Montgomery and T. C. Thatcher in the organization and incorporation of the First State Bank & Trust Company of Wichita Falls, and of this institution he continued as cashier until 1915, when it was

merged with the First National Bank, in which latter substantial and representative institution he retained the office of cashier from the time of consolidation until March, 1918. Since that time he has given the major part of his time and attention to the oil industry in this section of the state, and during the boom period he was one of the largest producers in the famous Wichita Falls oil district, all of his holdings having been and still continuing to be within the borders of Wichita County. He is secretary and treasurer of the Sanders-Taylor Oil Company, of which Frank Kell is president, and has been and still continues to be prominently associated with other important and successful oil enterprises. He and Mr. Kell have for many years maintained close alliance in business affairs and both have done much to further the upbuilding and advancement of the modern City of Wichita Falls, where both have large and valuable real estate interests. Mr. Taylor has well merited his reputation as one of the most loyal and public-spirited men of his home city, and here he served a number of years as a member of the Board of Education. He is still a member of the directorate of the First National Bank and holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Taylor's wife, whose maiden name was Ella D. Erwin, was born in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, but reared and educated in Cass County, Texas. They have seven children—Roy A., Gordon Fred, Erwin P., Thomas J., Jr., Avis B., Vera and Thelma.

JAMES M. BABER. In the rapid development of Wichita Falls during the past half dozen years James M. Baber has impressed his enterprise and ability as a dealer in real estate, builder and an active influence in directing new capital and industrial energy to this important metropolis of North Texas.

Mr. Baber was born in Benton County, Tennessee, in 1880, and was reared and educated in the town of Huntington in his native state. At the age of twenty, in 1900, he came to Texas, lived for a time in Hopkins County, in 1903 moved to the lower Panhandle country, and since 1915 has been a resident of Wichita Falls.

He entered actively into the real estate and building business in 1916, and has been one of the most successful real estate and lease men during the period of the oil boom. He is a member of the firm of Stehlik & Baber, one of the largest of its kind in Northwest Texas. They handle much of their own property, in-

cluding farm lands and oil leases. This firm has been instrumental in supplying capital and enterprise for an important contribution to the building program of Wichita Falls, particularly high class residences. In the summer of 1920 they let the contract for the erection of ten modern residences in Floral Heights, this being one of their latest enterprises. The firm also interests itself in the location in this city of meritorious industrial concerns, and has some achievements to its credit in this line.

Mr. Baber is recognized as one of the city's most public spirited citizens. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Wichita Club and is a Mason. He married Miss Clara Shumake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Shumake, of Wichita Falls. Their two children are Shumake Martin and Nettie Maxine Baber.

CHARLES J. PATE, a Texas man still in the youthful period of life, has gone far in his profession as an architect, and many of the most notable and distinctive architectural features of the great new City of Wichita Falls are the product of his genius.

Mr. Pate was born at Wills Point, Texas, in 1885, a son of James A. and Ara (Hayden) Pate. His mother is deceased. His father was born in Kentucky in 1855, and in 1862 was brought by his parents to Texas, the family locating in Hopkins County, where he was reared. Subsequently James A. Pate moved to Van Zandt County and lived on a farm near Wills Point.

Charles J. Pate attended the local schools of Wills Point, and at the foundation of his business experience acquired a thorough knowledge and apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. He, therefore, has the invaluable viewpoint of the building mechanic as well as the skill of an architect. Coming to Wichita Falls in February, 1907, when the city had only a few thousand population, he worked at his trade, and at the same time carried on the practice and study of architectural drafting and had his first opportunities to put his architectural ideas into practice at Wichita Falls. He also studied architecture through the International Correspondence Schools.

As a local man of prominence in his work Mr. Pate's skill was acquired by the widely known firm of Sanguinet & Staats, Fort Worth architects. He was the associate and local supervisor for this firm in the building of the magnificent Wichita County Court House. Prior to 1917 he was the firm's associate in several other large buildings. In 1917 he be-

came a regular member of the Wichita Falls office of the firm, under the style of Sanguinet, Staats & Pate.

The work which up to this time he might be justly proud in pointing out as his most important distinction was done as local associate supervising architect in the construction of the skyscraper bank and office building of the City National Bank of Commerce in Wichita Falls. Over the country at large there are many larger buildings, but the home of the City National Bank of Commerce may well claim a distinction of its own in beauty and design and completeness of execution and as an expression of the last word in commercial building art. This twelve-story building, the first two stories of dark polished granite, the next eight of dark brown pressed brick and the two top stories of rich cream terra cotta, presents an exterior picture that as long as the building stands will be one of the most pleasing pieces of Wichita Falls' sky line. Competent critics have pronounced the banking room itself, with its wonderful harmony of marble and other decorative materials, a rival to any banking interior in America, while in mechanical equipment it is unsurpassed. For the working out of the plan in general and the accommodation of the endless details into a work of art, the highest praise and credit is due Mr. Pate.

He was also architect of the Wichita High School and the Austin School, the Episcopal Church, the residences of N. H. Martin and J. W. Stringer, and the Thom business building. His professional skill is in constant demand on these and many other architectural works of prominence in this section of North Texas.

Mr. Pate is one of the prominent younger citizens and business men of Wichita Falls, where he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner. Mr. Pate married Miss Hesda Augusta Zigler, who was born and reared in Wichita Falls. They have one son, James Harris Pate.

JUDGE WILLIAM POINDEXTER. With many successes to his credit in the law, politics and business, Judge Poindexter, of Cleburne, is a distinguished representative of the oldest school of Texas citizenship. He is a product of Texas, and if states can be credited with making men Texas made him what he is, but the state's investment in him has long since been returned in the service he has rendered



Mr. P. Binder

its citizenship. In the evening of life and with his ambition for the achievement of a purpose in life fulfilled his record is one that will be read by many hundreds of his old time associates and friends who know and esteem him for his work in the Texas northwest.

Judge Poindexter was born in Lamar County, Texas, January 2, 1854. His grandfather, Rev. James Poindexter, was a Baptist minister, was also a soldier under General Washington, and was with Washington's army at the surrender of the British General Cornwallis at Yorktown. After the Revolution he moved to Tennessee. His wife was a Miss Craft, and of their eight children six were sons: Thomas C., John, George, William, Samuel and Elbert.

Thomas C. Poindexter, the father of Judge Poindexter, was born in Sullivan County, Tennessee, August 17, 1816, and in 1839 he married Nancy White, daughter of Rev. Benjamin White. In 1844 this family moved to Texas, locating on the frontier in original Denton County. Indian depredations forced him to return to a stronger line of settlement, and in 1846 he located at Paris. Thomas C. Poindexter was a carpenter and builder in that community until 1863, when he moved to Johnson County, establishing his home near Alvarado, where he lived until the close of his life, on April 29, 1889. He and his wife had eight children, and they taught these children the value of real labor as the source of all good things that contribute to happiness and character. Their children were: Dr. James K., a merchant and physician of Kosse, Texas; Fannie, who married Judge Dehoney, of Kentucky; Benjamin F., who lost his life by drowning while a Confederate soldier; Martha Angie, who became the wife of Colonel A. C. Hoyle and now resides in Cleburne; Dr. Gilliam H., who died in Centerville, Texas; Mary L., who survives as the widow of Dr. W. S. Ross, of Alvarado; John B. and William.

William Poindexter was about ten years of age when his parents located on the farm near Alvarado. There as he grew up he laid the foundation for his education in country schools, and in 1873 graduated from the college at Mansfield, Texas. A strong body supplemented a sound and vigorous mind, and has sustained him in an active and strenuous career of nearly half a century. Using the law as an occupation, he went to Kentucky and at Edmonton studied in the office of his brother-in-law, Judge R. B. Dehoney. He was

admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1874, and then took his further work in Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, receiving a diploma in 1875. Returning to Texas, Judge Poindexter began his professional career in Cleburne. He soon formed a partnership with Colonel Amzi Bradshaw, an able lawyer of Waxahachie, Mr. Poindexter having charge of the Cleburne office of Bradshaw & Poindexter. The firm dissolved in 1880 and for many years thereafter Judge Poindexter was associated with S. C. Paddleford, who later removed to Fort Worth. The firm of Poindexter & Paddleford was one of distinction not only in Johnson County but all over North Texas, and they served faithfully and ably the interests of an important clientage. Judge Poindexter's versatile abilities as an eloquent pleader and his masterful grasp of the law brought him a name and fame far beyond the boundaries of his own district.

Judge Poindexter abandoned the active practice of law about 1913. About that time he was one of the organizers of the Home National Bank of Cleburne, and served as its first president until 1917. The last few years his time has been chiefly taken up with his extensive ranch interests in Shackelford County. On one of his ranches oil has been discovered, a test well being opened February 8, 1921. The company developing this lease is the Ibex, a Colorado corporation with offices in Denver. Its lease covers more than seven thousand acres of the Poindexter holdings. The other property of the judge is leased to the Empire Gas and Fuel Company and to Cameron & Company. The Empire Company's lease covers the Mountain ranch of the Poindexter lands, while the other ranch is known as the Creek ranch. While these lands have been a source of petroleum wealth only a brief time, they have been a productive proposition in the matter of beef for many years, and Judge Poindexter, but for his wider reputation as a lawyer and in politics, would rank as a noted stock raiser.

Politics made a strong appeal to him as a medium of constructive contribution to good government rather than as an arena in which to secure personal honors. He was never a candidate for an important office until he was chosen judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District in 1900, to succeed Judge J. M. Hall. He presided over the court of this district, including Hill, Johnson and Bosque counties not quite one term, resigning after he had practically cleaned up the district docket. He

took the office only at the urgent request of his fellow citizens.

Judge Poindexter was a member of the National democratic committee during the first administration of President Wilson. He raised more than a hundred thousand dollars for the second campaign in 1916. About that time began the historic drought in Texas, when he was forced to give his attention to his ranch interests in order to protect and preserve his stock. His personal losses due to that drought were upwards of a hundred thousand dollars.

Judge Poindexter has attended every state democratic convention in Texas since 1886, when Sul Ross was nominated for governor, up to very recent years. In 1910 he was a candidate for the nomination for governor, his distinguished opponents being Cone Johnson, R. V. Davidson and O. B. Colquitt. That was his final effort in his own behalf, and what politics he has played since then has been in the interests of able Texans for official service. Judge Poindexter now and always has represented the old school of democracy. He believes in local self-government, in the right of the state to be supreme in the exercise of its police powers and to regulate all its internal affairs.

Judge Poindexter is a member of all the York Rite bodies of Masonry at Cleburne, being past eminent commander of the Knights Templar Commandery. He is president of the Board of Directors of the Masonic Temple Corporation of Cleburne, and was grand orator of the Grand Lodge of Texas at one time. For many years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, but when the churches felt impelled to engage in politics he withdrew, feeling that he could not consistently belong to more than one political party at a time.

The first wife of Judge Poindexter was Miss Mary T. Chambers. Her father, Colonel B. J. Chambers, is a well remembered pioneer of Johnson County, coming to this state from Kentucky in 1836, about the time Texas achieved its independence from Mexico. All his children were native Texans. Mrs. Poindexter died in 1897, leaving a son, Joseph, who died at Austin in 1901, while a student at the University of Texas; and a daughter, Harriet, now the wife of E. V. Denton, of Dallas. She is the mother of two sons, Edward and John Denton. The second wife of Judge Poindexter was Miss Lissa Smith, a native of Texas.

MRS. LISSA POINDEXTER. Only those who were privileged to know intimately the beautiful, beneficent life of Mrs. Lissa Poindexter can appreciate the deep sense of personal loss which pervaded the community of Cleburne, Texas, and the entire county when it became known that her courageous spirit had passed into the great unknown, on the morning of December 16, 1918, another victim of the dread influenza epidemic. Within the shadowed home a pall of grief hung heavier than the lowering clouds that darkened the wintry sky, for in the first shock of irreparable loss the stricken hearts of the husband and children could only know that the loyal helpmate, the loving mother, had passed from them forever; it remained for them, and for others who knew and loved her, to realize later what a lasting legacy of comfort had been left to them in the memory of her noble, self-sacrificing life, her devotion to her family, and her whole-hearted sympathy and helpfulness to her fellowmen.

Born in Cass County, Texas, the daughter of Doctor Smith and Mrs. Martha Purdom Smith, little Lissa, left motherless at the age of two years, was cared for by her grandparents, Major and Mrs. J. M. Purdom, the family having moved from Cass County to Alvarado, Texas. Later her father married Miss Mattie Lightfoot, but lived only two months after this marriage. Several years passed, and her stepmother having married S. R. Coggin, a banker and ranchman of Brownwood, Texas, Mr. and Mrs. Coggin took into their home the orphaned child, then about twelve years old, and gave her every care and advantage that loving hearts and ample means could provide. Possessed of vigorous health and a bright mind, the young girl progressed rapidly in her studies, which included a thorough training in music, both vocal and instrumental, and in painting. After her graduation from Daniel Baker College, at Brownwood, she attended Baylor University for one year, and later received a diploma from Kidd-Key College at Sherman, Texas.

In June, 1899, at the Coggin home in Brownwood, Miss Lissa M. Smith was married to Judge William Poindexter, of Cleburne, Texas, and in this city was spent the nineteen and one-half years of her ideally happy wedded life. In this union was exemplified the blending of two lives perfectly adapted to each other, naturally and temperamentally, and into the home, as the years passed by, came nine happy, intelligent chil-



Lissa Poindexter.

dren, seven boys and two girls: Coggin, Martha, Curtis, Lewis, Gilbert, Helen, Nelson, Hugh and the baby, William, Jr., so named by his mother ere she passed away when he was two weeks old. An older sister, Harriet, now Mrs. E. V. Denton, the remaining child of Judge Poindexter's first marriage, was also a dearly loved member of the family and shared equally with the other children the bountiful mother-love that was more than sufficient for all.

Blessed with a naturally sunny disposition, Mrs. Poindexter had the happy faculty of creating and maintaining within her home the atmosphere of joy and contentment. She loved her husband and her children, and her home, first of all, but her great heart and her broad-minded sympathies reached out and gathered into the charmed circle of friendship a multitude of others, from the humble tenant and toiler to those of highest social standing. Combined with her democratic, many-sided nature was a most wonderful versatility—the ability to adapt herself to any situation and to fit into any niche where she might be needed. A christian in the truest sense of the word, her light shone through deeds of kindness rather than through wordy professions, and the Christ-life was exemplified in her everyday attitude toward her fellowman. She was a leader in church, in charitable organizations, and in musical circles; almost up to the time of her last illness she was active in war work of various kinds, and it is thought that over-exertion in these activities in 1916 and 1917 had much to do with bringing on an attack of inflammatory rheumatism from which she never fully recovered.

Though she has passed beyond our mortal vision, long will the memory of the beautiful life of Mrs. Lissa Poindexter remain in the hearts of those with whom she was associated: the husband to whom she was so true and loyal a helpmate; the children to whom she was a loving companion and tender guide; the friends who shared her hospitality and the pleasure of her manifold accomplishments; the recipients of her wide-reaching sympathy and benefactions; the humble servant, too, who found kindness and consideration always at her hands. Truly her passing has left a blank not only in her home but in the life of the entire community where her name was known in every household as a synonym for good-fellowship and cheer, for comfort and aid in time of trouble.

The final struggle for life was a brave one, but against overwhelming odds, and even as with courage and willingness she had responded to every call of duty, so in her hour of supreme surrender her last words were: "I have asked God to spare me to my children, but He knows I have done my duty, and I am ready to go."

A FRIEND.

GUY R. HOLCOMB is a young business man widely known as an expert in abstracting, and is giving Wichita Falls an ideally perfect service in the Bonded Abstract Company and a general land title business. This is a business of inestimable value to a city and district of such rapidly growing population and wealth as Wichita County.

Mr. Holcomb is a Texan, born in Fannin County in 1890. From early childhood he was reared in Collin County, was educated there and also in the Decatur Baptist College at Decatur, Texas.

He began his business career very early, and located at Anson, the county seat of Jones County, in 1909. He remained there eight years, and in that time perfected an abstract business. He also studied law and was admitted to the bar, but his legal knowledge he has employed entirely in his own special line of business. He extended his work and established other abstract offices in Texas.

On May 1, 1919, having removed to Wichita Falls, the oil metropolis, he established the Bonded Abstract Company and specializes in land titles. The company is a first class abstract firm fully equipped for the most detailed and efficient transactions of an important line of business. Here he has repeated the successes of his former ventures, and within a brief time has achieved a successful business for himself and has also proved an enterprising factor among the public spirited business element of the city. He is a member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Holcomb married Miss Ruth Cleveland, of Gainesville, Texas. Their two children are Guy, Jr., and Ruth Marie.

JOHN PYEATT MARRS. The very best men in the state have come to Wichita Falls, for the important interests centered here demand a service which is of a superior quality, and those able to measure up to somewhat exacting standards find in this city ample opportunity for acquiring wealth and distinction. Especially is the opening superior for dependable and experienced attorneys, and one of them

who is making his name well known throughout the Southwest is John Pyeatt Marrs.

Mr. Marrs was born in McLennan County, Texas, in 1877, a son of David F. and Myra (Pyeatt) Marrs. David F. Marrs, who is still living in McLennan County, was born in Arkansas and came to his present locality with his father in 1874, the latter being Alexander Marrs, a well-known man in Arkansas, who during the war between the two sections of the country fought in the Confederate army under General Price. After the close of the war he returned home, but not being able to shape his affairs to suit himself, sought other fields in Texas.

Growing up in his native county, John P. Marrs took a two years' academic course in the University of Texas and was graduated from its law department in 1906, with the degree of bachelor of laws. For something over a year thereafter he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Colorado City in West Texas, and at the same time served as city attorney. From there he went to Post City, Texas, resided there for two and one-half years, serving during that time as attorney for the C. W. Post interests, which have made that locality famous and embrace large tracts of ranch and farm lands adjacent to the city, which is named for Mr. Post, all of which are highly improved, as well as the various business interests and industries of the city itself, chief among which are the cotton mills, the finest and most extensive in Texas.

In 1914 Mr. Marrs came to Wichita Falls and was engaged in a general practice of his profession when he, in 1917, went to Quanah, Texas, where he served as general attorney for the Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railroad Company, a position he still retains. After a temporary absence from Wichita Falls Mr. Marrs returned to it in August, 1919, and is now located here permanently. His professional connections are very valuable, and he is carrying on a general law practice, although he is a recognized authority on corporation law. Deeply interested in the expansion of the "Wonder City," he is aiding in the movement through the medium of the Chamber of Commerce, to which he belongs.

Mr. Marrs was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Lorraine Hoge, of Austin, Texas, a daughter of Hon. L. L. Hoge, a prominent attorney of the capital city. Mr. and Mrs. Marrs have one daughter, Alice Lorraine Marrs. A man of scholarly attainments, Mr.

Marrs is never content with the knowledge he has acquired, but is always seeking to acquire more. His cases are prepared with care and due consideration of the law bearing upon them and are presented to the jury with masterly precision. His ability to handle the intricate problems which arise in every corporation have brought into his hands some very important jurisprudence with reference to them, but he is equally well versed in all branches of his calling. Personally he prefers a general practice, and so has refused some very flattering offers which, if accepted, would confine him to corporation law. As an experienced professional man and citizen he stands extremely high in his community and is justly accorded a foremost place among the worth-while products of the Lone Star State.

EARL E. WIDNER. Visitors to Wichita Falls are struck with the beauty and artistic arrangement of Rosemont Burial Park, which lies just south of Call Field, one and one-half miles from the city, and which is the work of Earl E. Widner, one of the experts in the promotion, management and development of cemeteries of the country. This lovely City of the Dead is owned by Messrs. W. W. Silk, P. P. Langford, N. H. Martin, R. E. Shepherd and E. E. Widner, and is the most pretentious of all of Mr. Widner's work.

He was born in Putnam County, Missouri, in 1889, and was educated in the William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1912. Since leaving college he has devoted all of his time to cemetery work, promotion and management, and is entirely qualified as an expert on all matters pertaining thereto. In 1912 he went to Saint Louis, Missouri, where he entered the employ of one of the most beautiful cemeteries of the city, long famous for its lovely burial parks, and spent four years there working through the various departments. From Saint Louis he went to Springfield, Missouri, where he established East Lawn Cemetery, which is today Springfield's leading burial park. After completing his work in that connection he developed Fairlawn Burial Park at Hutchinson, Kansas, and was then recalled to Springfield, Missouri, to take charge of the work of developing Green Lawn Memorial Park in that city. His next contract was founding Collegehill Memorial Lawns of Wichita, Kansas, in all of this work displaying great artistic ability and intimate knowledge of and love for his calling.

On January 1, 1920, he came to Wichita Falls, Texas, and here organized and began the development of what is to prove to be not only his most pretentious work, but the most beautiful cemetery park in the Southwest. The tract of forty acres is to be developed in units of ten acres each, the first of which has been completed. The entire development is to be carried out, as has this one unit, on a plan of the best modern landscape gardening, the most notable feature of which is a consistently carried out scheme of a cheerful and happy aspect as distinguished from the sombreness of the usual burial ground. Another important plan is to so provide for the care of the park as a whole and the individual burial plots so as to maintain them without additional expense to the owners of the plots. The plan of financing the park has been carried out in such a scientific manner, similar to that pursued in figuring rates in life insurance, that all contingencies are provided for in perpetuity. A huge irrigation tank, which is kept supplied with water from a lake, a mile and a half away, provides the necessary moisture to keep this park green. If Mr. Widner rests upon his laurels after completing Rosemont Burial Park he will have already rendered mankind a valuable service, but a man of his talents and energies is not likely to stop, but will go on to further honors and distinctions, but no matter where he may reside in the future he has left behind him a monument more enduring than any which may be erected within the confines of the park itself that will perpetuate his memory to generations yet unborn.

Mr. Widner was married to Miss Lelah Barnes of Nevada, Missouri, and they have four children, namely: Elizabeth and Kathryn, twins, Jerre Ellen and William Earl. Fraternally Mr. Widner is a Scottish Rite Mason and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. As a member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club he is rendering valuable assistance to the city in developing its various interests and is accounted, and justly so, one of the leading men of this locality. He is a member of the City Park Board of Wichita Falls, for which he drew the landscape plans of the city parks.

W. R. FERGUSON. While it is true that newly developed fields like those of the Wichita Falls district afford wonderful opportunities for the acquiring of wealth and prestige, everyone is not capable of taking advantage of

them. The ordinary man will not succeed any better where there are many openings than he will in a locality where there are but few. It takes unusual qualities to advance a man beyond the level of his associates so that when one is found who has reached a position of trust and responsibility and acquired a fair measure of this world's goods it is proof positive that he was naturally a more able man than his fellow citizens, or he would not have been so pushed ahead of them. W. R. Ferguson, president of the Wichita State Bank and Trust Company of Wichita Falls belongs to this class of men who rise through sheer ability and carry with them the full confidence and respect of all with whom they are associated.

W. R. Ferguson was born at Waco, Texas, in 1875, a son of B. N. and Elizabeth (Myers) Ferguson, both of whom survive and live in Wichita County. B. N. Ferguson is one of the old and substantial men of this locality, who is now living on a fine cattle ranch in Wichita County. He was born in Arkansas but soon after the termination of the war of the '60s he came to Texas and settled in McLennan County. Until 1875 the Ferguson family home was at Waco and was then removed to a farm in Bell County, where they remained until 1888. In that year removal was made to Wichita County and B. N. Ferguson bought his ranch, which is about twenty miles out of Wichita Falls. In addition to his ranch and cattle interests he, together with his son, is connected with various banking institutions and is a director of the Bank of Iowa Park.

W. R. Ferguson was reared and received his early schooling in Bell and Wichita counties and attended the famous Add-Ran College at Thorp Spring, Texas, the predecessor of the present Texas Christian University at Fort Worth, from which he was graduated in 1895. Following the completion of his collegiate career he embarked in the grain and lumber business at Iowa Park, with which he was connected until 1900, when he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Iowa Park, of which he was cashier for several years. Subsequently he disposed of his interest in that bank and went to the North Texas State Bank of Fort Worth and acted as its cashier until he came to Wichita Falls to become president of the Wichita State Bank and Trust Company. This institution was organized in 1909 and in 1920 its statement showed its resources to be \$4,776,860.76, with depos-

its of \$3,704,911.84. When the present deposits are compared to the initial ones of \$75,274.79 for the first year, some idea of the remarkable advance made by the bank may be gained. On August 1, 1920, this bank was transferred to its new, palatial quarters in the Bob Waggoner Building, which are among the most elegant and spacious in the state. The bank is finished throughout with Tavernelle Claire marble and genuine black walnut, lighted from a dome of art glass with mural decorations at either end and a symmetry of design has been obtained which presents a most inviting interior. The entrance to the main lobby of the bank is obtained from the marble vestibule opening on Eighth Street, the main lobby of the office building. The offices of the president, the active vice presidents and the cashier are on either side of the main entrance. On the right a marble stairway leads to a mezzanine floor, where the offices of the other officers of the bank and the directors' room are located. Back of the officers' quarters is the working space of the bank. On the right are the tellers' cages, extending the length of the lobby, and on the left are the cages of the savings department. At the end of the main lobby are customers' rooms, which are spacious and provide every accommodation for the transaction of private business. The safe deposit departments and the vaults in the basement are reached by a marble stairway on the left of the main entrance in the main lobby. The safe deposit department is one of the features of the bank's arrangements. The walls of the vault are three feet thick and lined with high grade steel.

In the eleven officers and twenty directors of this bank every phase of the business life of Wichita Falls and its vicinity is represented. Among those directly connected with its management are included several newcomers in the business life of the city as well as those whose leadership in financial circles covers a period of years. Starting at a time when the western spirit was common in business life, it has been the policy of the officials and directors to maintain that same spirit in the metropolitan activities of their institution.

For eight years Mr. Ferguson has been at the head of this bank and has guided its course with a steady hand. To him in no small degree is due the credit for the prestige of the bank today. When he assumed the duties pertaining to its presidency the bank was a small and comparatively unimportant

institution. But instantly he inspired confidence which has been the foundation of much of the later growth and prosperity. Since his arrival at Wichita Falls Mr. Ferguson has been a leader in the development of its civic interests. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the School Board, the Wichita Club, and is a member of the Golf and Country clubs. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows and Elks.

Mr. Ferguson was married to Miss Elma Chiles, who was born and reared at Fairfield, Freestone County, Texas, and, like her husband educated at Add-Ran College. They have five children, namely: Robert Audrey, J. B., Mary and Ruth.

In addition to his banking interests Mr. Ferguson owns a large ranch in New Mexico and oil lands of great value. His astuteness has enabled him to take a ranking place among the solid men of the Southwest and every enterprise with which he is, or has been, connected is in a prosperous condition as a result of his good judgment and broad vision. Such men as Mr. Ferguson have been instrumental in attracting permanent attention to this section of the country and building up interests which are not only reared upon deep seated foundations but are built for all time and backed by unlimited capital and real merit.

LESTER JONES. The Wichita State Bank and Trust Company is one of the largest state financial institutions in Northwestern Texas, and has been fortunate in having with it practically since its inception some of the most experienced men in the banking business. These men, who have thus grown in importance with the bank, naturally are deeply interested in its growth and prosperity, and are fully conversant with all of the details of its daily operation, so that they are able to render an unsurpassed service to the customers and safeguard the interests of the stockholders. One of these men is Lester Jones, cashier, whose dependability and soundness of judgment is unquestioned.

Lester Jones was born at Allendale, Wichita County, Texas, in 1894, a son of Dr. A. A. and Lucy (Cleveland) Jones, both of whom are deceased. Doctor Jones was born in Tennessee, but came to Texas in 1892 and located at Allendale, Wichita County, where he continued in the practice of his profession almost until the day of his death. He was a man of the highest standing both as a physician and



B. S. Hauken

citizen and his loss was deeply felt in this section.

Growing up in his native county, Lester Jones attended the public schools of Wichita Falls and in 1910 entered the employ of the Wichita State Bank and Trust Company as a collector and since then has passed through well-merited promotions to his present responsible position. He has been with this bank for a longer period than any other officer or employe. Growing up in the city, Wichita Falls is proud of him and his success, and he enjoys a very wide acquaintance. In his work with the bank he has shown executive ability of a high order and is being looked up to as one of the future leaders of the financial interests of this locality. The bank opened its new quarters for business in the Bob Waggoner Building in August, 1920. The new home is one of the most elegant and spacious in the Southwest, and Wichita Falls is very proud of it and the enterprise which brought it forth. It is elegantly finished in marble and black walnut, lighted from a dome of art glass and arranged with a symmetry of design which is very pleasing. This institution was organized in 1909 and its deposits during the first year averaged something over \$75,000. Today they average over three and three-quarter millions, so from that some idea may be gathered of the remarkable expansion which has been effected in a little over a decade. The safe deposits department and vaults, which are in the basement, are special features of the bank and every modern precaution has been taken to render them absolutely burglar-proof and fire-proof.

Associated with Mr. Jones in this bank are some of the most conservative men of the community, whose sagacity and acumen have been felt along other lines and are exerted to the full in behalf of the banking institution with which they are connected.

Mr. Jones was married to Miss Alleen Waggoner, a daughter of T. J. Waggoner, one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of Wichita County. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two children, namely, Paul and Gordon. Mr. Jones is a Knight Templar Mason and was the first applicant for membership in the new Maskat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, which was instituted in Wichita Falls August 30, 1920.

RALPH P. MATHIS. The name Mathis has been a prominent one in the history of the Wichita Falls bar for more than a quar-

ter of a century, though Ralph P. Mathis is one of the younger lawyers of the city, his record supplementing the long and honorable career of his late father as a Texas attorney.

Ralph P. Mathis was born at Dallas in 1893, but soon afterward his parents, L. H. and Dixie (Potter) Mathis, moved to Wichita Falls. The mother is still living. His father was also a native Texan, and while a lawyer at Dallas gained a large practice and a large and important following in his profession. In 1893 he moved to Wichita Falls and for a number of years handled not only a goodly share of the business of the local courts but represented interests all over Northwest Texas.

Ralph P. Mathis was reared and educated in Wichita Falls in the public schools, spent one year in the famous Bingham Military School at Asheville, North Carolina, and took both his academic and part of his law course in the University of Texas. He was a student at Austin four years, receiving his B. A. degree in 1915. Soon after leaving the university he took the bar examination at Amarillo, and in the same year entered practice in his home city of Wichita Falls. Mr. Mathis has built up a profitable clientage, is one of the busy lawyers of the city and is senior member of the firm Mathis & Caldwell. He has also served as city attorney.

In the fall of 1918 Mr. Mathis volunteered in the Infantry Officers Training School at Camp Pike, Arkansas. He was in training when the armistice was signed and received his honorable discharge in December, 1918. Mr. Mathis is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

BRECKENRIDGE STEPHENS WALKER. His friends and associates have many interesting things to say of "Breck" Walker. He was the first white child born at Breckenridge. While that circumstance fits in well with his pride and love of the community, there are many other things of greater importance in which Mr. Walker has exercised a direct responsibility. From a youth of limited means he achieved high financial and business success in his mature life. Few wealthy men bestow their influence and means with greater direct benefit to the city than Mr. Walker. In the development of the Breckenridge and Stephens County oil field his name stands first, not only in a financial way but also as a

personal leader in a movement which has brought wealth and fame to this locality.

Mr. Walker was born at Breckenridge in 1876. He is a son of Judge E. L. and Malena (Yancey) Walker, both now deceased. The late Judge Walker, who died in January, 1919, was a prominent character in West Texas. A native of Kentucky, he was a boy when he accompanied his mother to Texas in 1858, and in spite of his youthful years he did a working part in the cattle industry from that time. He rode the range in Palo Pinto and Stephens counties, and was associated with some of the most distinguished of the pioneer cattlemen of that section. He lived for a long period of years on the isolated frontier and had more than one adventure with marauding Indians. After getting into the cattle business on his own account he made his permanent headquarters at an outpost known as Pickettville, the site of the present town of Breckenridge. When Stephens County was organized and the first election held in 1876 he was chosen county judge, and filled that office twelve years. He owned a great amount of land, ranged large herds of cattle, and for a number of years was also a merchant at Breckenridge.

The county was named for Alexander Stephens of Georgia, while the town was named for John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, and as the first white child born therein it is fitting that the name of both county seat and county should have been bestowed upon Mr. Walker. The Tonkawa Indians formerly occupied this region, later being removed by the Government to Fort Griffin. However, they made annual pilgrimages back to Breckenridge, and young Walker's earliest recollections were of those Indians. Although told they were peaceful, he always had a childish fear of them, since all Indians, good or bad, looked alike to him.

With the present great wealth, expansion and prosperity of Breckenridge, it is difficult to realize that for many years prior to 1919 the town was a small, quiet county seat, many miles from the nearest railroad, it and the surrounding district suffering periodically from the familiar western afflictions of drought, hard times, low prices for cattle and agricultural products. It was in such an environment that Breckenridge S. Walker grew up. In spite of lack of opportunities he contrived means of satisfying his desire for business life and achievement. For a time he was a mail carrier over the rough and almost impassable roads. He was still a youth when he

entered business in a small way, being associated with his brother in operating a livery stable. Later he had a hardware store at Breckenridge. A leading ambition of those years was to be president of a country bank. Without leaving his home environment he satisfied that as well as many other ambitions. In 1904 he joined the First National Bank of Breckenridge as cashier, and two years later was made president, and still continues to guide an institution whose assets now make it one of the large banks of West Texas. Prior to the oil boom the bank at the high tide of business had deposits of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The bank now has more than seven millions in deposits. Those who know something of Mr. Walker's individual wealth say that it is fully twice as much as the total resources of his bank.

His foresight and vision have been dominant factors in making Breckenridge and Stephens County the richest and most remarkable oil field of its area perhaps in the world. He was a large owner of land when oil was first discovered. He at once began development on his own property and acquired large additional acreage in leases, holding them for development and encouraging others to do the same. At every opportunity he turned over leases and acreage upon the most generous terms to capable and ambitious promoters who had no capital but possessed that necessary enthusiasm and spirit of vision required in the development of a new industry. In this way Mr. Walker not only built up great wealth for himself but put others in the way of making fortunes. A number of the greatest oil producers in the Breckenridge district owe their start and their subsequent success to his generous attitude towards them and his broad-mindedness. Of the organizations for financing and carrying out drilling and development in the Texas oil fields, one of the very first and one of the most successful is the Walker-Caldwell Syndicate, of which Mr. Walker is the active head.

A close friend says that "Breck," as he is familiarly known, even since he has become a rich man appears to be hungrier now than ever before for the esteem and affection of his friends. He does not share the characteristic fear of many wealthy men that advantage will be taken of their friendship. Wealth has not spoiled him in any sense of the term, nor effected any change in his character or temperament. Although he has a magnificent hundred thousand dollar home in Fort Worth, for

the benefit of his family, the town of Breckenridge is still his home in the truest sense of the term, and he says he never wants to have another and wants to be buried there.

A big hobby and enterprise with Mr. Walker is to build a railroad from Breckenridge to Fort Worth, a project that seems necessary to the continued prosperity of both cities. Plans have now reached a point where they promise successful fulfillment, and Mr. Walker's friends and the public generally believe that he will be successful in this as he has been in so many other undertakings.

Mrs. Walker, who presides over the magnificent home in Fort Worth, was, prior to her marriage, Miss Alice Davis. She was born at Kaufman, Texas, and is a charming and accomplished lady, and has furnished much of the inspiration for Mr. Walker's success. She was his boyhood sweetheart, and they grew up together at Breckenridge. Their three daughters are Gladys, Pansy and Joe Alice.

JOHN CLARK JOPLING. While not yet forty years of age John Clark Jopling has had an active and continuous experience in building construction for nearly a quarter of a century and while his home and headquarters for the last two or three years have been in Wichita Falls, it would be possible to point out important contracts fulfilled by him in nearly all sections of Texas.

Mr. Jopling was born in the State of Mississippi. His father was born in Southwest Missouri and was a son of a physician for whom the industrial city of Joplin, Missouri was named. The Tennessee branch of the family spelled its name Joplin instead of Jopling. John C. Jopling's father moved to Mississippi, lived in that State for several years and when John C. Jopling was a boy the family came to Texas and located at Trinity in Trinity County. John Clark Jopling was reared and attended school at Trinity. He was hardly in his teens when he learned the bricklayer's trade. Probably the unique honor belongs to him of being the youngest foreman of brick construction in the United States. He was only fifteen when he was appointed foreman on quite an important piece of construction. Since then continuously he has been a ceaseless worker and has acquired skill and knowledge in all branches of the building trades. His early construction work was done chiefly in Houston County and later he carried out contracts in many other sections of

Texas, his broadening program eventually covering the entire State.

Removing to Wichita Falls in the latter part of 1918, Mr. Jopling has been busy in the building work and also as a dealer in property as an investment. He has, in fact, through his enterprise and resources contributed a prominent share to the remarkable upbuilding of Wichita Falls since the beginning of the oil boom in July, 1918.

Some examples of his more recent work, completed during the last half of 1920, include the Telephone Building, the Alamo School, the Floral Heights Methodist Church, and other prominent structures in the city. The business is carried on under the name of J. C. Jopling & Company, a firm with complete facilities for all branches of its work, and the activities of the organization are frequently in evidence in other cities outside of Wichita Falls. Mr. Jopling is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Open Shop Association.

JOSEPH L. ART. Some of the achievements most widely heralded among the oil men of North Texas concerned the enterprise and name of a Wichita Falls business man, a jewelry merchant, Joseph L. Art. Mr. Art had developed a high class business in his line at Wichita Falls long before he evinced any interest in the oil industry. When he did become an oil operator he put into the industry a remarkable degree of energy and business acumen, and his success has been nothing less than remarkable.

Mr. Art was born at Detroit, Michigan, where his father was a jewelry merchant for many years. The son was reared and educated in that city, learned the jewelry business under his father and in 1910 sought a new location in the Southwest, at Wichita Falls. He arrived in the city with a capital of only \$750. His references and his character brought and earned him the confidence of one of the leading bankers of the city, and through credit granted at the bank he was able to found the large jewelry company, beginning with a small store on Ohio Avenue. His business prospered and expanded, and is now located in spacious and attractive quarters at the corner of Eighth Street and Indiana Avenue, in the heart of the city's business section. Mr. Art was achieving success through the sound and sure methods of good merchandising, and his fortunate operations in oil have

not made him less a good merchant and business man. His jewelry store naturally benefited from the great growth and expansion beginning with the oil boom of 1918, and it is today one of the finest jewelry houses in the Southwest.

As a romance of the petroleum district Mr. Art's career as an oil producer rivals that of any which have been exploited in the popular magazines. In association with J. C. Strauss he developed in 1916 the Panther field near Holliday in Archer County, about twelve miles south of Wichita Falls. He continued his oil operations in that vicinity and in Wichita County until the notable discovery at Burkburnett in July, 1918. From that discovery really dates Wichita County's great oil boom. Mr. Art immediately transferred his operations to the Burkburnett field. The most notable of his early successes was the drilling of the well of the Texas Chief Oil Company. It is a justly famous well, having started with an initial production of 3,500 barrels, and is still a large producer, and the Texas Chief Oil Company is still paying dividends of 75 per cent. Mr. Art drilled this famous well in association with James C. Haynes and A. R. Cannon. Mr. Haynes has been closely associated with him throughout his experiences as an oil man. Prior to the bringing in of the Texas Chief well Mr. Art, in partnership with L. P. Hammond, had drilled a number of the early successful wells on the Burkburnett townsite. Some of these wells are also among the producers of 1920.

The fields of his successful operations during 1920 were chiefly on the east and west sides of the Kemp-Munger-Allen field in Wichita County. The association of Boger, Art, Haynes and Ard brought in the No. 1 well of that quartet of partners in 1919. It is a large producer located on the west side of the K M A field. Since then they have brought in ten wells on the west side of the K M A. With his associates, principally Mr. Haynes, Mr. Art has since developed the east side of the K M A where in September, 1920, they had six producing wells.

Statistics published and acknowledged as accurate prove that in the month of August, 1920, the firm of Haynes & Art were the largest producers of oil in Wichita County. Besides their wells in the K M A district they have a number of producing wells in the county, principally at Burkburnett. They employ a large amount of capital in their opera-

tions and own their drilling outfit, including five rotary rigs.

RISTA HAYDEN FRIZZELL. A native of Texas, Mr. Frizzell was a Quanah business man and a few years ago headed a syndicate of Quanah capital and enterprise to take a share in the oil production of Wichita County. He has since been closely identified with oil development in numerous fields and is widely known for his success here and elsewhere in the Red River Valley.

Mr. Frizzell was born at Pine Grove in Henderson County, Texas, in 1882 a son of P. F. and Nettie (Thompson) Frizzell. His parents are now deceased. His father was a native Kentuckian and came to Texas in 1861, settling at Pine Grove, six miles south of Athens, the county seat of Henderson County. Rista H. Frizzell grew up on the East Texas farm, was educated in local schools, and his environment to the age of eighteen was a rural district. Then for a few years he clerked in a store and subsequently was in the real estate business at Athens.

Mr. Frizzell had passed his thirtieth birthday without any important achievement or without accumulating any prosperity against future needs. In November, 1915, with only a cash capital of \$35, he and his family left Athens in a Ford car and traveled over the roads to Quanah in Hardeman County. At Quanah he accepted the post of immigration agent for the Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway. In the next year or so he was able to show some important results following his efforts as immigration agent. He induced a large number of thrifty settlers to locate on the lands adjacent to the railroad. Through his influence in getting these settlers about 40,000 acres of land were developed and brought into cultivation. For years this land had produced nothing but grass for grazing cattle. Moreover, the colony had substance and permanence to it and practically all those who settled there through the influence of Mr. Frizzell prospered and made money and some of them developed farms and stock ranches that were as good as any in Northwest Texas.

Attracted by the rapid developments in the oil fields of Wichita County, Mr. Frizzell organized the Quanah Oil Company, composed for the most part of Quanah citizens. As field manager for this company he came to Wichita Falls in January, 1918, and began operations as an oil producer, drilling a num-



C. H. Connell

ber of wells in what is now known as the Texoma field in the northern part of the county. Through him the company brought in thirty shallow wells and three deep wells, producing in profitable quantities, and many of them are still productive. Later Mr. Frizzell sold his interests in the Quanah Oil Company.

He is still operating in Wichita County, but his business is now carried on as the Frizzell Oil Company, a corporation he organized at Quanah. As head of this company he has drilled a number of wells on the Marathon fold of the Red River Uplift in the northern part of Hardeman County. This land is located 4,200 feet from Red River.

Mr. Frizzell still owns his home in Quanah, but has a residence at 1617 Tenth Street in Wichita Falls, and his family reside most of the time in the oil metropolis of Wichita County. He married Miss Catherine Hawn, and they are parents of two children, Rista Hayden, Jr., and Catharine Hawn. Mr. Frizzell is affiliated with the Masonic Order and is a member of the Christian Church.

CHARLES U. CONNELLEE. To found a town, work to make it grow and prosper, and live to see the community flourish and take its place among the cities of the state, is an honor and distinction accorded to few men, one of whom is Charles U. Connellee, who helped lay out the town of Eastland and continuously and public spiritedly for forty-five years has been identified with it as a resident and promoter of its welfare.

Mr. Connellee was a very young man when he came to Texas and helped make history in Eastland County, then out on the frontier. He was born in Scott County, Kentucky, in 1851, a son of Sadosa and Lucy A. (Wood) Connellee. His mother was a native of Kentucky, while his father was a Virginian who settled in Scott County, Kentucky, prior to 1850. Charles U. Connellee was reared and educated in his native county, and is a graduate of the Kentucky University at Lexington, Kentucky.

It was in the spring of 1875 that he identified his fortunes and enterprise with Eastland County. This county had been organized in December, 1873, but for several years the Indians were hostile and the last Indian raid in that section of the state occurred in 1875, about the time Mr. Connellee arrived. The first seat of government for the new county was at the small community known as Merriam. The final decision of the citizens respecting the location of the county seat was

effected August 2, 1875. In the meantime Mr. Connellee and his associate, the late J. S. Daugherty, had acquired land near the center of the new county, and on this land they busied themselves with laying out and establishing the town of Eastland. The location of the town and the enterprise of Mr. Connellee and his associate appealed to the good judgment of the voters, who in August, 1875, selected Eastland as the permanent county seat. The town was laid out with a public square, and in the center of that square the County Court House was built.

Such in brief was the beginning of the present wealthy and rapidly growing city of Eastland. Mr. Connellee has lived there continuously and has impressed his individual initiative and influence upon every successive phase of town history. He has always been a large owner of real estate in the town and of land in Eastland County. Surrounding Eastland he owns about four thousand acres, and it was almost inevitably that some of his land should be the scene of important discoveries in the great oil boom which struck Eastland in 1917. Mr. Connellee was a man of substantial resources long before the oil era, and since then a great increment to his wealth has been made. A well informed public official states that Mr. Connellee is the largest individual tax payer in the county, and is one of the men of wealth who are accorded the highest esteem for public spirit and character. He is thoroughly loyal to his home city and all his interests have been identified with that community.

In the city of Eastland one of his largest building enterprises has been a modern hotel and the Connellee Theater on Lamar Street near the Public Square. This theater structure has some specially interesting associations for Mr. Connellee, since it occupies the site of his original home, a log cabin he built soon after coming to the town. Mr. Connellee represented Eastland County in the twenty-first and twenty-second Legislatures in 1888 and 1890. He also served by appointment of the governor as member of the commission which built the State Sanitarium for tuberculosis patients at Carlsbad in West Texas.

Mr. Connellee married Miss Tully Folts Hardeman, youngest daughter of the late General W. P. Hardeman, the distinguished Texan for whom Hardeman County was named. She was born on the San Marcus River, near where the city of Tuling now stands, in Caldwell County, and was reared and educated in Galveston and Austin.

JEROME S. STONE was the first citizen of Wichita Falls to volunteer in the army at the beginning of the war with Germany, saw service in the famous Rainbow Division, and since his return and discharge has enjoyed an exceptional degree of success and prominence as a business man of his home city.

Mr. Stone was born at Wichita Falls in 1892, a son of J. W. and Florence (Seymour) Stone, who have lived in Wichita Falls since 1891. J. W. Stone was born near Staunton, Virginia, and for many years was in the service of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway, with offices at Wichita Falls. When he resigned he was chief dispatcher and for the past fifteen years has been prominently engaged in the real estate business.

Jerome S. Stone graduated from the Wichita High School and spent three years in the University of Texas. As soon as war was declared against Germany, in the spring of 1917, he volunteered and as his service is credited to Wichita Falls he earned the special distinction above noted. He first tried for the aviation service at Austin, but could not pass the examinations in the engine course and concluded that the infantry offered the best chance of real duty at the fighting front. Therefore, at Fort Worth, he joined an organization of Americans whose intentions were to go with Canadian troops to France. From this organization, however, he was transferred to the Forty-second Division and went to France to this famous contingent of Americans early in 1919. Mr. Stone did duty as a soldier at Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest, and at the time of the armistice was with his command on the heights of Sedan. He continued with the Rainbow Division as part of the Army of Occupation in Germany. While still in the army he was selected as one of the American soldiers to take advantage of the courtesy extended by the French Government to pursue a special course in the French language, French Government and its institutions at Montpelier, on the Mediterranean Coast, the purpose being to educate a representative portion of the American Army to a better and more intimate knowledge of France.

Mr. Stone returned to Texas July 25, 1919, and was soon afterwards discharged, after having been considerably more than two years with the colors. He at once located at Wichita Falls, then in the midst of the great oil boom. He turned to that business as a dealer in leases and broker in production,

also operated in real estate, and with the characteristic good luck that comes to the plucky and energetic young American he has achieved a remarkable success, has made a great deal of money, and is one of an interesting group of wealthy young men who claim Wichita Falls as their home. He has a suite of offices in the City National Bank of Commerce Building. While busily making money he is also doing his part as a public spirited citizen and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Wichita Club, University Club, Add Club, American Legion and the Elks.

JEROME GALLATIN KILGORE as a business man has a constructive and creative faculty. For a number of years he had the valuable routine discipline of railroad service, but for the past six years has made every day count for something progressive and something practical in the promotion and upbuilding of Wichita County's remarkable oil industry. He has been especially prominent in oil refining, and has contributed in no small measure to making Wichita Falls one of the greatest refining centers in the Southwest.

Mr. Kilgore was born in Van Zandt County, Texas, son of Virgil and Minnie Lee (Blackburn) Kilgore. His parents are both deceased. He was only ten years of age when his father died. Virgil Kilgore was for many years a member of the East Texas bar. Jerome G. Kilgore is a nephew of the late Hon. Buck Kilgore, long a distinguished figure in the public affairs of Texas. For sixteen consecutive years he represented his district in Congress and later was judge of the Supreme Court of Old Indian Territory, and died on the bench.

The Kilgore home was at Wills Point, where Jerome G. Kilgore was reared and educated. He was only a boy when he secured his first railway employment with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad at Mineola. For a number of years he enjoyed distinctions and promotions, both as an employe and as an official, and in both the operating and transportation departments. His principal services were with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Fort Worth & Denver City Railways.

It was his connection with the Fort Worth & Denver road that brought him to Wichita Falls in 1908. He has had his home in this city for the past twelve years, and continued with the railroad company until 1914, when he retired to enter the oil industry.

Mr. Kilgore, in association with Roy B. Jones, were the men responsible for the building of the Panhandle Refinery, the first petroleum refinery to be built in Wichita Falls. Subsequently he was chiefly instrumental in the building of the American Refinery in the same city. Both of these industries have been successful financially and in every other way, and have contributed an enormous aggregate to the wealth of the city. He has continued to be connected with this important refining, pipeline and oil producing interest in Wichita County, and is always an active man, having something constructive and progressive going on all the time.

Mr. Kilgore is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and other local organizations, and is very proud of the remarkable business city that has grown up and developed since he came to Wichita Falls. He married Miss Mary E. Brasher, of Longview, Texas. Their two sons are Gallatin, born in 1905, and Gordon, born in 1915.

JASPER B. WELLS has been a resident of Cooke County almost half a century, and is one of the largest owners of improved farm lands in this section. He is a man of wealth and of dignified citizenship, and his life and adventures comprise one of the most interesting chapters furnished by the careers of prominent Texans.

He first came to Texas at the beginning of the war between the states, was here only a few days when he joined the Confederate Army, fought nearly four years for the cause, and is one of the youngest of the surviving veterans of the great struggle. After the war he completed his education and married in the North before returning to the Lone Star Commonwealth.

He was born in Barren County, Kentucky, April 22, 1845, and was just sixteen years of age when the North and South became engaged in war. Two of his great-grandfathers, Barnett Wells and Colonel Hughes, were natives of Great Britain, the former of Wales and the latter of Scotland. Both came to America and were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, serving with Virginia troops. The father, grandfather and great-grandfather of Jasper Wells all bore the Christian name of Barnett. His father, Barnett, who was born near Lexington, Kentucky, about 1807, and one of his older brothers, Abner Wells, served as soldiers under General Jackson in the War

of 1812, taking part in the battle of New Orleans. Barnett Wells married Elizabeth Kinslow, who died before her husband. Of their nine children Jasper B. is the last survivor and was the only son in the war between the states. The only other child to come to Texas was Mrs. Sarah Ann Stinebaugh, who died at Hereford, this state.

Jasper B. Wells grew up in a tobacco district of Kentucky. He attended the brief terms of common schools and also supplied his strength to the farm work. In 1855, when he was ten years of age, the family moved to Missouri and settled in Polk County. He received some additional schooling there. His father and mother died in Polk County, leaving their children young. Jasper Wells was then invited by a cousin in Illinois to become a member of his family. He went to Whitehall, Illinois, where he attended school a few terms through three years. A true Southerner, in spite of his youth Jasper Wells did not take kindly to the expressions and opinions on negro slavery in that Illinois region. After Lincoln's election in the fall of 1860 he could no longer tolerate his uncongenial surroundings, and therefore abandoned his cousin's home, went back to Missouri, and determined to join and lend aid to his friends in the South. In Missouri he became associated with Granville Stinebaugh, a brother of his brother-in-law. They drove a bunch of mules, including some fine Jacks and Jennets, to Texas for the purpose of getting them away from danger of confiscation by the North. The party arrived in Collin County, Texas, in April, 1861, and Mr. Stinebaugh lived all his life in that section of the state.

Company G of the Eleventh Texas Cavalry was then being organized at Weston in Collin County, and a few days after his arrival Jasper Wells joined the company, commanded by Joe Bounds of McKinney. The colonel was one of the San Jacinto veterans with General Houston. The regiment first went into service across Indian Territory into Southeastern Kansas, and did some skirmishing with the Jayhawkers in 1861. Early the following year the regiment went into Indian Territory against the Pin Indians, where they fought on Bird Creek. Of three thousand in the tribe it was reported that five hundred dead were left on the field. Mr. Wells the morning after the fight went out and found but eighteen dead and many wounded, the dead lying about on blankets. In the pursuit

of the scattered forces Mr. Wells followed a fleeing Indian on foot, while he was riding a horse. After a chase of about three miles over rough country the Indian became exhausted and stopped in an open spot to meet his fate. He was unarmed and had no means of protection, as he had shot all of his arrows away, and the young soldier could not bring himself to dispatching his enemy. A comrade finally came up, and to his inquiry why he did not shoot Mr. Wells replied, "I'm afraid it's a squaw." The comrade refused to accept this interpretation, and after two shots killed the Indian. He wore a Texas spur on his bare feet, but this Wells also declined to take.

The Eleventh Texas was next ordered to Elk Horn or Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and participated in the battle of Elk Horn. Mr. Wells was close to Gen. Ben McCulloch when he was killed. The Eleventh Regiment was ordered to attack a battery of six guns out in the open and supported by Federal Infantry, and actually rode over the battery, scattering the infantry support. During the day Colonel McIntosh succeeded General McCulloch in command, and when he, too, was killed Colonel Hebart took charge of the battle. He was soon wounded and dragged into the Federal lines, and left thus without commanding officers the Confederates became confused and largely on this account the battle of Elk Horn was won by the Union forces. Mr. Wells shares in the judgment of other critics that with competent commanding officers the Southern forces would have held the field and could then have gone to the aid of General Price and probably reversed the fortunes of the subsequent battle of Pea Ridge.

The troops of which Mr. Wells was a part then went down the White River to Des Arc, Arkansas, where the regiment was dismounted. Every tenth man was sent back to Texas to take home the horses. Mr. Wells did not accompany this party, preferring to be with the fighting men. The latter were ordered down the river by boat, and Mr. Wells made a run for the boat and was counted as the 1,166 man to cross the gang plank, being the last man on board, as the gang plank had already been hauled up, but put down again for him to cross over. The name 1,166 stuck to him for some time afterward. His next fight was at Farmington, Mississippi, near Shiloh. From that battlefield he was carried off wounded in the leg

with a minie ball, and spent six weeks in the hospital at Macon, Mississippi. His regiment then went by train from Tupelo, Mississippi, by way of Mobile and Atlanta to Chattanooga, where he remained about three months, then for a short time was at Loudon and Knoxville, where the command was ordered to prepare food for a four days' journey across the mountains toward Barberville. While there a feint was made on Cumberland Gap by the troops, including the Eleventh Texas and an army under Gen. Kirby Smith. When the Gap was abandoned by the Federals the two armies united and marched on to Richmond, Kentucky, where they defeated the Union forces under Gen. Bull Nelson. While the old general was making his escape from the field the Eleventh Texas marched on the big barbecue prepared by the Union people for the victorious army of Nelson, and ate the feast themselves.

Next came the battle of Perryville, in which Mr. Wells took part in the early days of October, 1862. Following this came the battle of Murfreesboro, and then the second fight at Fort Donelson, where he was again with the mounted troops. At Chickamauga the Eleventh was dismounted and fought as infantry. Thence it was sent to Wheeler's Cavalry, under General Longstreet, to attack the Federals under General Burnside at Knoxville. Failing to take that city, the army fell back to Morristown, and from that point fought the enemy occasionally through the winter. The next spring they joined Gen. Bragg's army, moving toward Atlanta, but before reaching that city the Eleventh was ordered on a raid to Murfreesboro, tearing up the railroad and doing other damage to hinder the advance of the Federals.

Returning to Atlanta, the regiment was again dismounted and fought on the left of the Southern army during the great siege. Another raid was made by the cavalry to within eight miles of Nashville for the purpose of harrassing Sherman's army. During this raid the Federal Cavalry was worsted, a Federal pay train captured and other damage done. During a contest over a Federal flag on the turnpike the flag bearer was slain and Mr. Wells' horse was killed under him, but he escaped capture. Retiring slowly before the advancing Federals, his command caught the main Confederate forces near Milledgeville, Georgia, and was constantly fighting on the flanks to prevent Sherman from scatter-

ing his troops and overrunning too much country, this campaign culminating in a general battle at Macon. The Eleventh Texas kept before Sherman's army as it left Savannah for the march through the Carolinas. Near Augusta, Georgia, the Confederates ran against General Kilpatrick's troops, whipped them and almost captured the Federal general himself, getting his fine spotted horse. In the meantime Mr. Wells and his command had come again under the command of General Johnston, who maneuvered his troops back to Raleigh, where he was hemmed in and where he finally surrendered. The Texas troops, however, did not surrender, since Gen. Tom Harrison addressed them, advising the breaking up into squads if they did not want to accept a Yankee parole. This they decided to do, but Jasper Wells was not with the regiment, having been wounded in the final skirmishing and was in a sick bed at the home of a rich planter southeast of Goldsboro. Some of his comrades coming along and reporting the decision of the troops to make their way back to Texas without surrender, the planter volunteered to let him have a fine buggy and harness if some one would furnish a horse. A horse was supplied by the captain of Company I and thus equipped the wounded man started for Texas. The little band were armed with pistols, and cautiously made their way across Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, though not escaping danger entirely. At Holly Springs they escaped without losses when attacked by Federal outposts. On account of high waters the Yazoo was swollen to the proportions of a river, and friends having failed to provide boats the party crossed by swimming. Mr. Wells, his wound still rendering him unable to walk, abandoned his fine buggy, and crossed the Yazoo by holding to the tail of a horse. Boats also failing them for the passage of the Mississippi, the party recrossed the Yazoo slough and started north. They were challenged by Federal troops camped by the roadside, but rushed through, firing their pistols, and went on faster than ever. Stopping for breakfast and taking council, they decided to accept a Yankee parole in order to escape punishment for their outlaw conduct in this march. Crossing the state to Columbus, where there was a Federal garrison with officers in authority to issue paroles, and where they concealed their arms and blankets and declared themselves unarmed, their

spokesman returned from headquarters with paroles for all, ample food was distributed by the garrison, and they were given clearance for Vicksburg. There they camped near the boat landing and were ordered to take the General Anderson the next morning, bound for the mouth of Red River. Disembarking, they started for Texas, but after going a short way they learned that Gen. E. Kirby Smith was coming up the Mississippi bound for Shreveport, and they waited and joined his boat, thus saving the long overland ride. From Shreveport the march was continued into Texas. Mr. Wells stopped with a friend at Marshall, where he got his first real attention from a physician, Dr. Blocker, who dressed his injuries and saved his injured leg. He remained at Marshall until he was well on the way to recovery from his wounds.

Instead of remaining in Texas after the war Mr. Wells went to Shreveport and thence down the Red River and up the Mississippi and back to his birthplace in Barren County, Kentucky. The three years he lived there he completed his education, attending Cave City Mechanical College and Glasgow Urania University, and for a time was a teacher in Kentucky. Thence he moved again to Missouri, taught in Lincoln County a year, and while there met the lady who became his wife.

Having married, Mr. Wells decided to make Texas his future home. Arriving in the spring of 1871, he settled four miles south of Bonham, where he taught school a year, and in 1872 came to Cooke County, destined to become his permanent home and the scene of his larger material achievements. On coming here he bought 150 acres of land, still included in his possessions, and built his first home on the spot where he has lived now for half a century. That pioneer house is still a landmark on his property. The lumber for its construction was hauled from East Texas, 150 miles away. Mr. Wells paid \$2.50 an acre for his land in cash, he bought some steers to break and plow his land and started to raise cotton and wheat. His wheat market was Dallas, Denison or Sherman, and in those early years the highest price paid for this grain was 85 cents. Farmers without cattle to supplement their efforts in crop raising found it difficult to earn a bare existence. Mr. Wells never sold a bale of cotton for more than 10 cents a pound for many years after he came to Texas. A good four-year old steer was worth

about \$10 and a good four-year-old cow about \$7. He regards his most profitable return in those early years as coming from wheat. He also began raising cattle, and by intelligent planning and tremendous personal exertion he was gradually started on the highway to prosperity.

After he had been in Cooke County four or five years he was able to add 200 acres to his original holdings. His varied farming and other enterprises were prosecuted actively, and the surplus invested in lands, and now, after a residence in the county for almost fifty years, his estate is one of the largest individual holdings in the county, comprising 5,000 acres, without a dollar of incumbrance. Mr. Wells has been a real developer and contributor to the county's prosperity. He has placed about twenty-five sets of building and farming improvements on his land, and twenty-five families live on and work his farms, comprising altogether perhaps a hundred people.

As a farmer Mr. Wells practiced a method of his own. While that method may have been followed by others, and whether it proved good or bad, it served his purpose and led eventually to the independence which marked his career. He continued in the cattle industry for a long time, and produced much of the fine stock that went out of this region. With advancing years he disposed of his stock interests, and has more and more been identified with the fundamentals of agriculture.

Mr. Wells organized the Sanger National Bank, and served as its president for five years. For the same length of time he was also vice president of the Valley View National Bank, but relieved himself of these responsibilities and now his farm and ranch interests alone claim his time.

In politics Mr. Wells is a staunch democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley in 1872. He has always maintained a keen interest in political and public questions, and without office seeking aspirations has sought to do his part as a thorough American citizen. It is not inappropriate to say that Mr. Wells was one of the largest individual contributors to the quota assigned Cooke County for the financial burdens for the prosecution of the World war. It is known that he bought \$40,000 worth of bonds, and he also bought \$3,000 worth for his granddaughter, Cecelia Sue Henderson, who is a member of his household. The Wells

family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

His marriage in Missouri has already been noted. The date was March 29, 1871. Mrs. Wells was formerly Miss Sue Gillum, and she was born in Lincoln County, Missouri, daughter of John W. and Catherine (Price) Gillum. Her mother was of the same family as Gen. Sterling Price. She was one of two children, her brother, William Gillum, being a farmer in Cooke County, Texas. Mrs. Wells was liberally educated, having attended college at Troy and Bowling Green, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Wells had three daughters: Mrs. Lola E. Rogers, wife of Judge Rogers, of El Paso, Mrs. Eva Henderson, of Pasadena, California, and Mrs. Cecil Jamison, of Prosper, Texas, all graduates of the best female schools in Texas. Mr. Wells also has five grandchildren, three by Mrs. Henderson and two by Mrs. Jamison.

BENJAMIN GARRETT VAUGHN. A resident of Texas for a period of thirty-five years, and during twenty years of that time engaged in business at Sanger, Benjamin Garrett Vaughn has become widely and favorably known to the people of this region as an energetic, honorable business man, and a citizen who has faithfully discharged every responsibility that has devolved upon him. He has been connected with numerous ventures, all of which have contributed to the general welfare and advancement of the community, and his entire career has been one in which industry and practical aims have contributed to the development of a useful member of society.

Mr. Vaughn was born in Fulton County, Georgia, October 22, 1867, a son of Benjamin F. Vaughn, a railroad conductor who had a run out of the city of Atlanta. His final work in this connection was done on a run from Atlanta to Macon, and when he left railroad-ing it was to become a farmer in DeKalb County, Georgia, where his death occurred when he was about sixty years of age, in 1897. He was in the railroad service during the war between the states, when his sentiment was distinctly southern in character. Benjamin F. Vaughn was the only son of Alexander Vaughn and his wife, a Miss Elam, who had four daughters: Nannie, who married James Buchanan; Elizabeth, who married John Corley; Rena, who became the wife of Francis M. Griffin; and Julia, who married Sam Corley. Benjamin F. Vaughn was the second in order of birth of the children. He married



Z. G. Vaughan

Cornelia White, a daughter of Colonel White, a Confederate officer of the war between the states, and she died in 1914, when about sixty-eight years of age. She and her husband were the parents of the following children: Benjamin Garrett; Mattie, who is a resident of Sanger; James, who died in Georgia, leaving a family; Katie, who died as a young woman; and Minnie, who resides with her sister Mattie at Sanger, where she is in the employ of the Wilfong Dry Goods Company.

Benjamin Garrett Vaughn was a youth of eighteen years when he came to Texas, induced here by the presence of his uncle, Francis M. Griffin, and brought with him the limited experience which was to be gained by a youth on a Georgia farm. He had not yet finished his education, and for a time he was a pupil in Collin County, but after completing his studies became a farm hand for his uncle, for whom he worked for three years for the munificent salary of thirteen dollars a month and board, and had but one day off in all this time. During this period, in spite of the smallness of his wage, he managed to accumulate sufficient means to buy himself a team and some farm equipment, and with this to back him took on the responsibilities of married life and became a renter on his uncle's farm. He remained on that farm for three years, raising cotton and corn, and for the labor of those years realized the sum of \$2,000. He then left Collin County and moved out to Hardeman County, Texas, where he spent the dry years of 1892, 1893 and 1894, and lost every dollar he had trying to farm. Leaving there in the covered wagon that had been utilized to take himself and family to the scene of his misfortunes, he sought out Collin County and went to work for day's wages at McKinney. He secured employment with a cotton gin company, which marked the beginning of his experience in this line of work, and remained at the county seat three years. During that time he was able to make a little more than the average day workman, and when he left it was as the possessor of a few hundred dollars, which he brought to Sanger and invested in a tract of raw land. This he broke out and cropped for two years, following which he sold it at a good profit. To illustrate the value of the land then, it may be pointed out that he bought it at \$15 an acre, for his quarter section, a part of the Metz estate, and sold it for \$2,500 more than it cost him, in addition to which he had a good profit from his two crops.

When he disposed of his farm Mr. Vaughn moved to Sanger and commenced his residence in the little town. There were not more than three stores in the hamlet then, no bank, one cotton gin and one gristmill. He went to work for the Sanger Mill and Elevator Company as engineer, and remained with the concern three years. The capital he brought with him to Sanger he invested in other land, and later in town property, and while he was employed he also spent some time in developing the townsite. He moved houses which he purchased to vacant lots and sold them, and in this way became one of the conspicuous builders of the town. When he separated from the mill and elevator company he embarked in the grocery business, and at the same time became a cotton buyer. After three years he disposed of his grocery stock but retained his feed department, which he conducted for some time, subsequently purchasing a drug stock, which he handled for about a year before disposing of it. During all this time he had continued to operate as a cotton buyer, and for seventeen years he has been interested in this line of activity. When he began to buy cotton he bought an interest in a gin, and later he purchased the gin plant of Shirley & Maupin, the second gin built at Sanger, and this he owns and manages at this time, the capacity being forty bales daily. In 1920 he erected another gin plant here, in preparation for the expected big cotton crop of that year, but the weevil damaged the crop to such an extent that the new gin has not had a chance to gin a boll of cotton.

In addition to his connection with the gin industry, Mr. Vaughn's experience with machinery has carried him into the business of threshing grain. He engaged in that business when he first moved to Denton County, buying an Advance separator and a twenty horse power engine, a machine that threshed on an average of 2,000 bushels of grain daily. This activity he has continued through the years, and he is still in the front of the threshing industry in the locality. In this time he has owned and worn out a dozen different threshing outfits, and notwithstanding the adage that a thresherman is always a failure, Mr. Vaughn avers that if it had not been for his connection with the business on occasions he would have starved. His management of the business has been along business lines, and in no year when there has been a grain crop has he failed to make from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Being so closely associated with the grain business, he, in asso-

ciation with J. B. Wiley, built a grain elevator at Sanger the third one of the town, and this they operated with success for seven years and finally sold out to the Alliance Mill at Denton.

On December 19, 1888, Mr. Vaughn was married in Collin County to Miss Etta Stacy, who was born in Collin County, a daughter of John and Etta (Hedgecoxe) Stacy, who came to Texas from Indiana some years after the close of the war between the states. Mrs. Vaughn died March 29, 1916, when forty-seven years of age. The children born to this union were: Ethel, who is the wife of Jeff Cornett, of Sanger; Ella, who married C. P. Warren, of Sanger; Johnny, who is the wife of William Davenport, of Paul's Valley, Oklahoma, with two children—Beatrice and Benjamin Garrett; and Waldine, who is the wife of U. A. Burkholder, of Sanger, with two children—Allen and Jack Stacy. Mr. Vaughn's first home in Collin County, where he assumed the responsibilities of the head of a household, was notable principally for its plainness and primitive character, it being wholly without foil or tinsel, but within its rude and homely walls domestic peace and happiness held full sway. One of the tenant houses which he occupied was without other floor in the kitchen than mother earth, and the little prattlers who played about the hearthstone brought their parents their greatest responsibilities and drew their attention from the hard struggles which the battle of life imposed upon them. In these humble homes and surrounded by such an environment the happiest days of Mr. Vaughn's industrious life were spent. There was no fear that someone would carry off his few belongings, as there is today, and there was no jealousy directed toward a neighbor because of his material success. Everybody hoped for the welfare of everyone else and everybody helped instead of hindered in the development work of the growing community.

Mr. Vaughn was married May 1, 1919, at Sanger, to Miss Nora Echols, a daughter of Sam P. Echols. Mrs. Vaughn was born in Denton County, Texas, was educated at Sanger and Gainesville, and is one of the five surviving children of her parents: Mrs. Nannie Gilmor, of Sanger; Lee, of Valley View; Mrs. Jacob King, of Tahoka, this state; Mrs. Jo Clark, of Dallas; and Mrs. Vaughn. Mr. Echols served through the war between the states as a Confederate volunteer from Tennessee, and after the close of that struggle came to Texas, settling in Denton County. He

spent his life in agricultural pursuits, proved his worth as a citizen, and none stood higher in the community than did this worthy man, whose absolute integrity and straightforward dealing won him the confidence of those who were associated with him in matters of a business character, and whose public spirit and loyalty served to make him a valuable factor in movements tending to the welfare and betterment of the locality in which his life was passed. His death occurred Thanksgiving Day, 1920, when he was seventy-eight years of age.

Mr. Vaughn is a Master Mason and a member of the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment of Oddfellowship. He has filled all the chairs of the Sanger Lodge of the latter order, and has been a member of the Grand Lodge. He became a charter member of the Knights of Pythias when the Sanger Lodge was instituted.

ELMER RENFRO is a native Texan who has won for himself a post of importance and responsibility in connection with financial activities in this great commonwealth, and this will be understood when it is stated that he is cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank in the city of Fort Worth. He was born in Rockwell County, Texas, on the 28th of January, 1874, and is a son of William C. and Emma I. (Hicks) Renfro, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Georgia. William C. Renfro was but five years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Texas, and his father, Robert A. Renfro, became a pioneer settler in Smith County. The son was reared and educated under the conditions and influences of that early period in the history of Texas, and the major part of his active career was devoted to the mercantile business. He was a resident of Hillsboro, this state, at the time of his death, when sixty-seven years of age, and his widow now resides in Fort Worth. Of the family of five sons and one daughter Elmer, subject of this review, is the eldest.

The boyhood of Elmer Renfro was passed at Terrell, Kaufman County, and there he attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age. He continued his educational discipline for some time thereafter, and in 1893, when nineteen years of age, he came to Fort Worth and assumed the position of assistant bookkeeper in the office of the old Fort Worth Gazette. With this paper he con-



R. Drumm

tinued his association about two years, and from 1896 to 1898 he held a position in the office of the Fort Worth Evening Mail, the successor of which is the present Star-Telegram. Few who come into the thrall of newspaper affairs emerge to achieve prominence and influence in connection with banking operations, but this good fortune attended Mr. Renfro. In January, 1898, he assumed the position of messenger and general clerk in the American National Bank, and he remained with this institution for twenty-one years, within which he won advancement to the position of cashier. He retained this incumbency until the institution was consolidated with the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, since which time he has continued his service as cashier of this strong and important financial institution.

Mr. Renfro is not only one of the representative business men of Fort Worth but is also one of the city's loyal, progressive and public-spirited citizens. He holds membership in the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club, and he is one of the few men in Texas who have received the thirty-third degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry. He was but thirty-seven years of age when, in 1911, this significant fraternal preferment came to him, and he is an earnest and appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has passed the official chairs in the York and Scottish Rite bodies in his home city, besides being affiliated with the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Renfro is now serving his third consecutive term—of five years each—as a director of the Masonic Orphans' Home at Fort Worth, and has the distinction of being the only local director of this noble institution maintained by the Masonic fraternity of Texas. He and his wife are earnest members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Fort Worth, and he is serving as a member of its board of trustees. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, whose cause receives his loyal support, though he has had no desire for political preferment of any kind. Mr. Renfro's venerable mother still resides in Fort Worth, she having been left an orphan in her girlhood and having come to Texas with an older sister.

In February, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Renfro to Miss Blanche E. Woods, daughter of John P. and Sophia

(Alford) Woods, of Fort Worth. Mr. and Mrs. Renfro have two sons—Calvin Woods and James William.

JOHN FRANCIS FOSTER came to Fort Worth a dozen years ago as auditor for the then new industrial plant of the Texas Rolling Mill Company. He has been with that organization through its great growth and prosperity, and is now vice president and general manager of the institution, known as the George W. Armstrong Company, Incorporated.

Mr. Foster was born at Plainview, Illinois, November 18, 1887, son of J. F. and Josephine (Wyram) Foster. His parents were also native Illinoisans. J. F. Foster was reared and educated in his native town and at the age of sixteen began railroading. For a time he was assistant agent at East St. Louis for the Merchants Bridge Terminal Company. Later he was in the auditing department of the American Car and Foundry Company at Madison, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri.

It was his experience with this industry that opened the way for him to come to Fort Worth in 1909 as auditor of the Texas Rolling Mill Company. He was promoted to secretary and treasurer in 1914 and at the reorganization under the name of the George W. Armstrong Company, Incorporated, became second vice president.

Mr. Foster is prominent among Fort Worth business men, being a member of the Fort Worth Club, the River Crest Country Club, Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce. He is a Royal Arch Mason. In 1910 he married Miss Sadie M. Doolin. Five children were born to their marriage: John F., Jr., George Edward, Margaret Elizabeth, William Charles, deceased, and Fred Monroe.

ROBERT DRUMM, secretary and general manager of the Drumm Seed & Floral Company of Fort Worth, is one of the veteran nurserymen and seedmen of the state, and has been identified with that business in Texas for nearly forty years.

He was born in Warren County, New Jersey, near Blairstown, February 21, 1853, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Butler) Drumm. His father was a native of County Sligo, Ireland, and his mother of New Brunswick, New Jersey. Thomas Drumm died at the old homestead in New Jersey when about sixty-eight years of age, and the mother passed away at Danberry, Connecticut, at the age of seventy-

three. All of their nine children reached mature years and seven are still living, Robert being the second in age.

Robert Drumm grew up on a New Jersey farm, was educated in district schools, spending a year in the grade schools of Blairstown. At the age of twenty-one he went to New York, and for a year was employed by the Chase Company, a well known nursery firm of Rochester. He then entered the service of the George Acciles Company of Westchester, Pennsylvania, and it was to represent the interests of this house that he first came to Texas. He continued with them two years longer, and in 1883 set up in business for himself at Fort Worth. He organized the Drumm Seed & Floral Company in 1889, and the active management of that firm has always been in his hands. He is the largest stockholder in the business. This firm does a business all over the Southwest in handling and distributing seeds, and a large retail store is maintained at 507 Houston Street in Fort Worth.

Mr. Drumm married Mrs. Nannie G. (Cross) James, widow of Thomas B. James. Mr. Drumm is a Catholic and a member of the Knights of Columbus and Elks and the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

JOHN F. MORGAN. Because of his prominence in public affairs and many years of valuable service as a county commissioner John F. Morgan is without doubt one of the best known citizens of Denton County. He has lived here nearly fifty years, and his home and business activities throughout that time have been centered in the little community of Aubrey, where he performed some of the pioneer work of farm development and is still a factor in the rural activities.

Mr. Morgan was born in McDowell County, North Carolina, August 27, 1852. His great-grandfather Morgan was of Welsh ancestry and perhaps a native of Wales. He early settled in North Carolina and was a noted Baptist preacher and organized Bethel Church in McDowell County and was laid to rest in Bethel churchyard in 1824. The parents of John F. Morgan were Stephen and Caroline (Haren) Morgan, the latter a daughter of Joshua Haren, the latter also of an old North Carolina family. Stephen Morgan was a farmer, and died when his son John was three years of age. Besides John the other children were: Laura T., who became the wife of James Hughey, of Buncombe County, North

Carolina; Columbus W., who died in Denton County, Texas, leaving a son, Fred; William S., who died in childhood. The widowed mother continued to live in North Carolina until her death, in venerable years, on January 15, 1917. Her second husband was John Bright, and by that union she had the following children: Mills, Mrs. Ella Boozer, Reagan, who died in young manhood, and Erastus, living in North Carolina.

John F. Morgan grew up on a farm in McDowell and Buncombe counties, North Carolina, and a portion of his boyhood fell within the time of the struggle between the states and the reconstruction period, so that his opportunities for an education and in a business way were decidedly limited. He left North Carolina when he was twenty years of age, but revisited the state many times to see his mother. On going west from North Carolina he spent a year in Missouri, a time in St. Louis and later in Chillicothe. He came south to Texas in the year 1873, when he was twenty-one years of age, by wagon, driving a team for his uncle, J. A. Haren, who spent many years near Aubrey and died at Denton, where he was survived by several children. Mr. Morgan drove one of the wagons in a party of three, and the route taken was through Lexington and Neosho, Missouri, Bentonville, Arkansas, Tahlequah and Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and crossed the Red River north of Sherman, thence proceeding together as far as Pilot Point. Here the three wagons separated, and Mr. Morgan never heard of his traveling companions again.

The first two years he spent in Denton County Mr. Morgan worked for wages on farms. He then began farming for himself within two miles of the present site of Aubrey. The land he bought there he improved from the stump, occupied it eleven years, and then for three years lived in the village of Aubrey, where he bought cotton. He resumed farming on land west of Aubrey, and is still active in the management of his farming interests and land, though his home has been in Aubrey for twenty-eight years.

His is a most unusual record of public service and public-spirited activity in the county. He was elected county commissioner in 1896, as successor of Hoad Smith. He filled the office four terms, eight years, and while he was on the board the Court House was completed and occupied. During his first term his colleagues on the board were Wil-



J. M. Sullivan M.D.

liam Jackson, C. W. Bates, Jonah Miller and County Judge I. D. Ferguson. The second term his associates were John D. Thomasson, William Jackson and T. S. Atchison, and Jackson, Atchison and S. J. McGinnis were with him in the third term, and in the fourth term Dickson and Atchison were colleagues. He retired from the board in 1904, and during most of the eight years that followed he was deputy tax assessor under Assessor Elisha Miller. In 1912 he was again called to the duties of a county commissioner, and again he served four consecutive terms. The first term his colleagues were Scott Ready, Mr. Foster and Fred Cunningham. The following two years he was with Cunningham and Walker Riley. The third and fourth terms his colleagues were Mr. Riley, Mr. Crawford and Noah Batis. Mr. Morgan during the second period of his service was concerned, besides handling the general routine of the county affairs, in providing and ordering the highway bond issues, enabling Denton County to put itself in the front rank as a good roads community. The board ordered one issue of a million and a half dollars for one district, forty-five thousand dollars for another district, and twenty-five thousand dollars for a third. While he was on the board highway work to the amount of \$295,000 was contracted, and the program is being carried out since Mr. Morgan retired. On leaving the county board he resumed his old place on the board of tax assessors, and is responsible for the assessment of Precinct No. 7.

Farming, business, politics and home have furnished Mr. Morgan all the interests of a busy life, to the exclusion of fraternal and social participation. He voted for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, and has not missed voting at a presidential election since that time. He was a delegate to the State Convention at San Antonio in 1890, when Governor Hogg was nominated the first time, and he supported Mr. Hogg against George Clark in the campaign of 1892.

Near Aubrey, Texas, December 24, 1877, Mr. Morgan married Miss Lizzie Henderson. She was born within three miles of Aubrey, December 24, 1861, and is a daughter of the pioneer Parman Henderson, who came from Tennessee to Texas when a boy, grew up in Denton County, and enlisted from that locality for service in the Confederate Army. He was a lieutenant. He married a native of Alabama. Mrs. Morgan has a sister, Mrs. Mullins, and

two brothers, Cad and John Henderson, of Denton County. The only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, a daughter, died in infancy.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN, M. D., city health officer of Sanger, is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Denton County, and a man of high repute, skilled in his profession, and devoted in his service to his community. He belongs to one of the oldest families of the county and his name is associated with much of the early history of the region as well as with the progressive events of the present day.

In 1852 James H. Sullivan, grandfather of Doctor Sullivan, came into what was then practically a wilderness, bringing with him a band of settlers from Missouri, among whom were numbered his father and his family. James H. Sullivan was born in Cooper County, Missouri, and was there engaged in farming before he migrated to Texas. For a time after their arrival in the state the Sullivans lived at Grapevine, Tarrant County, but subsequently moved to McKinney, and then, after a short period, located in Denton County establishing his homestead on the Elm, east of Sanger, and here for years he was engaged in farming and fruit raising. He was one of the pioneers in this industry, and his orchard was pointed out with pride by the whole countryside. For many years the family lived in the primitive log cabin he erected, but later this was replaced by a much more modern home. In his old age this veteran of many conflicts moved to Sanger, and there he died, May 18, 1916, when seventy-eight years old. When the North and South were at war he espoused the side of the latter section, and served for eighteen months in the Confederate army, being connected with the Trans-Mississippi department, and came out without injury. The military training he received made him an effective Indian fighter during the reconstruction period, when the settlers of the Southwest were harassed by Indian raids. Associated with him in this determined stand against the red men were Turner Forrester, Squire Jack Nance and many others of equal courage, and to these stalwart pioneers is due the credit for the early settlement of those difficulties and the consequent influx of people and capital from the older portions of the country. James H. Sullivan was a strong democrat, always participated in elections as a voter, and served several times as justice of the peace of precinct 4, during the earlier

years of his residence in Denton County. He was married to Miss Mary Strickland, a daughter of John Strickland, who moved to Texas in 1848 from his native state of Virginia and settled on the Elm, which homestead later became the property of James H. Sullivan. Mrs. James H. Sullivan was three years younger than her husband, and was born in Virginia. She is still living, and is the sole survivor of the family of her parents. She and her husband had the following children: John J., who is the father of Doctor Sullivan; Charles, who was a Wise County farmer, died at Sanger, leaving a family; James, who is a farmer and oil promoter of Burkburnett, Texas; Sallie, who married C. C. West of Floydada, Texas; Jesse D., who is a resident of Oklahoma; Thomas H., who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Sanger; Samuel T., who is a farmer near Bowie, Texas; and Mrs. Ola Burris, who lives near Deming, New Mexico.

John J. Sullivan, father of Doctor Sullivan, was born in Denton County, February 23, 1861, and has spent his life in this region. His educational training was gained in the country schools, and he acquired a practical knowledge of farming under his father's watchful supervision. Reaching manhood's estate, he decided to adopt that calling for his own, and has since then devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. Within recent years he has identified himself with the Wise County locality, and owns a fine ranch on the West Fork of Trinity River, but still maintains his residence at Sanger. His service to his community has been chiefly as a private citizen, although he has served as a deputy sheriff of Denton County. In politics he is a democrat. Reared in a religious home, he has always been a churchman.

In 1880 John J. Sullivan was married in Denton County to Miss Emily Campbell, a daughter of Hawk Campbell, who came to Texas during the early '60s, from Virginia, where Mrs. Sullivan was born. He was killed in battle while serving as a Confederate soldier, and left the following family: Matilda, who is the wife of Joseph Sullivan; Sallie, who married William Beckham; Mary, who married Charles Sullivan; Mrs. John J. Sullivan, who was next in order of birth; Richard, who died in Wise County; and Ollie, who became Mrs. John Elsasser, died in Idaho. John J. Sullivan and his wife became the parents of the following children: Linnie, who is the wife of M. A. Brown, of Denton

County; Dr. John M., who was second in order of birth; Arch E.; Mary, who died as Mrs. G. A. Newman; Frank, of Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Virgie Overcash, who lives at Gatesville, Texas; Dennie R., who is cashier of the Sanger National Bank; and Rosie, who is the youngest of the family.

Doctor Sullivan was born in Denton County, February 7, 1885, and spent his boyhood days in the vicinity of Sanger, attending its grade and high schools. In 1906 he was graduated from the Sanger High School, and then entered the medical department of the Fort Worth University, from which he was graduated in 1910 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic. Returning to Sanger, Doctor Sullivan established himself in a general medical and surgical practice and has built up a large and valuable connection. For the past six years he has held the position of city health officer, and has introduced some very wise sanitary measures. The worst epidemic with which he has had to contend was that of influenza, which lasted from October, 1918, until March of the following year. During that period all of the physicians were kept fully occupied, but Doctor Sullivan made such a campaign of education that in 1919 the disease was much milder, commenced as an epidemic later in the season, and there were few casualties.

On June 14, 1916, Doctor Sullivan was married to Miss Charlotte Gambill, a native of Denton County, where she was born October 22, 1887, a daughter of William F. Gambill, a farmer living three miles west of Sanger, and belonging to one of the old families of this region. Mrs. Sullivan was graduated from the Sanger High School and the Denton State Normal School, and for several years prior to her marriage was engaged in teaching school. Doctor and Mrs. Sullivan have two sons, namely: Nelson Gambill and John Riley Lewis.

Politically Doctor Sullivan is a Democrat, and he cast his first presidential vote for William Jennings Bryan in 1908. He is a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and a Woodman of the World. In addition to carrying on his private practice and caring for the health of the city, Doctor Sullivan is medical examiner for the Fort Worth and Reserve Loan Insurance Companies, and for other concerns, and is recognized as an honor to his profession and his city.

GUY O. SHIREY, M. D. Beginning his practice at Fort Worth in 1915, Dr. Shirey was for two years in the Army Medical Service, reaching the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Medical Corps, and has since resumed practice at Fort Worth, where he enjoys a position among the foremost specialists in the Southwest on eye, ear, nose and throat diseases.

Dr. Shirey was born in Clay County, Arkansas, February 28, 1891, a son of Dr. W. L. and Alice M. (Allen) Shirey. His father, also a native of Arkansas, served as a captain in the Medical Corps during the World war, and is a prominent physician at Texarkana. Guy O. Shirey, only son of his father, was educated in the high school at Foreman, Arkansas, Hendricks College at Conway, Arkansas, and graduated in medicine from the University of Tennessee in 1914. He had two years of hospital and clinical experience in New York and Europe, and in 1915 began his practice in Fort Worth. His army service was from 1917, the beginning of America's participation in the World war, until 1919. Dr. Shirey's offices are in the W. T. Waggoner building, Fort Worth.

During the World war Dr. Shirey served with the fighting First Division, American Expeditionary Forces, for one year, and the remainder of his two years with the American Expeditionary Forces was done with the Third Corps and Second Army. He fought in all the big engagements of the American Army in France, was wounded and gassed several times, and received Croix de Guerre (French) and Distinguished Service Medal (American). He not only served on the medical staff but in all other departments and filled many vacancies until men of higher rank could be supplied. He was discharged at Camp Dix as a lieutenant colonel of infantry, and known in the American Expeditionary Force as the fightingest doctor whoever went to France. At present Dr. Shirey is head (state commander) of the Texas State American Legion. He has served from the bottom up in the Legion of Texas, beginning as post commander at Fort Worth.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN. While there have been a few conspicuous cases of men who have achieved wealth and success in the production fields of petroleum in North Texas without knowing anything of the oil industry before they started, the real technical processes involved in the refining, manufacture and marketing of oil products acknowledge as

masters only men of experience and special talent. One of the latter class is William T. Coleman, president of the Bankers Petroleum and Refining Company of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Coleman, widely known as a refinery expert, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1875, and acquired his early knowledge of the oil business in Philadelphia in 1895, when twenty years of age. Since then a quarter of a century has been devoted to the intensive study, experimentation and work in all the complicated processes attending the manufacture and refining of crude petroleum into the hundreds of forms into which the product reaches the commercial market. Mr. Coleman's experience has been especially thorough in the refining end of the industry.

He was identified with the various stages of oil development westward from the eastern states through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Oklahoma and Texas. He built, equipped and managed many refineries in these various states. He is one of the comparatively few men who might be acknowledged as authorities on the building of a refinery, its equipment and the supervision of the highly specialized processes of refining crude oil into kerosene, gasoline and other products. Many independently built refineries over the country have failed of commercial success because their builders and managers have lacked the specialized knowledge necessary.

Mr. Coleman has been a resident of Wichita Falls since 1918. He took charge of the construction and equipment of the refinery of the Bankers Petroleum & Refining Company. This refinery began operations in the summer of 1920. He is president of the company and active manager of the plant. The plant represents the fruition of many of Mr. Coleman's ideas and inventions, and has a new and patented process of refining which the government standards as to gravity and other specific qualities of kerosene, gasoline, etc., are reached in less time and at less expense than that under the older processes. Moreover, he has introduced a simplification of equipment in this, the twelfth refinery established at Wichita Falls. During the first month of operation the plant produced over 800 barrels of oil daily, though the nucleus of the plant is two 400-barrel stills as contrasted with batteries of five to ten stills in plants of similar capacity elsewhere. Mr. Coleman was responsible for the introduction of special features allowing of a continuous system of

operation whereby the normal capacity was greatly increased.

The executive officers of the Bankers Petroleum & Refining Company are W. T. Coleman, president and general manager; E. T. Renfro, of Fort Worth, vice president; and L. B. Haines, secretary and treasurer.

JOSEPH MARTIN INMON. After more than half a century of business activity Joseph Martin Inmon has been leading a somewhat retired life in his home at Denton, though he still supervises more or less his extensive ranch and farm interests in the county. His name has been an honored one in this section of Texas ever since the close of the Civil war.

Mr. Inmon was born in Giles County, middle Tennessee, April 23, 1841. His father, Isaac Inmon, was of Irish ancestry, was born in Tennessee, and in Giles County married Miss Nancy H. Faught. The Faughts were of original German stock. Her brother John was a Texas pioneer and reared his family near Brownsville, where he died. The children of Isaac and Nancy Inmon were: Calvin W., who was with his brother Joseph as a Confederate soldier and lived at the latter's home, when he died unmarried; Martha Ann, who became the wife of J. A. Carroll and died at Denton; Sarah F., who died at Denton as Mrs. James Flow; Joseph M.; and I. D., a rancher near Slidel, Texas.

Joseph Martin Inmon grew up on a Tennessee farm and had the advantages of the country schools in Weakley County until he was twelve years of age, when the family moved to Missouri, locating at the town of Ozark in Christian County. In that locality he came to manhood, and he was just twenty years of age when the war broke out. He and his brother enlisted during the first year in Company E, under Captain Campbell, State Troops. Later they were enrolled in the Regular Confederate army, and were under General Cooper in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Mr. Inmon was in the battle of Oak Hill, Wilson Creek, in August, 1861, also at Neosho, Missouri, and Elkhorn or Pea Ridge, Arkansas. General Price's main army then crossed to the east side of the Mississippi, while General Cooper's command remained in the West, and the Inmon brothers participated in the fighting at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, on the Canadian River, and the engagement at Fort Smith, Arkansas. The war ended with the Inmon brothers at Rock Acad-

emy in the Choctaw Nation, where the troops separated. Mr. Inmon was paroled at Fort Smith in April, 1865, and the brothers then returned to Missouri, but in the same fall the entire family moved to Texas, making the journey overland from Christian County. Isaac Inmon lived but a few years in Pilot Point, where he followed his trade as a carpenter. He died in 1873, at the age of sixty-five. His wife was born in 1809, and died at Denton in 1892.

After a brief experience at farming in Texas Joseph M. Inmon began his career at Pilot Point as a blacksmith, a trade he pursued steadily until 1888. His shop at Pilot Point occupied the present site of the Grady Ryan Garage. When he abandoned his anvil and forge he went to the northwest corner of Denton County and took up the cattle business with a farm and ranch southeast of Slidel. Taking a tract of land covered with grass, he developed a productive ranch and raised grain and cotton as well as graded Shorthorn cattle. He also did a business as a cattle dealer and for a number of years was a regular shipper of his own and others' products to the Fort Worth market.

In the Slidel community Mr. Inmon acquired 2,750 acres, and before he left there had more than 600 acres under cultivation, with two sets of improvements on the ranch. These improvements marked the ranch conspicuously on the roadside from Slidel to Denton. With the increasing burden of years, and with a record of more than fifty years of strenuous activity, he retired from the ranch to Denton, where he built an attractive bungalow home on South Locust Street. Besides looking after his ranch at Slidel he is a stockholder in the Exchange National Bank at Denton.

While busy with his private affairs Mr. Inmon has not neglected the duties of patriotism and good citizenship. While at Slidel he was a member of the School Board and at Pilot Point he likewise showed a readiness to support any project for better schools or other institutions connected with the general welfare. This active interest has not been inconsistent with the fact that he has done very little in politics beyond voting his sentiments as a democrat. He cast his first vote for president for Horatio Seymour in 1868, then for Horace Greeley in 1872, for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, for Grover Cleveland in 1884 and other party candidates since then. He was reared a Presbyterian, but his spiritual beliefs



MR AND MRS. JOSEPH M. LYON

hardly coincide with the orthodox churches of today.

Mr. Inmon was intense in his loyalty during the World war and gave generously of his funds in that direction, to Liberty Bonds, Red Cross and other auxiliary war work.

At Pilot Point December 3, 1873, Mr. Inmon married Miss Delia Elmore, who was born in that Texas town. Her father, Jefferson F. Elmore, brought his family to Texas from Missouri. She is the oldest of three surviving children, her brother Gordon being a resident of Pilot Point and her brother Frank a farmer near Clarendon, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Inmon had two children. Roy E. lost his life while helping install an irrigation plant in New Mexico, being survived by a wife and two children. Ona Inmon, the daughter, is the wife of O. S. Gibson, a stockman at Deming, New Mexico.

HON W. J. TOWNSEND. A prominent attorney of North Texas at Wichita Falls, Mr. Townsend is widely known as a lawyer all over the state, having achieved distinction in his profession and in public affairs while a resident of East Texas, and he came to Wichita Falls after a service as assistant attorney general of the state.

He was born at Lufkin in Angelina County, Texas, in 1876, and his parents, W. J. and Devilla (Gilliland) Townsend, were also natives of East Texas. Reared at Lufkin, he acquired his education in the common schools there, and then entered the University of Texas, where he took the law course. He received his law degree with the class of 1899. In his native town of Lufkin he gained his first successes as a lawyer, and his abilities quickly won him honors in public affairs. He served as county attorney and also as county judge of Angelina. For six years he was in the State Senate during the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sessions. He represented the Thirteenth Senatorial District, comprising Angelina, Cherokee, Houston, Trinity and Anderson counties. He was one of the busy and hard working senators both on the floor and in committee rooms, and one of the measures that he originated and had passed is the present Texas law on wife abandonment, a model piece of legislation.

Mr. Townsend removed from Lufkin to Austin, and for two years was assistant attorney general under Attorney General B. F. Looney and C. M. Cureton. He resigned his office in February, 1920, and came to Wichita

Falls, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law. Judge Townsend has also identified himself in a public-spirited manner with the city of Wichita Falls. He is one of the men who reorganized the Bar Association of the city. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Woodmen of the World.

Judge Townsend married Miss Zoe Willson. Both her father and grandfather have long been distinguished in Texas judiciary. Her grandfather was the late Judge Sam A. Willson, a judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals. Her father is Judge S. P. Willson, now chief justice of the Court of Civil Appeals at Texarkana.

BURNICE B. GREEVER since coming to Wichita Falls in 1916 has become one of the widely known and successful oil operators in North Texas, and a business man whose public spirit is accepted as a matter of course among his associates who are working for the best interests of this metropolis of North Texas. Mr. Greever has an interest in all the country of North and West Texas because it is his native section of the Lone Star State.

He represents one of the real pioneer families of Vernon, Wilbarger County, where he was born in 1890, a son of W. W. and Sarah (Wood) Greever. W. W. Greever, who died in March, 1920, was one of the first settlers of Vernon. A native of Tazewell County, Virginia, he moved to Texas in 1883, and for three years lived in Grayson County. It was in 1885 that he followed the route of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway then pushing through Northwest Texas, and his quest of a new home and new locality ended when he came to what was then known as Eagle Flat, since the city of Vernon. W. W. Greever began his career as a brick mason, working at day wages. He was a man of ability who had to encounter many trying circumstances and hardships in the early days of Northwest Texas, and he saw the region more than once practically depopulated before the era of permanent improvement and development set in. He was one of a few who persisted in their struggles, and he not only saw the country become rich and prosperous but shared in that prosperity himself and had the satisfaction of rearing and educating his children and achieving a definite place in the business world. From a brickmason he developed an

extensive business as a contractor and builder, and for a number of years maintained an organization that handled building contracts in many of the towns of Northwest Texas and Southern Oklahoma. He practically built the town of Frederick, Oklahoma. The children of this honored Northwest Texas pioneer besides Burnice B. are three sons and two daughters, H. K. Greever, of Vernon; C. B. Greever, of Frederick, Oklahoma; V. M. Greever, of Fort Worth; Mrs. Effie Piper, of Vernon; and Mrs. Annie T. Clay, of Wichita Falls.

Burnice B. Greever grew up at Vernon, attended the grammar and high schools there, and completed his education in the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. Since coming to Wichita Falls in 1916 his time and talents have been taken up with interests in oil production in both North Texas and in Oklahoma. He is an operator associated with Charles H. Clark, one of the largest and most successful men in the Oklahoma and Texas fields. Mr. Greever is a business man inspired by the constructive spirit, and takes a keen satisfaction not only in results that benefit him individually but also in his participation in movements, in co-operating with other young business men, for building up Wichita Falls.

He is a leader in various civic and public welfare movements, is active in the Red Cross and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Wichita Club, Golf Club and the Masonic and Elks orders. Mr. Greever married Miss Eva Stout. His offices are in the City National Bank building.

LYTTON RAYMOND TAYLOR was a successful lawyer and man of affairs in Southern New Mexico and at El Paso until he came to Ranger and identified himself with this promising oil metropolis in central West Texas. Here he has handled a wide range of legal interests, and is also successfully identified with practical business and with the forces that are working together in civic betterment and community welfare.

Mr. Taylor was born in Rich Hill, Missouri, in 1885, and soon after his birth his parents, R. H. and Mary (Bowman) Taylor, moved to the far West, living for a time in Oregon and other western states, but eventually locating in Las Cruces, New Mexico. R. H. Taylor is still living, with home at Wichita Falls, Texas. Lytton R. Taylor was educated at Las Cruces, graduated from the New Mexico Agricultural College in that city, and also

studied law there. Subsequently he entered Columbia University at New York, taking full courses in pleading and evidence. Admitted to the bar at Santa Fe in 1911, he began practice at Las Cruces, and for several years was a member of the law firm of Wade, Taylor & Wade, with offices both at Las Cruces and El Paso. Part of Mr. Taylor's early law experience was gained in El Paso. As a matter of public spirit he acted for some time as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Las Cruces. During the World war he was food administrator for the southern portion of New Mexico, was ex-officio a member of the State Council of Defense, and gave much of his time to patriotic duties.

Mr. Taylor located at Ranger in the spring of 1919. He had already established through a friend an influential acquaintance with representative financial and business interests here. He was almost forthwith employed in an important and lucrative general practice. This general practice extended to all the courts. In business affairs he is an associate with his brother, Earl Taylor, under the firm name of Taylor Brothers, Inc., wholesale grocers at Ranger. They have developed a prosperous business at Ranger, and also maintain a branch house at Breckenridge in Stephens County.

As a lawyer and man of affairs Mr. Taylor was welcomed into the leadership representing the best interests of Ranger in solving the many problems entailed by the unprecedented growth of the city. In the Ranger Chamber of Commerce he served as chairman of the More Homes or Housing Committee, and through this committee has made some important contributions toward ameliorating the acute situation presented by the housing problem. Mr. Taylor is a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Edna Burke, who was born and reared in Las Cruces. Their two children are Lytton Raymond, Jr., and Edna Louise.

P. J. LEA. The history of the oil fields reads like a romance, but it is backed by indisputable facts which make it all the more interesting. The bringing in of a producing well changes conditions entirely practically overnight. About the well a city springs up like magic. If it is in a locality already occupied by a settled community, its growth is phenomenal. The reason is apparent. Not only do prospectors surge in, but also those who purpose to meet the immense demand immediately

created for all of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. Money is needed for development, and facilities are required for the safeguarding of the fortunes which are so rapidly acquired, so that banks of sound character are an absolute necessity. To exert a proper control over commercial and industrial transactions various bodies are organized; fraternal orders are established; public utilities are constructed; schools and churches are erected; in fact, the great mechanism of a corporate city is set in motion, requiring the brains and brawn of men of strong personality and unusual caliber. Wichita Falls was not created as a result of an oil boom, but it received new blood as a result of the discovery of oil in its vicinity, and its growth has challenged admiration from the entire country. From being an average little city in the midst of one of the prosperous cattle regions of the state, it has become the Wonder City of the Southwest, and its boosters claim that it has only begun to expand. Certain it is that within the past few years some of the ablest captains of finance and industry have flocked to it, and every line of endeavor is showing the result of the stimulus given by the oil industry. One of the men who have spent their lives in the development of this exceedingly important industry is P. J. Lea a very prominent oil operator.

P. J. Lea was born at Corsicana, Texas, in 1876, a son of P. M. and Lida (Garner) Lea. P. M. Lea is still a resident of Corsicana, and for some years had charge of the waterworks of that city. It will be recalled by those conversant with the history of the oil industry of that region that P. J. Lea when still a boy noticed oil seeping from the ground from around the pipes of the two water wells that supplied Corsicana with water, which were then under his father's charge. Following this indication pointed out by the observant lad a well was drilled, from which the oil came freely. This well was actually the first one brought in in the Corsicana field which is still producing.

As was but natural after so epoch-making a beginning, P. J. Lea has spent his life in the oil industry. He went to Beaumont at the time of the bringing in of the famous Spindletop well there in 1901, and operated in that field for several years. In February, 1917, he came to Wichita Falls, and has made this city the headquarters for his extensive operations. Mr. Lea is recognized as being

one of the successful of the independent operators in this field today, and is an authority on matters pertaining to the oil industry.

He married Miss Katie Werner, born at Navasota, Texas, and they have three children, namely: Lida, Preston and Austin. Recognizing the advantage of co-operative action Mr. Lea has allied himself with the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce and as one of its active members is interested in promoting various civic enterprises. His connection with the First National Bank as a member of its board of directors gives added solidity to that vast financial institution. Mr. Lea has not confined his efforts to mundane affairs but was one of the zealous workers in behalf of the Floral Heights Methodist Episcopal Church and is a member of its board of trustees. As a member of its building committee he rendered valuable service in the movement which crystallized in the erection of one of the finest church edifices in Texas completed early in 1921 at a cost of \$250,000. A successful man upon an extensive scale Mr. Lea has not only acquired a fortune but has carried a number of others with him. He is the soul of generosity and his benefactions are many and varied although the greater portion of them are not known to the public. His confidence in Wichita Falls is unlimited and he is proving it by his investments of time and money in various enterprises and he is proud of the part he has taken in the city since he located here permanently.

JAMES W. CORN. From early boyhood for a period of over fifty years James W. Corn has been identified with that region of North Texas of which Fort Worth is the business metropolis. He grew up on a ranch, and ranching and livestock have been the main and leading interests of his career. Other affairs have engaged his attention and his name is associated with the capitalistic affairs of this section.

Mr. Corn, whose home is at Benbrook, Texas, was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, February 14, 1850, son of James S. and Cornelia J. (Allison) Corn. His parents were also born in Tennessee and James S. Corn died when his son James was only four years old. The mother subsequently was married to Mr. Repton and the family moved to Texas in 1858, locating in original Johnson County in what is now Hood County. There James W. Corn grew up, gaining only such advances as were supplied by the fron-

tier schools of that period. At the age of sixteen he started out for himself working by the month and later gathered together a few head of stock and began a business for himself at Comanche Postoffice. He went through all the experiences of a cowboy and cattle driver on the range and trail and was doing a regular business as a buyer and raiser of cattle from the age of twenty. Mr. Corn for many years has been one of the large land owners of North Texas and still has nearly 55,000 acres in Tarrant and other counties.

In 1872 he married Miss Esther Matthews. Eight children were born to them and seven are now living: Mrs. Pearl Littleton of Fort Worth; Frank and Virginia, twins; W. L.; Ruby, Charles and Opal. Mr. Corn has financial interests in the cotton and seed oil industry and in a life insurance company. He is a Mason and Knight of Pythias.

ELMER GRAHAM. While comparatively one of the younger members of the bar of Young County, Elmer Graham's legal career has been one of distinction in the Texas Northwest. He is an able lawyer, and possesses moral and physical courage that has made him invaluable as an investigator and prosecutor, and he earned a notable reputation in that respect as an assistant to the Department of Justice during the war period.

Mr. Graham was born in Parker County, Texas, November 14, 1890, a son of W. T. and Leona (Gilbert) Graham. His parents now live in Baylor County in West Texas. W. T. Graham is a native of Bosque County, son of J. A. Graham, a native of Tennessee, who came to Texas in the '50s. J. A. Graham was a pioneer of Coryell County, and during the war between the states was in the Confederate army under General Magruder. W. T. Graham left Parker County in 1891, and for nearly thirty years has been a resident of Baylor County. The Gilberts, on the mother's side, were Missourians and stanch Union people during the Civil war. They came to Texas in the '70s.

It was in Baylor County that Elmer Graham was reared, and he is thoroughly a West Texan, as he sometimes manifests in no uncertain manner when the rights of his part of the state are infringed upon. However, he loves Texas as a whole and its glorious history. He was educated in the schools of Seymour, the county seat of his home county, and also at Vernon; spent one year in the University of Texas at Austin; and after a period of dili-

gent study in the law was admitted to the bar at Amarillo October 28, 1914. He at once began practice at Seymour, and was soon chosen county attorney.

It was during his term as county attorney that he unearthed the conspiracies and seditious acts of persons connected with the organization known as the Farmers and Laborers Protective Association and other disloyal elements that broke out in some of the West Texas counties at the time of the entrance of the United States into the World war. He devoted much of his time to this special work, co-operating directly with the Federal district attorney; was prominent in the prosecution and aided in securing the conviction of a number of men for resisting the draft act and lending aid and comfort to the enemy in war times. His fearless and relentless activities not only in Baylor but in other West Texas counties involved a large number of local citizens in the net of the Federal Government, and three of the leaders were subsequently sent to the Federal penitentiary.

As soon as these cases were cleared up Mr. Graham resigned as county attorney, in the summer of 1918, and volunteered for military service at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, entering the Officers Training Camp. He was accepted for a commission in the army, but the armistice was signed before the commission was issued.

At the close of the war Mr. Graham resumed practice in Young County and now resides at Graham, Texas. He and Hon. M. D. Brown formed a law partnership in 1921, and maintain offices at Graham under the firm name of Brown & Graham, with a growing clientage and practice.

On June 9, 1912, Mr. Graham married Miss Florence Busby, daughter of J. W. Busby, a prominent and wealthy Baylor County ranchman and banker. They have a son and daughter, Travis W., born in 1913, and Irma, born in 1917. Mr. Graham is affiliated with Young County Lodge No. 485, A. F. and A. M. He is a Presbyterian in religious belief, while Mrs. Graham is a member of the First Baptist Church. Mr. Graham is a democrat in politics—a firm and loyal believer in the party's traditions and principles as embodied in the American form of government.

CHARLES A. WALLING, while a resident of Gainesville, is a Texan whose life's interests and activities have been widely diversified and whose experiences and achievements have



Ernest Fabian

brought him a name favorably known and esteemed in many sections of the Southwest. Few men could advance more substantial claims to the credit of having earned every step of their prosperity than Mr. Walling. His early life was one of drudgery and vicissitudes. At times he was on the road to success, only to be diverted and compelled to start all over again. He has been a farmer, a cattle man, merchant, oil operator, and is one of the conspicuous self-made men of his generation.

He is a native Texan, born in Rusk County, March 20, 1860. His father, Joe D. Walling, was born at Sparta, White County, Tennessee, left that state when a youth of nineteen and came to East Texas, and in Rusk County married Emily Rushing. Her father was William Rushing, a Methodist minister who came to Texas from Mississippi. Joe D. Walling died in 1916, and his wife died in Hill County in 1907. They had four sons and three daughters: Alonzo D., of Malone, Texas; Charles A.; R. D., a farmer in Hill County; Joe D., of Itasca, Texas; Mrs. Rose Elliott, of San Antonio; Tennie, wife of Dick Voss, of Fletcher, Oklahoma; and Mrs. Josie Hugins, of San Antonio.

Joe D. Walling served as a Confederate soldier and about 1864, when Charles was four years of age, the family moved to Hill County, Texas, and near Hillsboro Charles Walling grew to manhood amid rural and humble surroundings. His father's home was a log house, which for several years had only a dirt floor. His father was an industrious worker, made a good living after middle life, but never demonstrated any marked capacity for accumulation of this world's goods. Charles Walling therefore from an early age had duties to tax his strength, and endured the heavy toil of working in the cotton fields. He had a limited schooling in country districts, a few months each year until he was eighteen, and practical experience with the affairs of life has contributed to his education and reading has given him much knowledge and a wider grasp of the world's affairs.

A few days after his twenty-first birthday Mr. Walling bought a yoke of steers on credit and set himself to the task of making a crop of cotton and corn on his own account. He also engaged in the cattle business on borrowed money, his partner furnishing the money while he furnished the "rustling" to make the business a success. During a number of years he fed and fattened stock for the market, using oil mill products for the

finishing process, took all the chance the market afforded, and it was only after sixteen years of operations that his enterprise hit a panic and brought him near the rocks of disaster.

Mr. Walling participated in one of the early land openings in Oklahoma, taking up a claim in Comanche County. While proving up he bought some cattle and held them on the range. He also opened a stock of goods on his ranch, at a place subsequently known as Walling's Store, and was instrumental in building a long distance telephone line connecting that locality with Henrietta, Texas. For about seven years he combined his varied interests in Oklahoma with success, and recovered from most of his former losses. After selling his property at Walling's Store he went to the Osage Indian Nation to drill for oil. He was a new man at this game, but perfected the organization of the Hominy Oil and Gas Company, becoming its president. The company was operating in great oil territory but nearly all their drilling brought in dry holes and beyond experience practically none of Mr. Walling's success can be traced to that venture.

After selling this enterprise he returned to Texas and located at Burkburnett. He bought a thousand acres of land northwest of that town at \$22.50 an acre, and from his home in Burkburnett supervises some extensive farming operations. He also opened the Burkburnett Sand and Gravel Pit and sold thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of material from it. Subsequently much of his land was leased to refineries, pipeline and water right companies on royalties that are still paying revenue.

Living in such a district Mr. Walling could hardly refrain from engaging in active oil operations on his own account and therefore put some of his capital to work drilling and prospecting. His most profitable operations have been on his own land and his own leases. His first well made a showing of about 3,000 barrels a day. He drilled out his block and organized the Van Cleve Oil Company, which paid its stockholders \$1,200 a share. He owns the controlling interest in this company and subsequently became interested in the Robinson Petroleum Company, in which he is the controlling factor. More recently Mr. Walling has greatly increased his land holdings by the purchase of the Emerson, Rogers and Grayson ranches, comprising some 900 acres. He also owns a part of the Love ranch, in-

cluding the old Love homestead in Love County, Oklahoma. Much of it is employed for cotton and corn.

The activities of the past ten years have rewarded Mr. Walling with a phenomenal fortune, and as the evening of life approaches he is justified in regarding his efforts as having accumulated sufficient unto the day. This brief sketch hardly outlines the dramatic points of his remarkable career. Born poor and brought up in an environment of hard work with a taste of actual poverty, the lessons of his experience have been deeply impressed upon him. His advice to those struggling to get ahead is a persistent purpose to deal fairly and an inflexible performance of duty at all times.

As the son of a Confederate soldier, Mr. Walling has been naturally identified with the democratic party. He was chosen a committeeman of his county while a resident of Comanche County, and as such paid a visit to the governor of the State on a special mission. In Texas of recent years he was one of a committee from Wichita County to visit Governor Ferguson in the interest of the appointment of a special district judge. His first presidential vote went to Grover Cleveland and he never missed voting his party ticket at a national election until 1920. He believes in state's rights in the matter of prohibition, is opposed to the question of woman suffrage, but he also believes in majority rule, and no matter what question is submitted to the people for their decision if they declare in favor at a fair election, he abides by that decision. Mr. Walling gave his influence to the success of the Government at the time of the World war, and was one of the large purchasers of Government securities at the time and still holds much of this unimpeachable form of wealth. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

The Walling home in Gainesville is one of the conspicuous mansions in the city. It was finished in 1920 and its stately architecture is to a happy degree the expression of the ideas and plans of its owners and is regarded as one of the best equipped and best appointed homes in Cooke County. It is situated on Grand Avenue and California Street and its grounds show the care and attention displayed in the creation of an ideal home.

Early in his struggling career Mr. Walling married Miss Annie L. Jones. They were married in Hill County January 3, 1881. She was born in Mississippi July 25, 1864, acquired

a good education and was one of the large family of children born to Marcellus H. and Celestia (Moreman) Jones, who came to Texas from Mississippi. Her father was a farmer and at one time postmaster of Brandon, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Walling have made many friends both in Texas and Oklahoma but they have also been exceedingly fortunate in rearing a large family of children and now have a large number of grandchildren, and their descendants of two generations would fill to overflowing even the commodious home at Gainesville. Their oldest child is John P., interested in oil operations and a well known citizen of Gainesville. He married Emily Seeds and his children are Clyde, J. P., Floyd, Cooter and Emily. Charles O., the second son, lives at Burkburnett, and by his marriage to Mona Hullum has children named Clara, Goldy, Charles and Lewis. The third son, Jay, is a resident of Los Angeles. He married Ethel Hobbs, and has a daughter, Vivian. Joe B. lives at Tioga, Texas, and his wife is Ola Walling. Roy Walling and his wife, Evelyn, are residents of Gainesville. Jones is a resident of Fort Worth, married Grace Cannon, and their son is named "Sonny." Ben F., of Los Angeles, California, and his wife, Verda, have a daughter, Yvon. Eva is Mrs. J. D. Gordon, of Tioga, Texas, and their children are Lorena, Bernice, Gladys, Nellie, J. D., Roy and Clois. Annie May is the wife of Adam Elrod, of Sand Springs, Oklahoma, and has two children, A. T. and Chlo T. Edna is the wife of A. J. Van Cleve, of Clinton, Missouri, and the mother of Edna Athalie and Peggie Virginia. The youngest of the family is Miss Odessa Walling.

ARCHIBALD L. WARREN, a resident of Wichita Falls for ten years, represents the great cotton interests of this section as manager of the Northwestern Compress Company. He went into the cotton business when a young man, and that has been his chief occupation ever since.

Mr. Warren was born in Fayette County, Tennessee, in 1873, and in 1881, when he was eight years of age, was brought by his parents to Lamar County, Texas. His father, Dr. P. H. Warren, devoted all the active years of his life to his profession as a physician. Archibald L. Warren acquired most of his education in the schools of Paris, Texas. From school he went to work in the railroad offices of the Frisco and Santa Fe Railroads,



A. L. Warren

and was thus employed for about seven years and since then has been in the cotton compress business. He acquired his early experience in that line at Paris, but in 1910 was sent to Wichita Falls to take charge of the plant of the Northwestern Compress Company. This company has at Wichita Falls one of the largest and best equipped compresses in the South, and it handles a large volume of the cotton staple raised in Wichita County and surrounding territory. The president of the company is B. L. Anderson, of Fort Worth.

As the responsible head of one of the big local industries Mr. Warren has at the same time allied himself with all the movements promoting the great growth and expansion of Wichita Falls during the past ten years. He is a member of the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Warren married Miss Elma Clements, of Lamar County, where her father was a widely known and successful physician. Mr. and Mrs. Warren have four children: Dorothy, graduated from the Wichita Falls High School in 1920 and is now a student in Trinity College, Mary Louise, William and Archibald L., Jr.

GIDEON H. KIMBROUGH, who has been a resident of Denton County nearly thirty years, has spent just about a third of his long life in this State, and the trail of his experiences leads back to Alabama and still further to Tennessee, where the events of his youth and early manhood occurred.

He was born in Roane County, Tennessee, December 12, 1833. His grandfather, Robert Kimbrough, was a native of Virginia and descended from an Englishman who with several brothers sought refuge in the Colony of Virginia to escape, as the family tradition goes, the wrath of the English king. Robert Kimbrough moved from Virginia to Roane County, Tennessee. He married a Miss Smith, and his only son was Joseph Kimbrough, while his two daughters were Sarah, who became the wife of William Brown, and Patsy, who married Captain Waddy. All these children spent their lives in Tennessee.

Joseph Kimbrough was born in Louisa County, Virginia, and was four years of age when taken to Roane County. He died in that State toward the end of the year 1862, when about sixty-four years of age. His wife was Mary Morgan Hazen. Her grandfather

Morgan represented one of the old families of Connecticut, and from that state he moved to Virginia, was a merchant in Louisa County for several years, then moved to Roane County, Tennessee, and he died at Kingston in that state. Among his sons were Luther, George, Gideon and Rufus Morgan. One of his daughters became Mrs. Hazen. The Hazens also originated in Connecticut. Mary Morgan Hazen had two brothers, Gideon Morgan and William, both of whom were Tennessee merchants, the former at Knoxville and the latter at Covington. Mrs. Mary Kimbrough died about 1893. Her children were: William, who died in Dallas, Texas; Robert, who also died in Texas; Joseph, who died in Tennessee; Sarah, who became the wife of L. L. Thomasson and died in Tennessee; Gideon H., of Denton; Rufus, a surgeon in the Confederate army, who died in Tennessee; Calvin M., who was killed under a flag of truce in Tennessee while a soldier; Mary, who died unmarried in Tennessee; Asa, while a soldier of Gen. John H. Morgan, was killed near Rogersville in Tennessee; George W., who became a resident of Bell Station; and Mattie, who married Wright Roddy and died at Bell Station, Texas.

Gideon H. Kimbrough grew up on a Tennessee farm, acquired a country school education and for two years attended Hiwassee College in Monroe County. For a few months he taught a small country school, one of the old landmarks of pioneer educational institutions, a log cabin, with a few benches for seats, no desks, no blackboards, no maps or globes, and the chief book was the old Webster blue-back speller. Mr. Kimbrough was not an applicant for this school, but his neighbors insisted that he take it and teach a term and was paid about \$20 a month for his services. Having no inclination to continue the profession, for the following three years he operated an iron forge, and this was quite a profitable business. The profits gave him the capital to set up as a merchant at Bellville, a country community of Tennessee, where he continued to sell goods until the outbreak of the Civil war. Mr. Kimbrough was not in the service long. He was not physically fitted to stand the hardships of army life and after several periods of illness his commanding officer recommended his discharge after about a year. He was in a company commanded by Captain Branner, part of Ashby's regiment. The nearest actual fighting he saw was in an engagement at Fishing Creek, near Mill

Spring, Kentucky, where General Zollicoffer was killed.

After leaving the army he had to begin life all over again. The few thousand dollars he had accumulated as a merchant were swept away in the general devastation of war times. For a few years he lived on and worked a farm and then moved to Jackson County, Alabama, where he resumed farming near Stephenson. Later he was able to engage in business as a merchant and continued the management of his store and the farm until he came to Texas.

Mr. Kimbrough came to Denton County, Texas, in the month of May, 1892. Some years previously he had bought land on Hickory Creek in the northwest part of the county. He has always had farming interests, though little of his personal time has been given to the work of cultivation, but he has supervised the investment of much capital in improvement, clearing and the construction of comfortable buildings. For a number of years he was engaged in merchandising, being a grocer at Denton and also at the town of Krum. When he began selling goods at Krum it was merely a hamlet, but is now one of the busy commercial centers of Denton County, admitted to be the best and largest wheat market in that region. After some seven years he retired from merchandising, and since then his attention has been confined to the affairs of his farm.

Mr. Kimbrough has always taken enough interest in politics to vote as a democrat, but has been well satisfied that his life record contains no service in political office. He is a Presbyterian and was formerly affiliated with the Masonic Order.

On November 14, 1866, Mr. Kimbrough married Miss Mary McMahan, who was born in Jackson County, Alabama, daughter of William and Polly (Tally) McMahan, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Jackson County, Alabama. Mrs. Kimbrough was one of a large family. Three of her brothers, Houston, John and Jacob, were Confederate soldiers. The death of Mrs. Kimbrough at Denton March 11, 1920, at the age of seventy-six terminated a married companionship of more than half a century. The children of Mr. Kimbrough are: Dr. Walter, of Denton; Alice, who is the mother of James, Mary Pearl and Hazen Armstrong by her first husband, Percy Armstrong, and is now the wife of J. E. Kimbrough, of Denton, and has two children by that marriage,

Joe and Helen; Dr. Wallace Kimbrough, of Denton; Daisy, who married W. O. Taylor and died, leaving two children, William and Charles; and Charles Kimbrough, who holds the chair of English in a college at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

GEORGE E. FRIBERG. A few miles northeast of Wichita Falls is a locality in which the distinguished and vital influences for many years have proceeded from the Friberg family, so that it is well known as the Friberg community. The Fribergs have been pioneers in Wichita County not only in point of time but also in point of enterprise in developing its agricultural interests. George E. Friberg, who with his family now lives in Wichita Falls, is still one of the most extensive farmers in the county, and has also invested capital in promoting the upbuilding of the oil metropolis.

Mr. Friberg was born in Iroquois County, Illinois, in 1864, a son of John and Mary (Anderson) Friberg. His parents were natives of Sweden, came to the United States in the early fifties, and lived in Northwestern Indiana until a short time before the Civil War, when they moved to a farm in Iroquois County, Illinois. John Friberg enlisted as a Union soldier in 1861 and served all through the war under General Sherman. He improved some land in Northern Illinois, which he by virtue of his early settlement was able to buy for a dollar and a quarter an acre. In January, 1882, he came to Texas in search of a new location in the Southwest, and soon afterward was joined by his family in Wichita County and developed a fine farm, his home being about a mile north of Wichita Falls.

George E. Friberg was nineteen years of age when he came to Texas. He had been reared and educated in Illinois. Wichita Falls at that time was a country town, chiefly known as the market place and headquarters for the cattle ranchers in Northwest Texas. As pioneers in the new country the Fribergs bought land as low as fifty cents an acre. It is not an exaggeration to attribute to the Fribergs' credit for originating grain farming in their locality. In a region theretofore devoted almost entirely to the raising of live stock they broke the virgin soil, planted crops and by their example gave an impetus to practical agriculture that in many ways has subsequently included the entire county. Wichita County is a justly famous farming center, notable particularly for its great production of wheat and small grains. It is a satisfaction that cannot



G. E. Friberg

be discounted that Mr. Friberg can be considered a pioneer in this splendid work. For many years his energies were devoted to his agricultural affairs, and his landed interests have increased until in that one vicinity he owns about eleven hundred acres.

Mr. Friberg was never satisfied merely to see his own affairs prosper, and for years took the lead in promoting the common welfare of the Friberg community. He was instrumental in building the Friberg Church and the Friberg School House, both splendid institutions. Then when he removed with his family to Wichita Falls in 1913 he was actuated by the same spirit of public enterprise and became a leader in the building of the First Methodist Church, and through his efforts and financial assistance the church edifice was made possible. He is a member of its board of trustees. Mr. Friberg's home on Tenth Street is one of the finest in the city.

Something should also be said of his building work in the city, particularly the erection of the two-story business and office Friberg Building on Ohio Avenue. The lot on which this was built cost at that time eight thousand dollars and the building about twenty thousand dollars, and today the property is worth considerably more than a hundred thousand dollars. His farm holdings have likewise increased in value in corresponding measure.

Mr. Friberg is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is active in civic affairs and is a Knight Templar Mason. He married Miss Annie Bard, of Illinois. Their fine family of nine children are: Avery, George, Floyd, Alfred, Mrs. Ethel Bryan, Mrs. Alpha Simmons, Mrs. Estelle Karrenbrock and Miss Nettie and Miss Edmotive.

SUMNER BACON. This is one of the most illustrious names of the pioneer annals of Texas. He well earned his place with "those who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever." Texas had not heard the word of God as it came from the mouth of a Protestant preacher when he came within its borders. The few settlers along the eastern line of the Mexican province and up and down the fringe of settlement from Nacogdoches to Red River came to know him and respect his calling and believe in his consecrated life. Many who at first fought his designs afterwards succumbed to his preaching and a sin-sick region was started toward God by this unpolished scion of the frontier.

Sumner Bacon's name is synonymous with righteousness and his spirit is sealed upon the high peaks of heaven. His conversion was so thorough "down upon his knees in a closet under the stairway," at Fayetteville, Arkansas, while a protracted meeting was in progress, that he felt the call to preach the Gospel somewhat as Paul did, and without any other preparation than divine inspiration he announced his purpose and began his work. His Arkansas audiences came to hear him from curiosity. His had been a wicked youth and all wished to hear one so suddenly cleansed of sin. His candidacy for the ministry was somewhat unwelcome, even by the preacher who converted him, since he was so uncouth in manner and dress and so unpromising of results as the agent of the Lord. But "he would preach" and nothing could deter him from his determination. He sought authority from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Arkansas, was twice refused a license, but announced a meeting, which his pastor attended, and proceeded to call sinners to account. Overcome by his presence in the pulpit, he became so confused and so incoherent in his utterances that his old pastor, partly through pity and partly through disgust, arose and said, "Young man, you'd better go to Texas," which was considered the last word in sin-soaked lands. Smarting under the rebuke, the young man blurted out "I'll be damned if I don't," and the next morning he packed his belonging and started on his long and dangerous journey to this region. For the moment he forgot his vows, his mind burdened by the failure he had made in his first effort to preach, and the profanity he had so recently discarded reasserted itself in the answer to the preacher's advice.

On reaching Texas he got the people together in groves, in log cabins and in front of stores and talked to them more forcefully and convincingly than they had ever been preached to before. He seemed inspired by the spirit of the Holy Ghost and hardened sinners abandoned their old haunts and their old associates and joined hands with the regenerated souls. His followers built an arbor near McMahan's Church in Sabine County, under which he preached. Opposition made itself manifest as he won converts from the ranks of gamblers and racehorse men, and plots were made to get rid of him. He was warned of the presence of mischief makers, but he was in the pulpit when they came and he asked them to hear him through and give him a fair chance to prove his right to be

there. Then, instead of carrying out their murderous determination, they sought his pardon and during the series of meetings forty sinners were converted and baptized. On another occasion he was waylaid and assaulted by enemies and thought to be dead, but after recovering consciousness he asked his assailants to permit him to pray before they slew him and in this prayer he brought them to tears and they declared they could not kill so devout a man.

Sumner Bacon had no regular ecclesiastical authority to preach until 1835, when, at Alexandria, Louisiana, as Mr. McDonald relates, he was ordained by the New Presbytery of the Cumberland Church. The proceeding was irregular and the minutes were made to say that the act should not be taken as a precedent for the future. Without being a church builder, Sumner Bacon was a forceful and convincing preacher with an inspiration born of heaven. He possessed the moral courage to defend his convictions, and his application of the Gospel to the practical things of life and his zeal in presenting his cause won him a place among the great men in the religious affairs of his time. His preaching covered a period of only fourteen years but it laid the foundation for Christian organization in Texas. With propriety he can be termed the father of the Cumberland Church in the Southwest.

Sumner Bacon was born at Auburn, Massachusetts, January 22, 1790, son of John and Mollie Bacon, and he had a brother and two sisters. This is an old Colonial family of New England and the first American ancestor was Michael Bacon, who came from Colchester, England, in 1640, with three sons and a daughter and settled at Dedham, Massachusetts. Two hundred and eighty-four Bacons were soldiers of the Revolutionary war from Massachusetts alone. It is said that Sumner's father possessed great intelligence and much natural ability and has a splendid memory. Sumner Bacon was well educated for the time and was specially strong in mathematics, a family trait. He abandoned the old home about the time he came of age and none of the family ever heard of him again. He was a spare, thin, young man in physical characteristics. For a dozen years after he left home there is no record of his wanderings. He reached Fayetteville, Arkansas, about 1825. He had an honorable discharge from the Regular Army and may have been a soldier in the War of 1812. While in

Missouri he joined a surveying party and left that state to go to Arkansas. His venerable son, now living at Denton, states that he arrived in Texas in 1832 and the same informant places the scene of his ordination at Spring Hill, Tennessee, instead of in Louisiana.

Sumner Bacon after several years in Texas visited Tennessee and in January, 1836, married Elizabeth McCarall at the home of Rev. James Porter at Spring Hill. She was from Orange, North Carolina, and was a cousin of Rev. Mr. Porter. Sumner Bacon brought his wife to Texas on horseback and left her at the home of Rev. James McMahan and then hurried on to join the Texas army during the war for Texas separation from Mexico. He was with Houston's forces until after the battle of San Jacinto, and then resumed his church work. Two years later he purchased land in San Augustine County and maintained a home there to the end.

Sumner Bacon in January, 1844, made a trip to North Texas to preach to some Tennesseans who had settled near the site of Denison. During the journey he took cold, followed by pneumonia, which terminated his life on the 24th of January of that year.

At his home in East Texas the first Presbytery of Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized November 27, 1837, the three ministers present being Sumner Bacon, Mitchell Smith and Amos Roark. Rev. Mr. Bacon was chosen moderator and Rev. Mr. Smith clerk. At this meeting one of Texas' noted preachers, R. O. Watkins, after relating the experience of his conversion, was received as a candidate for ministerial honors under the care of the Presbytery and he was licensed the next year and ordained in 1840. This Presbytery recommended the strict observance of the Sabbath Day, pronounced against the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, resolved the Presbytery into a home missionary society for Texas, encouraged the establishment of a religious paper for Texas and invited the various benevolent institutions of the United States to send their literature into the Republic of Texas in aid of the efforts of its three preachers to Christianize the young nation. The records of the meeting show that its three ministers received as salaries sums ranging from \$3.30 a year to \$31 a year, besides many useful gifts, and the neighbors largely carried on the work of improvement and cultivation of the preachers' farms in their absence.

The first synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met at the camp ground near Nacogdoches in October, 1843. The ministers present were Sumner Bacon, James McDonald, Milton Moore, Robert Gilgerson, R. O. Watkins, John C. Barnett and Sam Corley, while the elders present were J. C. McCain, John Polk and John Watkins.

Rev. Sumner Bacon was the father of a son and twin daughters. The son is John Bacon of Denton. The only living daughter is Mrs. Mollie Thomas, of Justin, Texas.

John Bacon, of Denton, is one of the few living sons of pioneer Texans who came during the Mexican era. He was born in San Augustine County, Texas, June 2, 1838. He was six years old when his father died and he lived there with his widowed mother and sisters until January, 1856. His early life was spent on a farm and in that vicinity he attended country schools, which he declares were not inferior to the rural schools or the grades of the town schools of today. In 1862, in early manhood, he entered the Confederate service as a member of Captain Russell's Company E of the 24th Texas Dismounted Infantry, commanded by Colonel Alexander, and was in the service of the Southland until the end of the war.

John Bacon acquired a professional education by actual experience with surveying parties and engineers and with the practical work he did as a surveyor for many years. Though now retired, he holds a lifetime license from the Texas Land Survey Board to make surveys in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the State. Following the war he was farmer, clerk and cowboy until 1872. In August of that year he joined a surveying party, locating the Texas & Pacific Railway from Texarkana westward. This work continued until the Jay Cooke failure precipitated the panic of 1873. John Bacon, in June, 1873, came to Denton, and that city has been his home now for nearly half a century. He was at the time in the service of the Land Department of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company and assisted in surveying all its lands in Denton County. Later he resumed work for the company in 1879 and was with its land department until 1892.

On February 4, 1874, John Bacon married Miss Susan E. Pace, of Fannin County. He brought his wife to Denton, and she was conspicuous among the useful women of that community until her death, as the result of an automobile accident a few years ago. Six

children were born to their marriage. Those surviving are Mrs. D. B. Wolf, of Dallas; an unmarried daughter who is in the offices of the American Steel and Wire Company of Dallas; S. D. Bacon, assistant chief engineer of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Company, who was recently married; and Mrs. Frank D. Thomas, of Lone Wolf, Oklahoma.

E. T. AMBLER. The entire state of Texas has been the field for the business adventure of E. T. Ambler, the well known Fort Worth business man. Mr. Ambler is an acknowledged authority on Texas lands, both from productive and investment standpoints. He has lived in the State for half a century and through his prominent outside financial connections has been the means of promoting development in this State.

Mr. Ambler was born at Danbury, Connecticut, February 27, 1850. He had a public school education and was a very young Connecticut Yankee when he came to Texas in 1866. Mr. Ambler in 1870 began a career as a traveling salesman, representing a New York City hardware firm. In 1883 he became associated with the Oliver & Roberts Wire Company of Pittsburgh as their Southern manager. His work in opening up a new territory and satisfying the requirements of wire fencing for Texas ranchers brought him into association with another man, historically identified with the very beginning of the wire fence era in Texas, the late John W. Gates of the United States Steel Corporation. His acquaintance and association with Mr. Gates was perhaps the most influential connection of his business experience. Through the influence of Mr. Gates he acquired some considerable holdings in the steel industry, later the United States Steel Corporation. At an opportune time he sold these interests, and the proceeds he invested in one of the largest ranching properties in West Texas, a body of 115,000 acres in Lynn and Garza counties. His associates in this field were John T. Lofton and C. O. Edwards.

Mr. Ambler sold his share of the lands and cattle in 1906 to C. W. Post, the great Battle Creek breakfast food manufacturer. At that time Mr. Ambler located at Fort Worth and has since continued his business as an investment broker and dealer in land and real estate securities.

Mr. Ambler is a highly esteemed business man of Fort Worth and since taking up his

home in that city has given much time and thought to church affairs. For ten years he was a member of the vestry of St. Andrews Episcopal Church, resigning that post on January 1, 1918, and has since been a member of the Rector's Advisory Committee. Mr. Ambler married Miss Maidie Wynn of Fort Worth. Their daughter Grace is the wife of Sam B. Cantey, a prominent Fort Worth lawyer.

GEORGE W. HILL. While many of the newcomers in the rich and populous new oil center of Eliasville know George W. Hill as a local citizen who has shared liberally in the wealth of oil discoveries, there are few old-timers whose residence in that section of the state antedates his. He began stock ranching in that region during the seventies, when the nearest railroad town was Fort Worth, and he acquired a competence for all his needs as a farmer and stockman years before the presence of oil was suspected anywhere in his neighborhood.

George W. Hill was born in Pontotoc County, Mississippi, in 1854, and two years later, in 1856, his parents Tom H. and Amanda (Randall) Hill, also native Mississippians, moved to Texas. They went to the very verge of civilized settlement, in fact located in real Indian country, in Parker County, at what was known as Big Valley, on the Kickapoo, about fourteen miles south of Weatherford. Tom Hill became conspicuous among the pioneers of that section, was a popular stockman, and he lived on friendly terms with the Indians, who did not become hostile and troublesome until the time of the Civil war and the years following.

It was in such an environment that George W. Hill grew to manhood, and his early training was that typical of the frontier, with few school advantages, but with every opportunity to develop hardihood and courage. Through the exercise of those faculties required of a cowboy and practical ranch hand it was in 1876, when he was twenty-two years of age, that Mr. Hill transferred his interests from Parker County to the extreme northern part of Stephens County, four miles above the town of Eliasville. In that locality his work as a farmer and stock raiser was done. His land, ideally adapted for stock farming, consists of about thirteen hundred acres. His intelligent management made it return ample profits as a farm and ranch, but a year or so ago it also attracted the attention of practical

oil men, and at this time six producing wells are on the Hill ranch, and the production of oil has greatly augmented the wealth of Mr. Hill and family.

In 1920 he built a fine home in Eliasville, where he now resides with his family. He is a member of the Masonic order, and his family attend the Methodist Church. Mr. Hill married Miss Amanda Goodall. Their nine children are named J. W., S. R., Mrs. Ollie Smith, Mrs. Laura Smith, Mrs. Mollie Matthews, C. T., Mrs. Ada Kretley, Henry and Roy.

DANIEL DAVIS. No one man has played a more important part in the development of Sanger than has Daniel Davis, a stationary and locomotive engineer by profession and a jeweler by occupation. He has the leading jewelry establishment of this part of Denton County and the distinction of having furnished the city with its present waterworks as well as promoted many other measures of a progressive character.

Daniel Davis was born at Arlington, Illinois, December 1, 1863, a son of Martin Davis, who was born in Ireland but came to the United States when a small boy and was reared at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Arlington, Illinois. He was married in the latter town to Miss Mary Dana, of Irish ancestry, although born in this country. Their children were three in number, but Daniel Davis is the only survivor, as his two sisters, maiden ladies, died in Iowa, where for some years they had been school teachers. During the war between the North and the South Martin Davis enlisted in defense of the Union, in Company D, Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, he was unfortunate enough to be captured and, confined at Andersonville, suffered many privations, but was exchanged in time to rejoin his regiment and participate in the closing campaigns which resulted in the defeat of the Confederacy. He was a man of liberal education and ideas, and throughout his life was a student and reader, especially during his last years, for he lived to be eighty years old. In politics he was a republican. He was a Catholic. Mrs. Davis outlived her husband four years and then she, too, passed away.

Daniel Davis attended the common schools of Marshalltown, Iowa, where he was taken by his parents when he was six years old, and later he took a correspondence course in



Mr and Mrs S. W. Hill

steam engineering and electrical science with the Scranton Correspondence School, from which he received a diploma, completing the latter course after he had settled at Sanger. His father was a tinner by trade, and Mr. Davis acquired a working knowledge of it and worked as a journeyman at the trade, but not liking it, he went with the Lenox Machine Shop in Marshalltown, Iowa, as a helper. Once more he found the work uncongenial, and left, and for six months was a wiper in the shops of the Iowa Central Railroad Company, following which he was made a fireman and finally an engineer. During his more than twelve years as a railroad man he was with the Iowa Central, the Santa Fe, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul, the Frisco out of Newburg, Missouri, the Soo out of Fargo, North Dakota, to Minot, completing his experience in this line of work on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific from Chickasha, Oklahoma, to Caldwell, Kansas. When he abandoned railroad work he took up that of a stationary engineer. Going into Colorado, he spent three years in the Mountain State, the first one as a "drifter," after which he settled down at Denver as chief engineer of the Grant Smelting Company, owners of the largest smelting works in the West, leaving that concern to go to Topeka, Kansas, where he continued to work as a stationary engineer.

Mr. Davis was at Topeka when war was declared with Spain. As a son of a Union veteran, he felt he could not remain inactive when his country called him, and he enlisted in Company C, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Brown and Col. Fred Funston. His command was sent first to the Presidio, San Francisco, California, and from thence to Manila, and he was present when the first Philippine outbreak occurred, February 4, 1899, and was with his regiment during all of its service up to the Bag Bag, including the three days' fight on the Semone River. Mr. Davis accompanied his regiment back to Manila, where he left the regiment, which was returned home, and he was placed on guard duty with the Tenth United States Regulars in and about Manila, and was sent into the country where disturbances occasionally occurred. He remained on the island until in February, 1900, when he sailed for San Francisco with the Tenth Regulars, and was discharged soon after landing. Although

given transportation to the city of his enlistment, he did not use it, preferring to go to Colorado, where he obtained employment as a stationary engineer at Fort Morgan.

The conditions at Fort Morgan did not exactly suit the young returned soldier, and he decided to try his fortunes in Texas. He went to Dallas and Fort Worth, looking for a suitable opening for one of his calling, but found none to his liking, and so came on to Sanger, where he arrived December 28, 1902. The outlook was not encouraging. The place had only 900 inhabitants, and the buildings were all constructed of wood, but, fortunately for the future city, Mr. Davis decided to locate here permanently, and, realizing that there was no opening for a stationary engineer, with the resourcefulness which is one of his salient characteristics, he created one for himself in another line. A skilled mechanic, he ventured his all and opened a jewelry shop, which line of business had then no representative, although one had tried and failed several years before. From then on Mr. Davis has commanded the patronage of the people of Sanger and its vicinity, and has had no competitor worth mentioning. He opened his shop in Doctor Bowers' drug store, which site is now occupied by a moving picture house, and there remained until the completion of the Sanger Pharmacy Building in 1905, to which he then moved. This building was erected by Dr. J. C. Rice, and was first occupied by Sullivan & Kay, druggists, who were succeeded by W. H. Gaston, and still later by the Sanger Pharmacy. During all of these changes Mr. Davis has occupied the front of the building, and is still to be found there.

He was impressed with the need of an adequate water supply for the city, and never ceased urging the erection of a proper water plant upon the citizens. Finally, in 1904, he took the matter in hand personally and bought the primitive plant owned by Thatcher & Henderson. They owned a shallow well, a windmill pump and a Fairbanks pumping engine. For this plant Mr. Davis paid \$1,000, and immediately began enlarging the mains. He put in a 15-horsepower Stover engine, an 8x8 Ingersoll air compressor and a Myers Bulldog pump. In 1908 the Bulldog was dispensed with and a centrifugal pump was installed. About 1910 the old wooden tower fell, and the present steel tower and wooden tank were built, the 900-barrel tank being located on the

Davidson lot. The bottom of the tank was four feet higher than the highest point in the town. On November 1, 1919, the pumping plant was destroyed by fire, and a new one was placed in operation December 23, 1919, by the installation of a Fairbanks-Morse oil engine, a Sargent and Rand air compressor, with an American centrifugal pump No. 11½. This increased the daily capacity from an original daily consumption of 1,000 gallons to 23,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. The erection of the new engine house followed the other improvements in 1921, at a cost of \$1,500. The system covers the entire city, and more than 81,000 feet of mains are required to serve the 1,500 inhabitants with water.

Mr. Davis was first married at Burr Oak, Kansas, to Miss Carrie Wade, who was born and reared at Janesville, Wisconsin. Two children were born of this marriage, Walter and Thomas, both of whom died in childhood. The present Mrs. Davis was Miss Lizzie Thatcher before her marriage. She is a native of Georgia, but was brought to Texas as a child. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one daughter, Ruby, who is attending the graded schools of Sanger. Mr. Davis belongs to Sanger Lodge, A. F. and A. M., has been an Odd Fellow since he reached his majority, and is a Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World. He cast his first presidential vote for the candidate of the republican party, but since coming to Texas has been a democrat. A man of initiative, resourcefulness and courage, Mr. Davis has proven the architect of his own fortune and that of his adopted city. He heads the progressive element at Sanger and is bending every effort to awaken the people to the necessity for further improvements so as to keep the city abreast of others in this region.

P. C. SANDERS is one of the able and outstanding lawyers of West Texas, has been identified with the Palo Pinto bar for over ten years, and has been a resident of Texas since 1904.

He was born in Obion County, Tennessee, and his full christian name is Peter Cooper. His parents were R. J. and Mary J. (Brown) Sanders. Reared on a farm in Tennessee, P. C. Sanders finished his early education in the Dickson Normal College, of Dickson, Tennessee. On coming to Texas in 1904 he taught school at Clifton, in Bosque County, and continued to be identified with educational inter-

ests in that and other counties for a number of years. His law studies were begun in the office of Hon. C. M. Cureton at Meridian, county seat of Bosque County. Mr. Cureton has since gained fame in Texas as attorney general of the state. In 1906 Mr. Sanders removed to Palo Pinto, and in 1910 passed a successful examination for the bar at Fort Worth. He engaged in practice at Palo Pinto and has built up a high reputation as a lawyer in the county seat, where he remained until 1918, when he removed to Strawn. At that time he resigned the office of county attorney, after having filled the position twenty months.

Besides a large general practice, Mr. Sanders is attorney for the First National Bank of Strawn. His home is one of the most beautiful in that West Texas city, occupying a commanding eminence in the extreme southern part. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Sanders married Miss Ethel Whitacre, of Lingleville, Erath County. Their two children are P. C., Jr., and Stanley.

JOHN WESLEY MILLIGAN, who is one of the business men of Sanger, has been connected with Denton County since 1899 and with Texas for more than thirty years. He was born in Hardin County, Tennessee, a son of John Milligan, a native of Alabama, where he was reared, but after he reached his majority he went over into Tennessee and there became a farmer. His life was lived unobtrusively as a producer of foodstuffs. His death occurred in 1905, when he was about eighty-four years old. Although sympathizing with the Confederacy during the war between the North and the South, he did not enter the army, but two of his brothers represented the family name during that titanic struggle. One of them, Eobert, was a resident of Little Rock, Arkansas, when last heard of, and James lived and died in Hardin County, Tennessee, and left a family behind him.

The mother of John Wesley Milligan was Miss Nancy Britton before her marriage, and was born in McNairy County, Tennessee, a daughter of William Britton. She outlived her husband. Their children were as follows: William, who is a resident of Hardin County, Tennessee; James, who died while performing his duty as an officer of the Federal government in a raid against moonshiners; John



P. B. Sanders

Wesley, who was third in order of birth; and Robert, who is a farmer of Hardin County, Tennessee.

John Wesley Milligan is essentially a self-made man, and what he knows has been gained by his contact with men and affairs, for his actual school attendance was limited to three months. He remained on his father's homestead, giving his parents a faithful service, and then, deciding that he preferred a trade to farm work, went to Petty, Lamar County, Texas, to learn blacksmithing with N. A. McClure. While in Lamar County he worked for about five years on farms for which he was paid \$15 per month, but even this low wage was acceptable, as he had received only \$20 for three months' work just before leaving for Texas. In looking back over the past years Mr. Milligan cannot help but be impressed in the remarkable change which has come over agricultural conditions. He and his companions in the days when he was a farmhand put in long hours for meagre wages, and were thankful to get the opportunity. Today men are refusing to go on farms at \$5 and \$6 per day, for a much less number of hours. Men of this caliber cannot help but reason that something must be wrong with arrangements which make the farmer leave much of his land uncultivated because he cannot get men willing to work for him.

After he had learned his trade Mr. Milligan worked at it in Petty and Abbott, and then, in February, 1899, he came to Sanger. Locating on his present site, he opened his shop, and for twenty-two years has been the leading blacksmith of this region, building up a wide connection because of the efficiency he displays, his willingness to accommodate his customers, and his skill at his trade. He erected his first shop with his own hands, and this served him until 1911-12, when his present brick shop, with a cement floor, 60x80 feet, was built, and at the same time he put up another brick building, two-story in height. When he came to Sanger his entire capital was less than \$1,000. Today he is a man of ample means, and his holdings have been bought and paid for out of his savings from the money he has made in his business. He stands as a monument to his industry, thrift and good management.

On November 10, 1894, Mr. Milligan was married in Lamar County, Texas, to Miss Sallie Minshew, who was born in Pennsylvania, but lived during her childhood in Mis-

issippi, from whence she was brought to Texas by her parents, who located in Lamar County. Mr. and Mrs. Milligan became the parents of the following children: Katie, who married Clyde Wilson, of Sanger, and has two children, Elizabeth and Glenn and John Marshall; Jennie Lee, Madell, Bess, Charles Wesley and Julian Wiley. Both by inheritance and conviction Mr. Milligan is a democrat and he voted for Grover Cleveland for the presidency in 1888, being in that year a resident of Lamar County. Since then he has given his earnest support to the candidates of his party, but aside from exercising his right of suffrage, has not participated in politics to any extent. While residing at Abbott, Texas, Mr. Milligan was made a Mason by Abbot Lodge No. 777, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, but has since demitted to Bolivar Lodge No. 418, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Sanger, of which he is past master, and he has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the state. He has also become a Chapter and Knight Templar Mason, and is very well known in his order. A quiet, hard-working man, he has gained the respect of his neighbors, and by them has been accorded the place in their midst to which his high character and business ability entitle him.

EDGAR KERR. As a boy in Northeastern Texas about thirty years ago Edgar Kerr began making occasional and modest deals in livestock, a business involving very little capital and exceedingly small profits, but offering an opportunity for experience that Edgar Kerr utilized, and with passing years his business has grown and developed until it now represents some of the largest transactions in the aggregate handled by any individual at the Fort Worth stockyards, where he has his headquarters.

Mr. Kerr was born in Fannin County, Texas, August 24, 1873, son of Robert and Sallie (McFarland) Kerr, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Texas. He was the second in their family of four children. He grew up on his father's farm and acquired a common school education.

After some years as a country trader Mr. Kerr moved to Fort Worth in 1905 and his business operations are now known to practically all stock men who find their market at Fort Worth. In early years his business was measured by the handling of about 50,000 head of cattle in normal seasons, but for sev-

eral years past he has bought and sold between 100,000 and 200,000 head of cattle a year.

Mr. Kerr is a Knight Templar Mason. In 1895 he married Louise Reynolds of Fayetteville, Arkansas. They have two sons and four daughters, DeWitt, Adelia, Zola, Jay, Ileta and Leslie. All the children are now married except Leslie.

ED S. BRITTON, one of the executive officers of that group of corporations which have made Thurber one of the greatest productive centers in West Texas, chief among which is the Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company, of which he is assistant general manager, has had an interesting career of action and experience, is a former State Ranger and represents several of the pioneer names of West Texas.

He was born at Weatherford, in Parker County, in 1867, at the very time when that and every other community in that section was in almost constant danger of extinction from Indian hostilities. His parents were J. E. and Mary (Bandy) Britton. His father, a native of Tennessee, came to Texas in 1854. He located at old Fort Belknap, one of the most distinguished of the Government posts established on the Texas frontier to guard against Indians and outlaws. While at Fort Belknap he married Miss Mary Bandy, also a native of Tennessee. Her parents had come to West Texas to engage in the cattle business on the open range. In 1859 J. E. Britton moved to Parker County, and located at Weatherford about the time the town was established, and for years was one of its honored pioneers. His chief interests, however, in a business way were cattle raising. He died in 1880.

Ed S. Britton grew up on a cattle ranch and was an expert cowboy long before he reached his majority. His education was acquired in a private school at Weatherford. He left school to go to California, and had some experience on the coast in the lumber business. Soon after he returned to Texas he joined the Rangers, in the company commanded by Capt. S. A. McMurray. Most of the time he was on duty in Northwest Texas, with headquarters at Amarillo. Part of the time during his service he was with his company in Fort Bend County, in South Texas, during the serious local troubles between the political rivals known as the Jaybird-Woodpecker factions. As a Texas Ranger Mr. Britton was ever ready, a courageous and efficient officer, unflinching in the discharge of his duty, and

his record measured up to the high standards of one of the most famous police organizations in the world.

During his duty as a Ranger in Erath County Mr. Britton resigned from the service and went to work for the Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company. He has been with that corporation and its associated companies ever since, with headquarters at Thurber, and in the capacity of assistant general manager has executive charge of affairs at Thurber. The affiliated companies are the Thurber Brick Company, the Thurber Earthen Products Company and the Texas Pacific Mercantile & Manufacturing Company, these constituting the largest and most important coal, oil, natural gas, brick manufacturing and crushed lime rock industries in the state.

Mr. Britton married Miss Lottie McKinnon. They have one of the beautiful and attractive homes at Thurber.

STEWART ATKINS CRANDALL. Among the honored residents of Sanger one who had led a useful, active and successful life, and who is spending his declining years in the comforts of retirement that are the award of those who labor faithfully and honorably, is Stewart Atkins Crandall, a veteran of the war between the states and a resident of Texas since 1869. He was born in Virginia, October 1, 1845, a son of Asa H. Crandall, a native of New York State, who moved to Virginia in young manhood and there married Miss Maria Godby, a daughter of George Godby. The Crandalls and Godbys all moved from Virginia to Tennessee, and the men of the latter family were nearly all Methodist preachers. The Godbys were in the main Confederate sympathizers, while the Crandalls were supporters of the Union. Reverend Daly married one of George Godby's daughters and he, too, was a staunch Union man of the war period.

Asa H. Crandall died at the age of eighty-four years in Roane County, on the farm upon which he had spent his life in agricultural operations. His wife died in early life, about 1850, leaving the following children: Joseph, now a resident of Sterling, Colorado, who was a captain of Union troops during the war between the states; Thomas, who was also in the Union Army and was killed in the engagement at Kingston, Tennessee; Jacob, who was unmarried when he lost his life in California; Newton, who died in Tennes-



Ed. M. Britton

see, where he left a family; and Josie, who married a Mr. Osment and died in Tennessee, where several of her children still live.

Stewart Atkins Crandall was a child when his parents removed to Roane (now Loudon) County, Tennessee, and there he secured a somewhat limited education in the country schools. When the war between the states broke out he was but sixteen years of age, but felt that he must have a part in crushing the forces that were threatening the stability of the government, and accordingly enlisted as a drummer boy in Company G, First Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, his first captain being Wester and a later captain being his brother, Joseph C. He continued as a drummer boy for about a year, and was then transferred to bugler of mounted infantry. Activities with Mr. Crandall began with the battle of Mill Spring, following which his services covered Tennessee, Kentucky, a part of Virginia and Georgia, in addition to which his regiment was for a time in Ohio seeking the Confederate raider Morgan. Mr. Crandall went with a scouting expedition up the Kanawha River and Valley after Confederate troops, and later dropped back into Tennessee. He was doing guard duty when the battle of Chickamauga was fought, the troops being strung out from Knoxville to Chattanooga. After that battle his regiment went into Georgia, following Joseph E. Johnston's army, and while around Atlanta, with the forces of General Sherman, the expiration of service of troops of the First Tennessee occurred and they were returned to Nashville or Knoxville, as the case warranted, and mustered out, with the exception of Mr. Crandall and some others, whose time did not expire for three months. He did guard duty until the expiration of his service, at the end of which time he received his honorable discharge. He was wounded in the fight near Big Shanty, at Lost Mountain, where a Confederate ball struck his breastplate on the left side, passed under the flesh and out again without breaking a rib, and dropped down his trouser-leg to the ground. He preserved it as a souvenir for a long time, but when ammunition became scarce he finally melted it and made bullets for his brother's squirrel rifle.

Leaving the army, Mr. Crandall went to Illinois, where he became a farmhand at \$25 per month. He remained about Jacksonville nearly a year as such and then returned to Tennessee and stayed until early in 1869, when

he came to Texas and stopped in Robertson County. He landed in the Lone Star State with less than \$1, and went among absolute strangers, many of whom were plainly hostile to him because of his military service. He was in company with two other northern men, one of whom was his brother Newton, and despite their origin they made a favorable impression among the ex-Confederate people and remained about a year. The first work of the brothers in Texas consisted of the making of rails, following which they put in a crop of corn and cotton near Calvert, but before their crop became well started it was necessary for them to dispose of it and abandon the region because of an episode which excited the region, but for which the brothers were in no way responsible. Newton Crandall accordingly returned to Tennessee, while Stewart A. Crandall went to Bonham, Texas, where he established himself and remained for thirty or more years. He was a rail-maker for a time at first, then a farmhand, and later a tenant farmer. When he married he and his wife soon occupied land of their own, a farm twelve miles south of Bonham, which was the scene of their dual activities for many years, they abandoning that locality only when they came to Sanger in 1905. In that community Mr. Crandall acquired lands by inheritance and purchase, and contributed three sets of improvements to the lands of himself and wife. These they still own and have devoted them through the years to the common crops of the locality.

Mr. Crandall was married near Ladonia, Texas, August 15, 1870, to Miss Sarah E. Henslee, who was born in Fannin County, Texas, November 20, 1851, a daughter of K. C. Henslee who settled in Fannin County when he came to Texas from Alabama during the early '40s. He became a successful stock farmer, served Fannin County as tax assessor and collector, and held that office at the time of his death, in 1860. He was married in that county to Miss Elizabeth Terry, a daughter of Anselm Terry, who came from Illinois to Texas. Mrs. Henslee had eight children by her first husband, and after his death she married James Bogart, by whom she became the mother of seven children. Those of the Henslee children to reach mature life were: Monterey, named after the Mexican city in which her father had been engaged in battle during the Mexican war; Mrs. Crandall; John P.; Anselm; K. C., Jr.; and Franklin P. The

Bogart children were: Richard; Jim; Ann Emma, who married Alexander Shadden; Jim Ann, who became Mrs. Will Head; Mollie, who married Fred Bays; George and Albert. Mrs. Crandall was the last survivor of her father's children, and she died June 19, 1921. Four of the Bogart children are alive.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Crandall were as follows: John J., of Bailey, Texas, who married Sadie Smith and has five children; Floyd, Clayton, Cleo, Ruth and Celia Jo; Josie, who is the wife of I. S. Webb, of Floydada, Texas, and has nine children, Eula, Alpha, Clara, Daly, Varley, Mildred, Lola (called "Bill") Harry and Myrtle May; Jacob, of Sanger, who married Corda LaGear, and has seven children, Frank, Lorene, Alta, Leroy, Roy, Alvin and Alma Fay; and Laura, the wife of Andy Green, of Fort Worth, who has three children, Frances, Fayette and Doris.

Mr. Crandall cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has been a part of the republican organization ever since that time. He has always voted in Texas when the party has had a ticket, but in the early days, after the close of the war between the states, the republicans were not strong enough to wield much influence. No public office attracted Mr. Crandall, although he was for a short time a United States constable in Robertson County. He is now acting as game warden, an office which was thrust upon him. His active hours are spent in hunting or fishing, and the physical powers of his body are kept in excellent condition in this way. Mr. Crandall was made a Mason at Wolf City many years ago, and still maintains his membership and interest, this being the only fraternal organization with which he is affiliated. The family belongs to the Methodist Church, of which he is a trustee.

ARTHUR G. RICHARDSON. There are several localities in North and West Texas besides his present home town of Breckenridge that know and appreciate the enterprise and civic qualities of Arthur G. Richardson. Mr. Richardson all his life has been a man of action, and has a versatile ability that enabled him to do well in several different roles.

He was born in Jefferson, Texas, in 1882, a son of Frank and Mittie L. (Morton) Richardson. His father died a few years later. Mr. Richardson's mother, now Mrs. R. W. Morgan, is one of the notable women of Texas, and her son has undoubtedly derived much of his

inspiration from her achievements. For a number of years she was prominent as a newspaper woman and writer. In 1889, when Arthur G. Richardson was seven years of age, she removed to Quanah, in Northwest Texas. She founded and for several years was editor of the Amarillo Daily Star, the first daily paper in the Panhandle. She was also editor of the Stayer, at Canyon City, and of another paper at Silverton. She is now retired from active newspaper life and is a resident of Houston. She represents an historic Texas family. Her father was a soldier in three wars, the Texas war for independence, the war with Mexico and finally the war between the states.

Arthur G. Richardson had a varied and interesting experience in the Panhandle. While well educated, his education has come rather from the school of experience than from long consecutive experience in educational institutions. In the Panhandle he worked as a cowboy on the open range. He learned the fundamentals of the printing and newspaper business on his mother's paper, the Star, at Amarillo. For a time he was foreman on the Daily Panhandle. Mr. Richardson for seven years was editor of the McLean News in Gray County. He was one of the organizers of the Panhandle Press Association, and was honored as its second president.

While at McLean he had his first banking experience as assistant cashier of the American National Bank. Later he was president of the First National Bank at Channing. Leaving his business affairs in Texas to take care of themselves, Mr. Richardson went to Washington in 1918 and enlisted in the Regular Army, in the Adjutant General's Department. He had the opportunity of going overseas to France with the Ninety-second Division, and while abroad was transferred to the General Headquarters Staff at Chaumont, where he continued on duty until after the close of the war.

Mr. Richardson has been a resident of Breckenridge since the summer of 1919. He came to that thriving oil town to take the position of secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and performed those duties for several months. For about a year he was also city secretary. Subsequently he helped found the Breckenridge State Bank & Trust Company and served as its cashier from May, 1920, to November, 1920, when he resigned, but is still one of the directors of this important bank. In the meantime he has acquired some important oil interests in this field, and his time and



A. G. Richardson

abilities are ever at the service of Breckenridge for its upbuilding and progress. Mr. Richardson is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He married Miss Atholee Guertin, of Liberty, Texas.

THOMAS HENRY JONES. The great Southwest has developed some men of remarkable character and business ability, who, coming to it, have broadened with it, and, while acquiring large means, have at the same time rendered their section a great service because of their dependable and successful efforts in its behalf. Such a man is Thomas Henry Jones, prominent man of affairs and three times mayor of Sanger.

Thomas Henry Jones was born at Columbus, Colorado County, Texas, a son of Robert F. Jones, and grandson of Thomas Jones, a Tennessee farmer who reared a large family. Robert F. Jones left Tennessee, where he was born and reared, in 1857, being then about twenty-two years old, and located in Southern Texas, where he put his experience as a farmer to practical use on a plantation known as the "Nevada," and maintained his connection with it until the outbreak of the war between the two sections of the country. He then entered the employ of the Confederate government, and was a scout looking up deserters and returning them to the army.

With the declaration of peace Mr. Jones, in 1865, located at Dallas, Texas, and until 1872 was engaged in freighting in Eastern Texas, his route being from Jefferson to Dallas. In 1872 he established a stage line running from Dallas to Fort Worth, and operated it for a year, but with the completion of the Texas and Pacific Railroad there was no further demand for his services in that line of business, and he therefore traded the block of land, on which his residence was located, on Pearl Street, San Jacinto, for a farm in Collin County, near McKinney, and moved to it in 1874. There he rounded out his long and useful life, being fully occupied with agricultural pursuits, and dying at the age of seventy-two years. Although a firm supporter of the principles of democracy, he never aspired to public life. A man of sound common sense, he carried on his various business transactions capably and acquired a fair fortune. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church held his membership and received his generous support, and he was especially active in Sunday school work at Walnut Grove.

When he was forty years of age he was made a Mason, and was raised to be a Master Mason.

Robert F. Jones was married to Emily Coleman after he came to Texas. She was born in Kentucky, but was brought to Dallas, Texas, in 1857 by her father, Thomas Coleman, who is buried at Dallas. He died in that city immediately after reaching it. Mrs. Jones was two years younger than her husband, and died when she was forty-two years old. Their children were as follows: Thomas Henry, who was the eldest; Mollie, who is Mrs. Talkington, of Waxahachie, Texas; Robert L., who is a resident of Sanger; Lee, who is the wife of S. Chalres, of Justin, Texas; and M. J., who is a resident of Fort Worth, Texas.

Thomas Henry Jones attended the rural schools of Collin County, having as one of his teachers the venerable Professor Chambers of Sanger, and completed his educational training in the private school of Professor Tooley at Dallas. Mr. Jones gained his first experience in being self-supporting as a farmer, and for a few years was occupied with that calling in the vicinity of his father's homestead, but not being satisfied with the progress he was making he went to Dallas and for four years was connected with one of the large mercantile establishments of that city. Leaving Dallas, he located at McKinney and for five years conducted a mercantile house there, and was also interested in handling real estate. Once more he made a change, coming to Denton County, and in 1900 he located at Sanger, which has since continued to be his place of residence.

When he came to Sanger Mr. Jones opened a grocery store, and continued to conduct it for more than twenty years, but sold it in August, 1920, but re-entered the grocery business in 1921. In 1913 he was chosen by his fellow citizens to become their chief executive, and he was re-elected to the same office in April, 1919, and served a second term, and was re-elected for the third term in 1921. His three administrations have been marked by a business-like conduct of civic affairs, and among other popular measures he carried through was the lightening of the city tax, for he has always been determined in his opposition to going into debt to inaugurate improvements other than the necessary ones relating to the keeping up of the streets and the building of sidewalks. To branch out

as some desire and put in public utilities the size of the city does not yet warrant would be, in his estimation, poor business policy and only burden the people with unreasonable taxes. The conservative element is with him in this matter, and as a result the people of Sanger, unlike a number of the little cities in Southwestern Texas, are not weighed down by an unduly heavy bonded debt. Mr. Jones belongs to the democratic party, and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland the first time he ran for the presidency, and recalls vividly the enthusiastic reception of the election returns which gave the democrats their first national victory since 1856. He has never missed voting at a presidential election since that time, and has always cast his ballot for the nominee of his party. He is a Master Mason, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Jones was married on August 9, 1881, on his twenty-first birthday, in Collin County, Texas, to Miss Virginia Lee Newman, a daughter of Alexander Newman, who came from Virginia to Texas in 1859, settling in Collin County. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Henderson Johnson in Middle Tennessee. Miss Johnson was a daughter of James Johnson. Mr. Newman was a son of John Newman, of Orange County, Virginia. After settling in Collin County Mr. and Mrs. Newman continued to reside there until claimed by death. During the war between the North and the South Mr. Newman served as a captain in the Confederate Army. He was a finely educated man and became an influential factor in Collin County, although his influence was exerted entirely in a private capacity, for he had no aspirations toward public life. Both he and his wife were church people, and were connected with the Christian denomination. Mrs. Newman died April 23, 1883, when she was sixty-one years old, and Mr. Newman survived her until July 12, 1887, when he passed away, two days after he was seventy years old. Their children were as follows: Mollie, who married David Will O'Brien, died in Collin County; James Samuel, who died in Collin County in 1912, spent his life in that locality; Adelpia, who married W. A. Runyon, lives in Collin County; James Samuel, who died in Collin County, in June, 1920; Ellen, who married J. C. Hubbard, resides at Farmersville, Texas; George Washington, who passed away in Collin County about twenty years ago; Wil-

liam Garner, who died in Collin County, April 15, 1883; Mrs. Jones, who was next in order of birth; and Olivia Bauregard, who married T. C. Slaughter, lives at Los Angeles, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones became the parents of the following children: William Lawrence, who lives at Sanger, Texas, married Myra Martin, and they have two children, Bostic Mann and Leona Virginia; Althia Clevia, who died when a young lady at Sanger; Ada Grace, who married Charles C. Pollard, lives at Dallas, Texas, and they have two children, Clara May and Charles, Jr.; Lettia, who is the wife of Jack Pritchett, of Sanger, has two children, "Th" and Virginia Elizabeth; and Tommie Lee, who married John Parks, Jr., of Dallas, Texas.

SAMUEL J. KNEPLEY is an oil well driller and oil producer whose experience covers nearly all the important counties of the North and West Texas fields. His efforts and enterprise as an oil man have added much wealth to Eastland County and to the general prosperity of the City of Eastland, where he has his home.

He was born in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, but in his early childhood his parents removed to Addison, New York, where he was reared and educated. His active associations with the oil business began at Salem, West Virginia, in 1902. During the past twenty years he has worked in and studied the oil business from every angle, chiefly as a driller and producer. His experience covers the great fields of West Virginia, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas.

Mr. Knepley has had his home in Texas since 1912, and his operations have covered well known districts in Wichita, Young, Archer, Shackelford, Callahan, Coleman and Eastland counties. His home has been at Eastland since 1918.

Some of the wells that have made history in Eastland County during the past three or four years are credited to Mr. Knepley. He drilled the well on the Rust farm, three miles east of Eastland. This well established a profitable production in the fall of 1920, though its situation was then wildcat territory, and it was the discovery well of the new oil region for the county. Since the Rust well was brought in Mr. Knepley has drilled and is the owner of what is known as the Kimbrough well, a short distance from the Judge Rust well. This



S. J. Mepley



is also a profitable producer. These two wells are shallow wells, the Kimbrough striking the pay sand at a depth of 1,550 feet.

HARRY E. HANN. While Sanger is one of the smaller cities of this part of Texas, it is the center of a wide area which looks to it as a source of supply, and its merchants can depend upon a much larger patronage than that given by the actual residents, and therefore they are able to carry on important business transactions, large and varied stocks, and offer very reasonable prices. One of the men who is taking advantage of the opportunities here offered is Harry E. Hann, who carries a full and complete stock of harness, saddlery and automobile accessories, and has built up a well-sustained reputation for upright methods and fair dealing.

Harry E. Hann was born in Fremont County, Iowa, July 25, 1866, a son of Hugh Thompson Hann, who was born and reared in Indiana. During the war between the North and the South he served in the Union army, and was wounded in the knee at the battle of Shiloh, and for this injury drew a pension from the government. After the close of the war he moved to Sidney, Fremont County, Iowa, where he embarked in the harness business and carried it on for thirty-nine years, dying when still active in his business. He took a zealous part in civic matters, was a strong republican, and a prominent man of the county seat of Fremont County. From a very early age he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and always took a prominent part in church affairs. The mother of Hugh Thompson Hann was a Miss Cunningham before her marriage, and came of Irish stock. She and her husband had children as follows: Jack, who was a stage coach driver during pioneer days from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Council Bluffs, Iowa, with a station at Sidney, Iowa; James, who was a banker, died in Missouri; Hugh Thompson, who became the father of Harry E.; and a daughter, who was the youngest.

Hugh Thompson Hann was married to Miss Jennie Jewett, of Indiana, who died three years before his death. She was the daughter of one of the early settlers of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh T. Hann had the following children: Frank, Fred, Willie, Rose, Jessie and Josie, twins, and Harry E., who was the eldest. Frank is now a resident of Omaha, Nebraska. Fred is living at Bloomington,

Illinois. Willie died in childhood. Rose married W. I. Perkins, president of the First National Bank of Sheridan, Wyoming. Jessie and Josie live in Chicago, and the latter is now Mrs. Livingston.

Harry E. Hann was reared at Sidney, but, like a number of lads of his day, as well as some of the present time, he did not value an education, and left the public schools before he had completed the regular course, a movement he has oftentimes since regretted, although through close observation, reading and contact with men he has acquired a general store of information. At first he thought that farming would suit him, but after an experience of thirty days decided that a trade was preferable. It may be that his choice of an employer was unfortunate, for without doubt he was greatly overworked and his hours were very long. Returning home, he went into his father's harness shop and learned the trade of harness making, and after two years with him he went to Nebraska City, Nebraska, and entered the employ of N. McCallum, with whom he remained for nine years. For the next six and one-half years he conducted a harness and saddlery business of his own on Main Street, Nebraska City, and then went to Kansas City, Missouri, where for three and one-half years he was in the employ of the Askew Saddlery Company, the largest house of its kind in the West. Mr. Hann then moved to Denton, Texas, and from there to Sanger, in both cities being engaged in a harness and saddlery business. Since locating at Sanger he has developed into one of the most prosperous men of the county, and enjoys a large and constantly expanding trade.

Harry E. Hann was married at Nebraska City, Nebraska, September 18, 1892, to Nellie Curtis, a native of Missouri, who was educated at New York City, after which she took a stenographic course at Kearney, Nebraska, and became a stenographer and court reporter. It was while living at Omaha, Nebraska, that she met her future husband, and a sister of hers, Mrs. Scott is still in Nebraska, residing at Gillette. Mr. and Mrs. Hann have had the following children born to them: Irma, who is the wife of Walter Batis, of Sanger, has a son, Walter, Jr.; Armour B., who is associated with his father; and Helen, who is attending the Sanger High School.

Mr. Hann cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1888, and has given his

support to the candidates of the republican party practically ever since. Even before that he was a strong believer in republican successes, and was so certain that James G. Blaine would be elected that he wagered all his earnings, at that time \$3.50 and board per week, and a box of cigars that he bought on credit. When it was found that Grover Cleveland was the successful candidate he paid over his losses, totaling \$27.50 and the cigars, and was taught so good a lesson that he has never risked anything again upon the outcome of an election. During the two times when Woodrow Wilson ran for the presidency Mr. Hann stepped out of the ranks of his party, but 1920 saw him in line again and voting for Warren G. Harding.

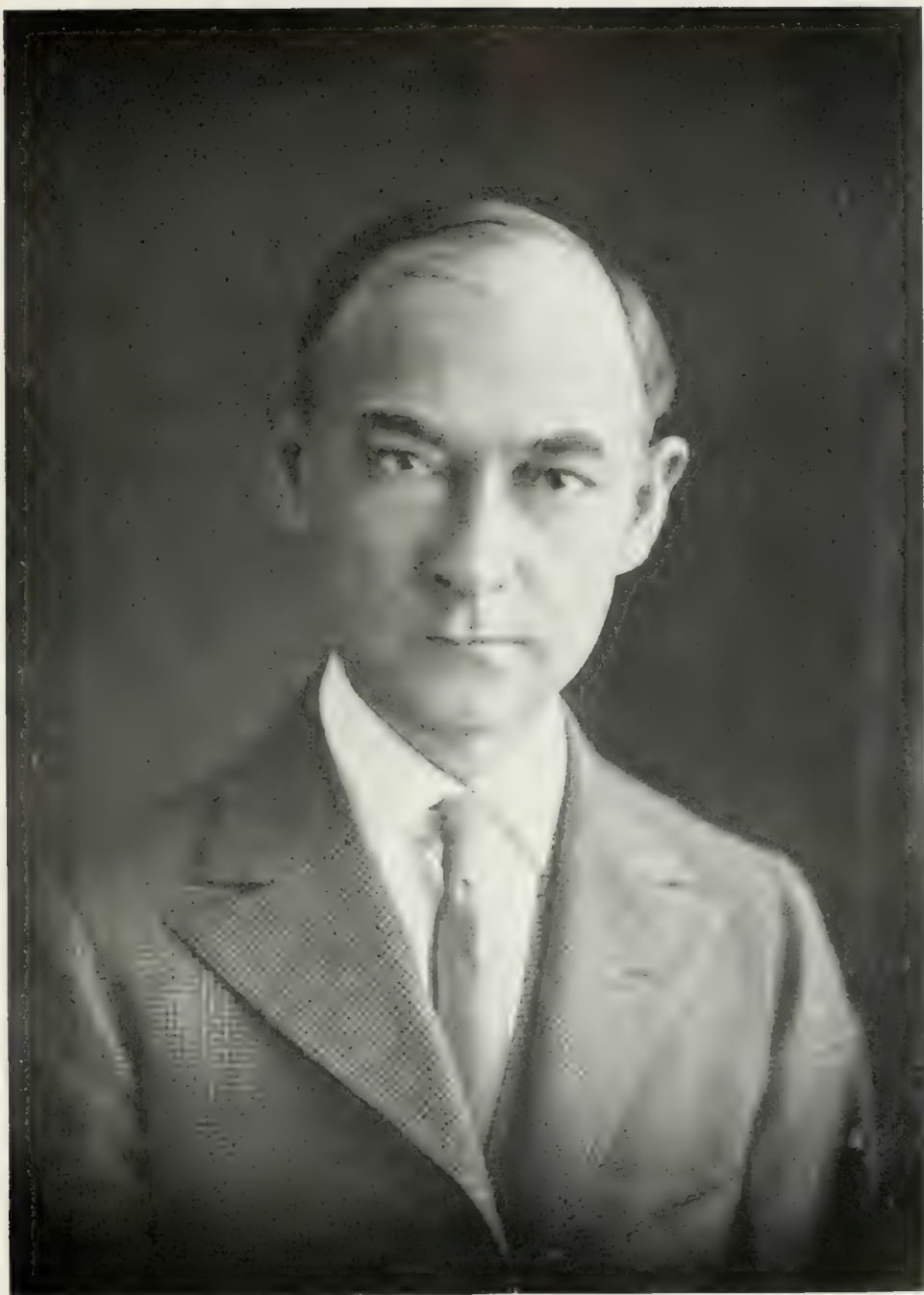
J. MIKE FERRELL, one of the members of the strong legal firm of Scott, Brelsford, Funderburk and Ferrell, of Eastland, has made a special study of that branch of his profession which concerns land titles and land litigation, and has become an authority in it. He has always allied himself with the progressive and really public spirited element of the communities in which he has lived, and by his influence and active efforts has helped to secure a considerable betterment of existing conditions.

The birth of J. Mike Ferrell occurred in Rockwell County, Texas, in 1878, and he is a son of W. B. and Nancy Adelaide (Lukenville) Ferrell, both of whom survive and are living at Eastland. W. B. Ferrell was born in Georgia in 1851, and he came to Texas in 1867, first settling in Smith County, where he was married, and then moving to Dallas County. Subsequently he moved to Rockwell County, where he was engaged in farming, but left that section for Eastland County in 1889 and bought a farm four miles west of Eastland, on which he lived for many years. When he retired from agricultural activities he located at Eastland.

J. Mike Ferrell was reared on the farms of his father in Rockwell and Eastland counties, and remained at home until he attained his majority. Prior to this, however, he had begun to study law in the office of Judge T. E. Connor, and at the same time did stenographic work. After he passed his twenty-first birthday he went to El Paso, Texas, and there continued his legal studies in the office of Patterson & Buckler, and while there was admitted to the bar in 1906. Mr. Ferrell took a year's course in the University of Texas at Austin,

and at the same time provided for his living expenses by working as a stenographer and law clerk in the law office of Hogg & Robertson. He then returned to El Paso, but remained in that city only a short time, going from it to Matador, county seat of Motley County, where he was appointed county attorney and served as such for about a year. Going to Los Angeles, California, Mr. Ferrell formed connections with the legal department of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company and maintained them until 1917, in which year he became a member of the legal staff of the Federal Land Bank at Berkeley, California. Returning to Texas in 1918, Mr. Ferrell took under serious consideration an excellent offer made him by the law firm of Scott & Brelsford, of Eastland, with the result that he accepted it and became a resident of Eastland. This firm was reorganized November 1, 1920, and Mr. Ferrell became a co-partner in the new organization of Scott, Brelsford, Funderburk & Ferrell. Judge Homer P. Brelsford, of this firm, is a member of the advisory board of this history. The firm is of the highest standing and one of the strongest in Western Texas. The practice handled by it is general in character, and exceedingly large and valuable. While Mr. Ferrell is eminently fitted for all branches of his profession, his specialty is land titles and litigation, for which work his experience, study and inclinations eminently fit him for expert counsel and investigation work.

Mr. Ferrell was married to Miss Imogene Gilmore, who was born in Ohio. She died some years after marriage, leaving two children, namely: John Sidney and Imogene Adelaide. The Christian Church holds his membership and benefits by his generous support. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight of Pythias. A leader of men, and at the same time an able and industrious lawyer, it is not surprising that his name is connected with so much of the constructive history of his own times. To the legal profession he is known as a man of superior skill and resourcefulness, whose vigorous mind never seems to need rest or to become dull, while his fellow citizens accept him as the exemplar of civic virtues. He has always worked for the creative joy of accomplishing something worth while, and through his own efforts has made himself truly and highly fit for whatever life may see fit to bestow upon him.



J. M. Farrell

GEORGE W. REED, one of the leading general merchants of Sanger, who has also devoted a part of his residence in this locality to farming, came to Texas as a child, in 1880. He was brought here by his parents, who settled near Hillsboro and engaged in farming. They came from Central Tennessee, where George W. Reed had been born November 18, 1878. After spending about a dozen years in Hill County, Texas, they moved to Collin County, and continued as farmers near Prosper, and there rounded out their active lives, save for the modest efforts which they made around Sanger after their settlement here. The father, Ben A. Reed, died at Sanger in 1899, when fifty-nine years of age.

Ben A. Reed was born in Central Tennessee, and was reared as a farmer's son, his educational training being somewhat limited owing to the necessity of his spending the greater part of his boyhood in hard work. When the Civil war came on he enlisted in the Confederate army, and subsequently saw much heavy fighting, but succeeded in passing through the war without being wounded. He voted as a democrat and was always interested in public affairs, but at no time in his career was he the incumbent of public office. He and his worthy wife were Baptists, and their children were reared in the faith of that church. Mr. Reed married Laura M. Hayes, a native of Central Tennessee, who survives her husband at the age of eighty years, residing at Sanger, at the home of her son, George W. They became the parents of eight children: John, who died in Hill County, Texas, leaving a family; Mary, who is now Mrs. N. J. McClure, of Hill County; Charles B., who met an accidental death at Hillsboro and left a family; Ellen E., who married H. T. Twitty, of Lubbock, Texas; William A., of Sanger; Hugh E., of Twin Falls, Idaho; Elizabeth J., who died at Hillsboro as Mrs. Fred A. Jones; and George W.

George W. Reed secured his early education in the country and supplemented this by attendance at the high school at Sanger. He was married when he was only eighteen years of age, and at that time commenced his independent career as a renter of land near Sanger. Subsequently he became a trader in lands, town property and live stock, and through this medium secured the means with which to establish himself as a farm owner and developer. Mr. Reed has built a number of homes about Sanger, and his various activities have caused him to be justly accounted

one of the leaders among the town's developers. In 1905 he entered mercantile affairs at Sanger, when he established a store of his own, and ever since then has been a merchant, with constantly growing success, having also owned stores on occasions at various other points. The present firm is known as George W. Reed & Son, and embraces two separate stores, carrying dry goods, groceries and clothing.

Mr. Reed has served his school district as a trustee, but has declined to become connected with any political office. He votes as a democrat, and his first presidential ballot was cast in favor of the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan in 1900. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, he being a member of Sanger Lodge of Odd Fellows and formerly clerk of the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World for several years. He is popular in all three orders, as he is likewise in business circles.

Mr. Reed was married March 7, 1897, in Denton County, Texas, to Miss Alice Sullivan, a daughter of Bart Sullivan and a member of the old-time Sullivan family whose members were among the early settlers of Denton County. Mrs. Reed was born in 1879, in Denton County, Texas, and was educated as a country girl. She and her husband have had the following children: Herman D., a graduate of the Sanger High School and Denton State Normal School, who taught school for several years and then entered merchandising with his father, being at present a member of the firm of George W. Reed & Son; Edna Pearl, a graduate of Sanger High School, who attended the C. I. A. at Denton, and is now a first grade teacher at Francis, Oklahoma; Maydell, who died at the age of eleven years; Julia, who is attending high school; and Eunice, Ben Bartlett, Geraldine and Nanette.

J. D. MORRELL was for a number of years identified with the real estate business in Chicago, but recently moved his headquarters to Fort Worth, where he is head of the Manor Realty Company in the F. & M. Bank Building, dealers in city and ranch property.

Mr. Morrell was born at Lexington, Kentucky, February 22, 1882, and was left an orphan and from the age of nine was dependent upon his own exertions for a living. He contrived in the intervals of employment to attend the public schools of Chicago and Ot-

tawa, Illinois, and the successful station he has achieved in business affairs is a credit to his self-reliance and energy.

After employment in varied lines Mr. Morrell engaged in the real estate business at the age of twenty-one in Chicago and his headquarters remained in that city until 1920. In 1921 he removed to Fort Worth and through the Manor Realty Company has extensive operations throughout the Southwest as a dealer in farms, ranches and city property, to which he now devotes all his time.

Mr. Morrell is affiliated with Lodge No. 855 of the Masons. He married Miss B. Renafox of Fort Worth.

JAMES A. BEARD was born about the year Eastland was founded, has lived in that city since he was eight years of age, and has been progressively identified with its fortunes as a business, civic, religious, educational and, latterly, as a great oil center.

Mr. Beard was born in Fannin County, Georgia, in 1875, a son of J. H. and Josephine (McClure) Beard. His mother is still living. J. H. Beard, a native Georgian, served in the Confederate army throughout the war between the states, held the rank of a first lieutenant, and was with General Johnston's army at the final surrender at Greensboro, North Carolina. Following the war he looked after his extensive farming interests in Fannin County and also conducted a large business as a merchant at Blue Ridge, in that county. In 1884 he brought his family to Texas and settled at Eastland.

James A. Beard continued his education in the grammar and high schools of Eastland, and in early manhood entered the drug business, a line he followed for many years. For about four years he was assistant postmaster and for another period of four years was deputy tax assessor for Eastland County. For nearly fourteen years Mr. Beard was cashier of the Texas & Pacific Railway at Eastland Station.

This position he resigned in 1918 in the consequence of the oil discoveries which proved a factor in his personal fortunes and also gave such a tremendous impetus to the growth and development of the city. For a number of years he has owned a farm four miles northeast of the city, and this land was in the area of oil production, and both as landowner and as a capitalist he has been prominently identified with oil production. Mr. Beard was president of the Security Petroleum Company,

one of the important enterprises of the Eastland field, subsequently consolidated with the Texas Producers Oil Company. He still owns some valuable oil interests. In former years he was president of the Eastland Ice Cream Company. He is owner of the Beard Building, a modern business block on the west side of the square on Lamar Street.

It has been an ambition of Mr. Beard to see that the educational facilities of the city were of the best, and since 1913 he has served as secretary of the Eastland Board of Education. He has been untiring in his efforts to build up the school system and particularly in recent years to keep the school facilities apace with the great increase of wealth and population. Eastland now has a fine high school and two ward schools, with a total scholarship enrollment of about twelve hundred and a staff of between thirty-five and forty teachers. Educational authorities consider it one of the best city school systems of the state, and all of that is a matter of great personal satisfaction to Mr. Beard. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and belongs to the Christian Church.

He married Miss Willie E. Tidwell, a native of Grimes County, Texas. She has lived since childhood in Eastland, where her father, the late John W. Tidwell, was at one time president of the City National Bank, also a leading merchant and tax collector for Eastland County. Mr. and Mrs. Beard have three children, Wesley, Dean and Wilma Louise. The sons, Wesley and Dean, are students in the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth, and all the children are being given every advantage at home and in school.

WALTER EDMUND SMOOT. Many successful men in Texas, leaders in their respective communities, are thinking, acting and planning not primarily in terms of their own immediate advantage, but in terms of larger achievements and more widely distributed benefits to their section of the state in general. Such men deserve the highest degree of commendation. In Denton County the Smoot family has done much to deserve all the praise involved in this statement. They have been farmers and business men, and their activities have been of a constructive nature. Their influence has counted strongest in the direction of making Denton County a diversified agricultural region, where the best grades of live stock and the most advanced methods of farm management will prevail.



James A. Beard

The Smoots have been in North Texas for over sixty years. While never a permanent resident of Texas, the first generation was represented by John Henry Smoot, who moved from Brandy Station, Virginia, to Missouri and became prominent as a farmer in Howard County, where all his children were born. John Henry Smoot came to Texas during the '50s and bought land near Plano. It was left to his sons to develop this land, and he followed them a number of years later to Texas and was living near Plano when he died. He had three children, William H. and H. Smoot and a daughter, Philo, who died at California, Missouri, where her husband, Edmund Burke, was a practicing lawyer.

H. Smoot was born in Howard County, Missouri, and acquired a common school education there. He was born in September, 1844, and in 1859 he and his brother William Henry came to Texas, bringing the family slaves. These brothers had lived in Texas only a short time when the war came on, and both joined the Confederate army. William H. was captain of a company and was killed in battle in Mississippi. H. Smoot went into the war the first year in the Fifth Texas Cavalry, Governor Sul Ross' Regiment, and served throughout the struggle as a private in the Trans-Mississippi Department. He was deeply and affectionately interested in his comrades of the war and was largely responsible for the organization of the Confederate Veterans Camp at Denton and was instrumental in naming it the Sul Ross Camp.

His years after the war were devoted to stock raising and farming. His ranch in Denton County was twelve miles south of the county seat. He should be remembered as one of the real pioneers in the raising of standards of livestock breeding. He introduced Shorthorn cattle into this section of Texas, bringing them into Collin County in 1875 and also through Denton. Until within a few years of his death he was a breeder of Shorthorns and exhibited this stock at shows and fairs, and in that way did much to advertise and encourage the breeding of good cattle. His ranch, while not one of the most extensive, was one of the most perfectly developed for its purpose and became widely known for the stock originated there. The business is still continued under the direction of his son, Walter Edmund. H. Smoot was properly considered one of the best farmers of the county. His fields became noted for their abundant

and high grade yields of wheat. He was a scientific farmer, although he never claimed training in technical agricultural schools, and he possessed the genius and the initiative which made him a constant student and observer of the best agricultural methods.

He was never in politics, though a staunch democrat, and outspoken in his convictions on any public matter. He had no church membership, though he believed in the divine origin of man and his home and family life was exceedingly exemplary and at his own fireside and among his children and friends he satisfied all the desires for social and fraternal expression.

This splendid old-time citizen of Denton County passed away in 1919, having survived his wife just a year. He and Miss Sue Wilkins were married in Collin County at the close of the war. She was born in Kentucky and was a child when her parents came to Texas and settled near Plano. Her father, Samuel L. Wilkins, was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister and was active in that denominational work in Collin County for many years, where he died as an old man. All his children are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. H. Smoot were the parents of six children: William Henry Smoot, Sam Houston Smoot; W. Edmund Smoot; Mrs. O. M. Curtis, of Denton; Charles H. Smoot, of Denton; and Philo, wife of T. C. Sample, of Denton.

Walter Edmund Smoot, who has much of his father's attitude and spirit as an agricultural leader, and has carried on his work and good influence in Denton County, was born in Collin County January 2, 1871. He was reared in Denton County, and the first school he attended was kept in a log house in the country. He was a member of the senior class of the Denton State Normal when he left that school to resume his place on the farm. Farming and stock raising have constituted the work of his life and the line in which he has found the greatest pleasure and profit. His individual farm was near the old home ranch. He began breeding purebred Shorthorns in 1900, and has carried on the exhibition of his breed even on a more extensive scale than his father. For twenty years his stock has been exhibited at state fairs and stock shows, and as a breeder his reputation is widely extended. His stock has been sold over the adjoining states of Louisiana and Arkansas and has been selected for foreign export to Brazil, South America. Mr. Smoot has added to his herd some of the grand cham-

pions bred in other herds, and his own product has stood up with the best.

For several years he has also been growing registered Shropshire sheep, and has given an impetus toward better wool production in Texas. Through these two lines he has undoubtedly contributed much to the advancement of cattle and sheep raising in the state. He is secretary of the Denton County Sheep Breeders Association. He is chairman of the Agricultural Committee and Livestock Department of the Chamber of Commerce at Denton, an organization he was instrumental in promoting. From his semi-public position as a banker he has constantly advised the planting of the best seed for crops.

Mr. Smoot became associated with a group of public spirited citizens in organizing the First Guaranty State Bank of Denton, primarily for the purpose of financing and advancing the interests of livestock and better farming in the county. For years he has preached the doctrine that that farming section reaches its highest state of development where livestock is an essential and constant part of the program. He assisted in organizing the First Guaranty State Bank in 1912, and has been cashier of that institution from the beginning. This bank has a capital of fifty thousand dollars, surplus and profits of twenty thousand dollars, and deposits aggregating half a million. The officers are Dr. M. L. Martin, president, W. C. Orr, active vice president, and Mr. Smoot, cashier, while the other directors are John W. Stewart, C. H. Smoot, O. M. Curtis, W. D. Butler, P. E. McDonald, J. M. Evans.

While the bank as an institution has done much to make a stock farming community out of Denton County, Mr. Smoot points out still another institution which has already accomplished much in the same line. This is the Dairy Products Company, of which Mr. Smoot is secretary and treasurer. This corporation was formed to increase the production of milk in the county and afford a steady market for the product at all seasons. The company is capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars, and a thoroughly modern and efficient plant has been erected. At the present time this plant utilizes about twelve hundred gallons of milk daily, brought in from a radius of eight miles from Denton, representing the product of about fifteen hundred head of dairy cows, chiefly Jerseys and some Holsteins. Since the plant was established it has stimulated milk production fully eighty per cent over previous

figures. The company's secretary has compiled some interesting comparative figures, showing that the plant has been paying out approximately \$450 a day to the dairy farmers, or a total of \$165,000 a year. This total is equal to the value of thirty-five hundred bales of cotton, and it is six times the capital stock of the Dairy Products Company. But in the minds of the promoters and officials of the company only a beginning has been made, since it is the aim to stimulate the industry to a production of at least thirty-five hundred gallons of milk daily.

To business and agriculture Mr. Smoot has given his time and energies, and consequently politics has not been a vital consideration with him. Mr. Smoot and Miss Mattie Boone were married at Denton in 1902. Mrs. Smoot, who was born at Denton, a daughter of E. Boone, died in April, 1920. She is survived by three children: Walter E., Jr., a graduate of the Denton High School; Elaine, who completed a course in the Denton Industrial Arts School in 1921; and Homer Boone, a pupil in the Denton grammar school.

DAVID BALL is a lawyer by profession, an active associate with the prominent law firm of Scott & Brelsford, of Eastland, and has enjoyed a busy practice and participation in oil operations in the Breckenridge field since his admission to the bar. Mr. Ball's law studies were interrupted by the war, when he volunteered in the Marine Corps and was in active service until after the signing of the armistice.

He is the only son of the distinguished Texas lawyer, Thomas H. Ball, of Houston. Thomas H. Ball, long prominent in state and national politics, a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor in 1916, was born at Huntsville, Texas, in 1859, son of a Methodist minister who located at Huntsville about 1855 and was president of the Andrew Female Methodist College in that city until his death four years later. Thomas H. Ball was reared in Huntsville, attended old Austin College there, was a farmer and merchant until 1884, studied law in the University of Virginia, and began practice in 1888. In 1902 he removed to Houston, and was a member of the prominent law firm of Andrews, Ball & Streetman until he retired after a quarter of a century of active work in his profession. Thomas H. Ball was a Texas representative in Congress from 1897 until 1905. He was a prominent member of the Texas delegation in several national democratic conventions. Thomas H.



Davis Bace

Ball married Minnie Fisher Thomason, whose father, Dr. J. A. Thomason, was a physician and planter at Huntsville, where she was born.

David Ball was born in 1895, at Huntsville, Texas, but was reared in Houston. He continued his education in the University of Texas and in Rice Institute in Houston, from which he graduated in 1916. He then entered the law department of the University of Texas, but in the spring of 1917 volunteered as a private in the United States Marine Corps at Houston. He was assigned to naval duty in the corps and served as gunner on the battleship Wyoming, one of the six capital ships that comprised the American Division of the Grand Fleet on duty in the North Sea. He went overseas to this service in September, 1917, and was with the fleet in those waters until the winter of 1918. He returned to America in December of that year and received a commission as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. He received his honorable discharge in Norfolk, Virginia, in that month.

On returning to Houston, Mr. Ball entered his father's law office, under the firm name of Thomas H. & David Ball, and remained there until September, 1919, when he came to Breckenridge, the famous oil city of the Texas field. Since then he has handled a general practice and is the Breckenridge representative of the law firm of Scott & Brelsford, of Eastland and Cisco.

Mr. Ball's name is prominently associated with oil production in this field. He organized and is secretary-treasurer of the Gonzolus Creek Oil Company. On August 2, 1920, this company brought in the No. 1 well, the largest producer on the Breckenridge town site up to that time, having an initial production of eight thousand barrels daily. This is one of the most successful companies in Texas and has paid its owners fifteen for one since the bringing in of the first well. Mr. Ball is a director of the Cedar Creek Oil Company and has other important oil interests in that territory, and is a director of the Breckenridge State Bank.

He married Miss Gladys Martin, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. They have a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born in October, 1920.

BERRY HERBERT DEAVENPORT. To constructive business, to the maintenance of church and good social standards, and to all the interests that elevate a community the life of Berry Herbert Deavenport at Denton represented a contribution that should not be

forgotten with the passing years. His children are useful in the same community and his father furnished some of the early impetus to Denton's progress and growth, so that this family name through three generations has enjoyed a peculiar and high esteem in that section of North Texas.

The father of the late Berry H. Deavenport was Major M. W. Deavenport, who came to Texas from Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, where his forefathers had settled on coming from Virginia. His people were men of business, like himself, and that accounts for the strenuous character of Major Deavenport and Berry, his son. There were among the early members of the family men of the professions and of politics, one of them having served our country as Minister to Mexico. In the various generations education was regarded as a primary essential, and Major Deavenport had a liberal training. He had settled in Tarrant County, near old Elizabethtown, several years before the Civil war, and in 1878 moved to Denton, and for several years was one of the active factors in improving the village into a commercial and permanent town. One debt the community owes him was for his efforts and his capital toward giving Denton the North Texas Normal School. He was one of ten men to donate the land for the benefit of the school. During the contest between the North and the South Major Deavenport entered the Confederate service as a member of Hood's Brigade, and was all through the war, coming out with the rank of major. While at Denton he was chiefly engaged in the milling business, and was also a director of the First National Bank.

On leaving Denton in 1892 Major Deavenport built a flouring mill at Quanah, where he lived a few years, and then went further into Northwest Texas, eventually establishing himself at Wellington, and for many years was a leading rancher of Collingsworth County, also a merchant and banker, and helped bring the railroad to that region. A large amount of property was acquired by him at Wellington, and he was one of the community's real builders and public leaders. He proved his worth to his locality wherever he lived by his deeds, and his means were readily available for the promotion of substantial interests. He really made a state reputation as a citizen. On the religious side he was most attentive to his duties in the Baptist Church, and set a good example to the younger genera-

tion. He possessed a happy nature and was always cordial to all.

Major Deavenport married Miss Jennie Louise Evans when she was about sixteen years of age. She died at Denton May 9, 1892. She was born in North Carolina, and her parents moved to Tennessee when she was a young girl. Of her twelve children the following reached mature years: Mrs. Bettie Wiley, who died in Tarrant County; Berry H.; Mrs. Mary E. Green, of Wichita Falls; Mrs. J. M. Strong, of Wellington, Texas; and James H., of Louisville, Kentucky.

Berry Herbert Deavenport was born near old Elizabethtown in Tarrant County February 2, 1858, and spent his early life around his father's store and mill in that rural community. He was a pupil at Grapevine under Professor Chapman, and reached manhood with a good business education. In 1878, at the age of twenty, he moved to Denton, where all his mature activities were pursued. For a number of years he was a merchant, and he entered the First National Bank in the capacity of a clerk. With the organization of the Denton County Bank he became its assistant cashier, and the following year was chosen cashier, a post of duty which he held until his death, when he had given twenty-nine years of faithful service to the institution.

During this time he impressed his influence in many ways upon the community. He was city treasurer twenty-six years, treasurer of the school board twelve years, and was a member of the committee which secured the College of Industrial Arts for Denton and also rendered valuable aid in securing the Methodist dormitory for that institution, guaranteeing the funds required for the erection of the building. During the World war he took an active part in the Y. M. C. A. work. For many, many years he was a steward of the Denton Methodist Church. He voted as a democrat and was a member of the Masonic order. However, he cared little for other societies than his church, and the climax of his happiness and satisfaction was reached in the home circle.

The life of this useful citizen came to a close November 14, 1918, when he was just sixty years of age. Forty of these years were spent in Denton, and they were marked by deeds of honor, while his entire life was an inspiration to his family and friends.

At Denton November 26, 1879, Mr. Deavenport married Miss Mary E. Bell. She

was born at Bellville, Illinois, and came with her parents to Texas from Carrollton, Missouri, in 1878. Her father, Joseph Bell, who for several years was associated in business with Major Deavenport at Denton, was born in Carlisle, England, of a prominent English family. One of his uncles was cornetist in Queen Victoria's band. His mother lived to the ripe age of 100 years, and was of Polish stock, from which strain the family inherit a musical turn. Joseph Bell came to the United States at the age of twenty-one years, and died in 1882. He married in Michigan Miss Fannie Swick. She was a native of Little Falls, New York. Her father was a major fifer in the War of 1812. By trade he was a tailor, and Mrs. Deavenport still keeps his old tailor's goose as well as his whiskey glass. Mrs. Deavenport is the only survivor of seven children. There is a daughter by her brother Joseph, who died at Carrollton, Missouri.

Of the children of Berry H. Deavenport, Thomas died unmarried when a young man. Luther died August 15, 1921, at Denton. Matthew W. is cashier of the Denton County National Bank. Linda, wife of Gober Wright, of Denton, has children, named Gober, Jr., Berry Bell, Linda May, Whitney Crow, Mary Myrtle, Dorothy Louise, Matthew Watson and Julia Ann. James Monroe Deavenport, the youngest, who married Irene Smith, occupied the chair of history and had charge of the athletic department and was assistant secretary of the high school at Pecos, Texas, and is now traveling for the A. Zeese Engineering Company of Dallas, Texas.

Matthew W. Deavenport, successor of his father in the Denton County National Bank, was born at Denton September 28, 1886, and finished his education in his native city when he graduated from high school. The following five years he was connected with the L. T. Millican Lumber Company of Denton as bookkeeper and utility man. He then took up insurance as a member of the firm B. H. Deavenport & Company, a business founded by his father in 1893. He is still active in this work and is owner of the well established agency. In August, 1921, he was elected chairman of the executive State Board of Fire Insurance. On November, 1918, he entered the Denton County National Bank, being elected cashier to succeed his father.

The Denton County National Bank was organized in 1892 and opened for business in May of the same year. Besides Berry H.



R. L. Rust

Deavenport its active promoters were A. E. Graham, L. S. Forester, I. B. Walker and Dr. J. P. Blount. Dr. Blount was the first president and was succeeded by W. B. McClurkan, who is still the active executive. Mr. Walker was the first cashier, being succeeded by B. H. Deavenport. J. F. Raley and R. M. Barns are vice presidents. This bank has always operated on a capital of \$50,000 and has surplus and undivided profits of \$60,000 and deposits aggregating nearly two millions.

Matthew Deavenport was president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1916, and has been a member of its board of directors. In politics he cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Bryan in 1908. He is a Master Mason and Odd Fellow and one of the charter members of the Rotary Club. Outside of banking one of the chief objects to which he has given his public influence has been to promote the good roads movement in his town and county. During the World war he was active in working for the sale of bonds and stamps and raising funds for auxiliary work. He was chairman of the second Red Cross drive in 1918, and was county chairman when the county exceeded its quota by 60 per cent.

At Denton October 19, 1910, he married Miss Jessie McClurkan. Her father is W. B. McClurkan, a banker and an active business man of Denton for over thirty years. He came to Denton from Tennessee. Mrs. Deavenport was born in Denton County February 19, 1891, and was educated in the public schools and the John B. Denton College. Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Deavenport have three children, Frances May, born September 17, 1911, Jessie Loraine, born May 16, 1913, and Louise. The wife and mother died July 22, 1921.

JUDGE ROBERT LEE RUST is a prominent lawyer, citizen and business man of Eastland. Up to the age of thirty and until after he was admitted to the bar he had to practice rigid self-denial and cope with self-respecting poverty to achieve an education, and with all his present prosperity he understands and sympathizes with the man who must make his way by earnest toil and application. His personal abilities and character have been the all-important factor in his success.

Judge Rust was born near Joshua, in Johnson County, Texas, in 1877, a son of J. C. and Maggie Jane (Harrison) Rust. His father was a native of Tennessee, and as a child accom-

panied his parents to Missouri. From that state he joined the Confederate army, and was a soldier in the ranks throughout the four years of the long struggle. In 1866 he came to Texas, locating at Cedar Hill, in the southwestern part of Dallas County. About 1871 he removed to a farm near Joshua, in Johnson County, where the family had their home many years. In 1906 J. C. Rust left Johnson County and established a home at Ranger, in the northeast part of Eastland County. Here he acquired a large tract of land. The oil discoveries at Ranger, beginning in the fall of 1917, were partly developed on the Rust farm, some of the richest strikes in that famous field being brought in there. These oil discoveries have brought good fortune to J. C. Rust after many years of contest with adversity, and since then he has lived retired, and with his wife and some of his family has a comfortable home in Weatherford.

Robert Lee Rust came to manhood long before oil wells were remotely considered as a possibility of wealth to the family. He grew up on a farm in the period of low prices for cotton and poor rewards for farming industry. He was working in the fields as soon as his strength permitted, and the circumstances of the family were such that he had to work even when school was in session. He therefore acquired only the barest fundamentals of an education until after his majority, and all his academic training came after he was grown. He made the best possible use of such advantages as he had, and as a young man he taught school in Johnson County. His pay as a teacher furnished him some of the means to meet the expenses of his study in the law department of the University of Texas at Austin. He passed the final examination for admission to the bar in 1906. During the thirteenth session of the Legislature in 1907 he served as assistant doorkeeper, and at the close of the session he came to Eastland, in the latter part of 1907, and began the practice of law. Eastland has since been his home, and his work as a lawyer has been attended with conspicuous success. He is accounted one of the ablest members of the bar in this section of the state and has a large general practice.

In 1918, without solicitation on his part, he received the democratic nomination for county judge. He filled that office until August, 1919, when the Legislature created for Eastland County an additional court known as the County Court at Law, the Legislative act providing that Judge Rust should assume the

judgeship of the new court. He handled the duties of that office until the expiration of the term on December 1, 1920, when he voluntarily retired, declining to be a candidate for re-election. Judge Rust also served one term as mayor of Eastland.

His career as a lawyer has been attended by equally successful handling of business affairs, particularly in land and property matters. He built and is owner of the R. L. Rust Building, a substantial two-story brick business structure at the corner of Lamar and Commerce streets. Among other properties, he owns a farm two and a half miles west of Eastland. On this farm in October, 1920, was brought in an oil well that created a great deal of interest not only through its volume of production, but because it opened a new field in Eastland County and has already stimulated a great deal of development work in this section.

Judge Rust married Miss Olive Irene Bridges, of Johnson County. Their five children are named Irene, Clifford B., Robert Lee, Willena and Jack.

DAN J. CARITHERS. While the oil industry receives much attention from investors and operators in and about Wichita Falls, this is not the only industry worthy of consideration. There are a number of legitimate business concerns which have been built up to large proportions that play an important part in the development of this region, and one of them is that of the Holliday Creamery Company, ice cream manufacturers, practically owned by Dan J. Carithers, one of the self-made, self-reliant men of Texas.

Dan J. Carithers was born at Arkadelphia, Alabama, in 1875, a son of J. D. and Louise (Hill) Carithers. J. D. Carithers was born in Gregg County, Texas, in 1838, a son of J. S. Carithers, who came to this state from his native one of Tennessee in 1837, about a year after Texas achieved its independence, and settled in Gregg County, in East Texas, where he was one of the pioneers. During the war between the states J. D. Carithers served as a soldier in the celebrated Terry's Texas Rangers, having grown up in the Lone Star State. Following the termination of the war, however, he located in Alabama, where he continued to live for a number of years. Subsequently he returned to Texas, and is now residing at Wichita Falls.

The boyhood and youth of Dan J. Carithers were spent at Birmingham and Athens, Ala-

bama, and at the latter place he was a student of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama. In 1888 he came to Texas, and some time thereafter entered the North Texas State Normal College at Denton, from which he was graduated in 1903. In early youth he had entered the railroad service and worked himself up to be a locomotive engineer, and it was with money he thus earned that he was able to pay for his educational courses. After his graduation in 1903 he taught school for two years, and then, in 1905, came to Wichita Falls and for five years was a locomotive engineer working out of this city on the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad.

Mr. Carithers terminated his railroad career of his own volition in 1910, and founded the Holliday Creamery Company, of which he is president and practically sole owner. Beginning on a small scale, manufacturing ice cream for a limited number of customers, he has gradually expanded his business and has built up one of the principal industrial plants of Wichita Falls. He has a first-class and thoroughly modern ice cream plant on Austin Street, near Sixth Street, which has a capacity of 2,000 gallons of ice cream per day. The trade includes Wichita Falls and a large outside territory. About twenty-five persons are given constant employment. This plant distributes about \$60,000 annually to the surrounding country for milk and cream purchased, and this ready market for these commodities has greatly stimulated the dairy interests in this region. Mr. Carithers has invested something like \$80,000 actual cash in his plant, but the good name and extensive patronage has of course a potential value far in excess of that amount.

Not only has he successfully developed this large industrial plant, but he has done his full duty as an intelligent and conscientious citizen, and co-operates with the Chamber of Commerce, the University Club and other bodies for civic betterment. He is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner. In January, 1921, Mr. Carithers made an initial subscription of \$1,000 to the fund designed to give aid to local men and women desiring to secure a university education. Having experienced the hardships attendant upon securing such a training, he desires to make more easy the way of others actuated by the ambition for self-improvement, and it is believed that his generosity will be a strong lever to induce others to follow his example. This fund is



Ed Rice

being raised by the University Club, and is to be controlled by it. This is but one of the many benefactions of Mr. Carithers, for his heart far outruns his purse, man of large means though he is, but the majority of his gifts are never brought before the public.

Mr. Carithers was married to Miss S. Adrienne Truly, of Eastland, Texas, a daughter of Judge R. B. Truly, of that city, a distinguished member of the bar and a pioneer citizen of Eastland County. On her mother's side Mrs. Carithers is related to the Johnson family, who were also pioneers of Eastland County.

JUDGE EDWARD A. HILL. Eastland County was a comparatively new section when Judge Hill began practice there more than thirty years ago. His career as a lawyer and citizen has been an impressive one, not only from the standpoint of the abilities he has directed into his profession, but also the very useful influence he has exercised in every department of civic and community life.

His birth occurred on a farm in Weakley County, Tennessee, in 1866, his parents being John G. and Martha Ann (Beard) Hill. He was a small boy when his father died, and, the oldest son in the family, he was looked upon to shoulder serious responsibilities in advance of his years. He followed the plow early and late on the old homestead. His education was derived partly from the common schools, but the best part of it was acquired by private instruction and the training of his mother, a woman of noble character, practical judgment and strong inherent ability. Few men have struggled through more privations and against greater hardships to success. He has followed the simple but excellent plan of doing the duty that lay nearest him and striving to measure up to the honorable principles of simple justice in his relations with his fellow men, whether through his official position or as a private citizen. A very prominent lawyer of the district when asked by a visiting attorney what kind of judge presided, replied, "A fairer judge never occupied the bench."

Judge Hill arrived in Eastland in 1885, and began the study of law in the office of Davenport & Conner. He was admitted to the bar in Eastland in 1888, and the same year was elected county attorney, being then only twenty-two. He was re-elected in 1890, and voluntarily resigned in 1892 to resume his law practice. In 1906 he was elected county judge, serving continuously as such for eight years and again

voluntarily retiring. He then applied himself to an important volume of general practice. He was elected mayor, and served in that office until 1919.

Early in 1919 a new judicial district, the Eighty-eighth, was formed, comprised solely of Eastland County. It was the duty of the Governor, pending a regular election, to appoint an incumbent for the bench. There were several applicants for the place. However, influential members of the bar strongly urged the office for Judge Hill, and though he was not an applicant, Governor Hobby appointed him for the place. In the regular July, 1920, primaries he was nominated and elected in November, 1920, for the regular term of four years. Judge Hill is a man of broad views and liberal thought, a high-minded gentleman with a spotless personal and official record.

Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight of Pythias and an Elk. In 1892 he married Miss Elizabeth Evans, daughter of the late Dr. Evans of Eastland County. She died about a year after their marriage. December 25, 1902, he married Mamie Parvin, oldest daughter of Major and Mrs. C. F. Parvin, of Eastland.

DR. JAMES P. BLOUNT. During a long life engaged in the practice of medicine, in fiance and politics in Denton County Dr. Blount has left a wide distribution of achievements and benefits that will make him a memorable figure in that part of North Texas as long as the history of the past half century is recalled.

Dr. Blount was born in Carroll County, Mississippi, March 11, 1849, a son of Judge J. M. and Sophie (Caudle) Blount. His father, Jesse M. Blount, was a native of Alabama, in boyhood was taken to Mississippi, and after reaching manhood became a planter near Carrollton. He was a near neighbor of J. Z. George, later a prominent figure in the United States Senate. Judge Blount in 1857 brought his family to Texas, conveying them in an ox wagon. His slaves formed the bulk of his wealth, and when they were freed during the war he had practically nothing left. He was one of the real pioneers of Denton County. There were few other settlers, and he assisted in laying out the town of Denton and was instrumental in securing its choice as the county seat. Always a staunch democrat, he was elected county treasurer of Denton County and then county

judge, or chief justice, as the office was then called, and served so a dozen years. At the close of the war he was elected a member of the State Senate. During 1866 he was removed by the military of the Federal government along with Governor Throckmorton and all the Legislature, on the alleged ground that he was an obstructionist to reconstruction. That incident practically removed Judge Blount from politics. He was an able advocate of his political convictions, and was an enthusiastic Confederate. Although he did not take the field as a soldier, his oldest son was killed at the battle of Elk Creek, and his son, Dr. Blount, was preparing to take up arms when the war ended. Some three years after the war Judge Blount engaged in merchandising at Denton, and earned a good living for his family and created a wide popularity for himself as a citizen. In later years he was practically an invalid, and he died February 22, 1899. He was active in church affairs and master and treasurer of the Masonic Lodge for twenty years. His home was used as the lodgeroom before the body had a regular hall. His wife died February 12, 1869. They were the parents of three sons and nine daughters, eight of whom grew up. Among the daughters were the wife of Rev. J. C. Smith, who died at Keller, Texas; Mrs. C. W. Geers, whose husband was once editor of the Denton Monitor and is now living at Tishomingo, Oklahoma; the wife of Dr. G. W. Hughes, who died at Denton; and Mrs. Alvin C. Owsley, of Denton, mother of Alvin M. Owsley, a lieutenant colonel in the World war and assistant attorney general of Texas.

James P. Blount was about eight years old when he came to Denton County, and his education was finished in the common schools. Through the poverty of the family brought on by the war he resorted to manual labor as a means of support until he could qualify himself for his chosen profession. He read medicine under his brother-in-law, Dr. Hughes, and subsequently took examination before the medical board. He began practice, and never found time to complete his medical education. Being licensed by the state board, he began a general practice and also opened a drug store and was both physician and druggist for about fifteen years. Out of his profession and business he accumulated some capital, and then became interested in banking. He was elected president of the First National Bank

of Denton and served a year, until he resigned. In 1892 he helped organize the Denton County National Bank, and was elected and served as its first president for twenty years. He gave close attention to the work of the bank, and the confining nature of his duties told on his health so that he was obliged to resign. Still later he resumed banking as president of the First Guaranty State Bank, and was active in its affairs for two years, until his health made it imperative that he desist from strenuous pursuits.

Dr. Blount's first active connection with politics came when he was elected to represent the Twenty-first District in the Lower House of the Texas Legislature. Though quiet and unassuming during his service, he accomplished some things worth while in the two years, and that service satisfied his ambition for legislative work. Of five bills introduced by him three became laws. His favorite bill, which failed of passage, was one amending the law so as to permit the investment of school funds in other securities than state and national bonds. He had the satisfaction in later years of seeing such a measure enacted. He was active in the House in promoting the "fence-cutting act," to protect settlers out on the range against fence cutting and intimidation and threats of the stockmen. The bill provided a penalty of fine and imprisonment in the county jail for any interference with the vested rights of the settlers. Dr. Blount found his inspiration for this bill in a speech delivered in the House by his colleague, Judge Browning, afterward lieutenant governor of Texas. The bill was introduced, went through the committees, was passed by both branches and approved by the governor in a single day, setting a record for legislative speed. Dr. Blount also introduced a bill providing for the reformation of the conduct of state asylums, including the separation of black and white inmates.

Denton is particularly indebted to Dr. Blount for his strenuous efforts in securing the location of both the North Texas Normal School and the College of Industrial Arts. He was chairman of the committee which had charge of the work of securing the latter institution. Against fourteen competitors for the honor of the location and against a formidable combination of other towns already having state schools, he and his committee won the College of Industrial Arts by the sheer merit of their proposal and the open and



R. L. Lee

honorable way in which they presented their claim. Dr. Blount has always been a staunch advocate of higher education, believing it impossible to afford too much intellectual training for the youth of the land.

Dr. Blount has been a Mason since 1876, is a member of the Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Knights Templar Commandery and is a past master, past high priest, and for two years was deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge.

In April, 1869, Dr. Blount married Miss Jessie Kearby, a sister of the late Jerome Kearby, the distinguished political leader of Texas, and also a sister of Senator J. G. Kearby of Wills Point. Mrs. Blount was born in Arkansas, a daughter of Judge E. P. Kearby, and she died June 28, 1900. Her three children are James G., of Dallas, Eva, Mrs. Robert H. Hoffman, of Houston, and William Jerome, of Fort Worth. On September 26, 1910, Dr. Blount married Mrs. K. D. Fritzlen, who came to Texas from Ohio, being a daughter of Dr. Davis of Dayton, Ohio. Her first husband, Mr. Fritzlen, was at one time a merchant at Denton. Dr. Blount is a member of the Baptist Church, his wife being a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT QUINCY LEE, who has lived in West Texas thirty years, first at Caddo, in Stephens County, and latterly at Cisco, in Eastland County, has been one of the big constructive men in the development of this country. He has been a cattle rancher, banker, railroad builder, and has set an example of initiative and public spirit that has a far-reaching benefit not to be estimated in any terms of his personal worth.

Mr. Lee was born in Tate County, Mississippi, in 1869, a son of J. A. and Mary (Sandidge) Lee. Some of his enterprising qualities are probably derived from his maternal grandfather, J. Q. Sandidge, one of Fort Worth's most prominent pioneers. J. Q. Sandidge was one of the men of Fort Worth who in 1876 insured the completion of the Texas & Pacific Railroad to that city. J. A. Lee was born in Mississippi and was a descendant of the Lee family of Virginia.

The Lees moved to Fort Worth in 1886, when Robert Q. was seventeen years of age. He came to manhood in that city, but in 1891, at the age of twenty-two, came to West Texas, locating at Caddo, in Stephens County, the center of what has for many years been a

prosperous agricultural and cattle district. At Caddo he was a cattle raiser and also a merchant, but in 1913 moved to Cisco, in Eastland County. This community has received the full benefit of his broad experience and abilities as a business man. He has always been a leader in the development of the city and section.

His efforts have been especially notable since the great oil boom in 1917, with the consequent growth and expansion of Eastland and Stephens counties. Mr. Lee is president of the Cisco Banking Company, not incorporated, one of the largest and strongest banks in West Texas. This bank occupies its own building, a modern five-story office structure. Mr. Lee is also owner of much city and country property.

Doubtless his secure fame will rest in his prominent connection and leadership in the building of the Cisco & Northeastern Railway. This road was financed and built entirely by local capital, headed by Mr. Lee, his prominent associates being Walter Ray, William Reagan and Judge J. J. Butts. Following a meeting held in Cisco in December, 1918, a surveying crew was immediately put in the field, and on August 1, 1919, a contract was let for the building of the road. It was completed and put in operation to Leeray (a new town named for Mr. Lee and Mr. Ray) on April 5, 1920, and was continued to Breckenridge in October, 1920. This is a line of twenty-eight miles of first-class road bed, laid with new steel, and extends to the very heart of Texas' greatest oil field. It not only taps the great petroleum resources at Leeray and other points, but passes through a rich agricultural district that assures it a permanent and profitable traffic. The road already has exhibited remarkable earning powers, a great volume of transportation awaiting the operation of the first trains. The road has the best of connections and reciprocal relations with the Texas & Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railways at Cisco. Altogether, the enterprise has conferred a vast benefit upon this section of the country and is one for which Mr. Lee justly receives the highest praise.

Mr. Lee is a member of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Clara E. Lee, of Memphis, Tennessee, and their five children are Robert S., Julia, Ada, Edward and Quincy.

ABNEY B. IVEY, county clerk of Denton County, has spent most of his life in the city

of Denton, and the family is one of the best known in that section of the state.

Mr. Ivey's grandfather, Curtis Ivey, was of English ancestry, represented in the Revolutionary war. The Iveys were among the first settlers in Alabama, and Curtis Ivey moved from that state to Louisiana, where he became a planter. His son, Ben C. Ivey, was born in Red River Parish, Louisiana, in 1857, grew up on the plantation, acquired a good education, and came to Texas for the benefit of his health. He was one of the active business men of Denton for thirty years, and was active until his death, at the age of forty-seven. He lived a private life, though public spirited in all his relations, and was a steward in the Methodist Church. Ben C. Ivey married Adelia Brown, who is still living at Denton. She was born at Roanoke, Virginia, not far from the birthplace of President Wilson, and as a girl she heard Mr. Wilson's father preach. William Brown, her father, was a merchant at Roanoke. While visiting in Louisiana Adelia Brown met and married Mr. Ivey. Her only sister is Mrs. E. P. Clark, of Coushatta, Louisiana. The children of Ben C. Ivey and wife were: Abney M.; Mrs. J. Weston Hall, of Portland, Oregon; Walter C., who died unmarried at the age of thirty-one; and Ben C., Jr., a law student at Portland.

Abney B. Ivey was born at Coushatta, Red River Parish, Louisiana, February 6, 1882, and was four years of age when his parents moved to Denton County, Texas. He grew up in the county seat, had the advantages of the public schools there, also attended the North Texas Normal and finished a commercial course in the Metropolitan Business College at Dallas. He completed his education at the age of nineteen, and he found his first opportunities to get into a business career as bookkeeper and office man at Benton, Louisiana, under his uncle, W. E. Ivey. He remained there, busy with his duties, nine years, and during that time had charge of all his uncle's bookkeeping in the store and the plantation.

Mr. Ivey returned to Texas in the spring of 1910, and while recuperating his health he did some business as a local collector. There he became deputy to County Clerk Oscar T. Button and served four years, beginning in November, 1910. Roy Mays then appointed him deputy, and he served through-

out the term of Mr. Mays. In 1918 Mr. Ivey became a candidate for county clerk. The first primary vote was undecided and at the second primary he defeated Carl McReynolds, an ex-service man of the war. Mr. Ivey took office in December of that year, and in 1920 was again nominated at the primaries and elected practically without opposition.

Mr. Ivey eagerly volunteered his services in the World war and entered the First Officers Training Camp at Leon Springs in 1917. After two months he was rejected on account of defective eyesight. The following year he again volunteered, feeling that the government needed his clerical ability, but he was again rejected for defective vision. While not enrolled in the army, Mr. Ivey did an important part at home in addition to his routine duties as clerk, aiding in the recording of the actions of the draft board and filling out questionnaires for prospective soldiers. He is now serving his second term as a director of the Chamber of Commerce of Denton.

On October 26, 1919, at Denton, Mr. Ivey married Miss Audrey Leverett, daughter of T. W. and Mary (Glasscock) Leverett. Her mother is still living at Denton. T. W. Leverett was a pioneer Texan, coming to this state from Mississippi, and lived at Denton for many years. In the Leverett family were six children: Mrs. Joe Reed, Mrs. Ollie Camp, Mrs. Abney B. Ivey, Walter S., Miss Mary and Miss Sarah Leverett. Mrs. Ivey was educated in the public schools, in St. Mary's College, at Dallas, and in the College of Industrial Arts at Denton, and has taken an active part in the civic improvements of Denton. She is a steward of the Methodist Church, to which she and Mr. Ivey belong.

WILLIAM HENRY GREENWOOD, sole owner of the W. H. Greenwood Land Company, Dan Waggoner Building, in Fort Worth, has built up a splendid business and one that makes him widely and favorably known in Texas real estate circles.

The beginning of his career at Fort Worth was on a most limited scale. He arrived in the city in October, 1909, and soon went to work as a real estate salesman. He reached Fort Worth with a total cash capital of \$12.50. Out of this he made an initial payment of \$10 for the purchase of a town lot, and that was his first real estate transaction in the city and from that as a beginning he has extended his interests and developed the organization now



John K. May.

known as the W. H. Greenwood Land Company.

Mr. Greenwood has been a resident of Texas most of his life, but was born in Overton County, Tennessee, July 29, 1883. His parents, also natives of Tennessee, were Jefferson Y. and Mary Luticia (Click) Greenwood, who came to Texas with their family in 1885, locating on a farm near Honey Grove. William H. Greenwood was reared in Eastern Texas, attended public and private schools, and for a time was a student in Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas. In achieving his ambition for a liberal education he had to pay his own way and for one year he acted as representative of the International Correspondence School, with headquarters at Amarillo, Texas. From the means thus acquired he was able to continue his education in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee. Soon afterward he came to Fort Worth and entered upon his real business career.

Mr. Greenwood is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Civitan Club, Salesmanship Club, the Glen Garden Country Club, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Elks.

March 16, 1911, he married Miss Lenora Pritchett, daughter of B. J. and Fannie (Trimble) Pritchett. The two sons of their marriage are Daniel Jefferson and Edward Weldon Greenwood.

JOHN W. WRAY was born in Beaver, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1852. When he was thirteen years of age his parents migrated to Randolph County, Missouri. He was educated at Wabash College, Indiana, class of 1877; studied law at the Iowa State University, class of 1879; was admitted to the bar of Missouri, and immediately after migrated to Texas, located at Fort Griffin (Shackelford County). Fort Griffin was then a Government post, a trading point of great commercial importance for buffalo hunters and cattlemen, and was one of the supply points for the movement of cattle northerly over the western trail. Its volume of business was large, and out of it grew considerable opportunity for the successful practice of law, both civil and criminal. While located at Fort Griffin, Mr. Wray married Miss Charlotte J. Baird, a daughter of Dr. Baird, post surgeon.

The only political office ever sought by him was the appointment by the Commissioners' Court of Shackelford County as county attorney. Mr. Jeffreys, who had been elected to the

office, had been shot and dangerously wounded by a noted outlaw and was endeavoring to regain his health in Virginia when Mr. Wray was appointed to fill the unexpired term. He acceptably served as county attorney for six months, when he resigned.

On December 25, 1881, Mr. Wray removed to Fort Worth, where he began the practice of civil law, in which he is today engaged. He has been a toiling student of law, and has attained that degree of success in its practice that labor always bestows upon its votaries. He is something of an idealist and philosopher and is the possessor of an exceptionally good literary library, as well as one containing much of the philosophy and literature of the Orient.

Mr. Wray is a lover of the field, as well as of literature, and indulges his taste on an attractive farm. He is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the American Jersey Cattle Club, of the Percheron Society of America, and is interested in the breeding of live stock.

Mr. Wray has generously contributed to the growth and development of Fort Worth. He was closely associated both in friendly and professional relations with the splendid men who laid the foundation and partly built the superstructure of the marvelous city in which he resides. With them he aided and was a contributing factor to the funds and efforts that gave Fort Worth a transportation system that challenges the admiration of the city builder and commands the consideration of capitalistic development.

JOHN L. HOOPER, M. D. One of the well qualified and able physicians and surgeons of Denton County, Dr. Hooper, has practiced medicine in Denton upwards of twenty-five years, and his practice has represented an absolute devotion to the best ideals of professional achievement and service. He is a man of high standing in the community and a dependable, reliable citizen in all the varied relationships of a busy life.

The Hooper family is of Irish ancestry and was established in America in Colonial times. Dr. Hooper's grandfather, Isaac Hooper, is said to have been a relative of the Hooper who signed the Declaration of Independence. Isaac Hooper was a man of good intellect, with only a fair education, followed the life of a farmer and planter, and was not a believer in slavery, and while he gained wealth it was not from the products of slave labor. He participated in the public affairs of his

county and was a staunch democrat. When in dead earnest over some matter of public or private interest his by-word and never failing expression was "by the eternal gods," and that represented his ultimate and positive decision. Of his nine sons all who were old enough for military duty became soldiers, three of them on the Union side and the others Confederates. Isaac Hooper died in Towns County, Georgia, in 1893, when almost ninety-seven years of age. His wife was born in France and was brought to the United States at the age of twelve. She lived to complete almost a century, dying when past ninety-nine. Their children besides the nine sons were six daughters.

The fifth child of his parents, Anderson W. Hooper, father of Dr. Hooper, was born in Towns County, Georgia, in 1839. He secured his education in country schools, grew up on a plantation and farming was his mature occupation. During the first year of the war between the states he entered the Confederate army with the Twenty-fourth Georgia Infantry, in the Army of Northern Virginia. He participated in the first battle of Manassas, and was probably in as many of the great battles of the war as any of his comrades. Few of the historic battles of the Army of Northern Virginia were fought without him. He was in the famous Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. He continued through other campaigns, and at Appomattox stood close by and witnessed the surrender of General Lee.

The war over, he returned to the farm with unbroken spirit and began his life all over again. He had the industry and the qualities that made progress possible even in the de-vitalized condition of economic affairs in the South. Later he determined to come to Texas in order to place his growing children close to more favorable opportunities, and in 1882 he founded the family in Collin County, near Farmersville, where he continued his labors as long as his strength permitted. He died at Daugherty, Oklahoma, in 1904, and was laid to rest at Farmersville. He was a staunch democrat, a man of strong and unwavering convictions, but was satisfied to make the performance of his private duties a source of public benefit. He was never radical in religion, though Orthodox.

Anderson W. Hooper married Elvira Dayton, who was reared in Buncombe County, North Carolina. Her father, John N. Dayton, was a descendant of a Colonial family, was

a school teacher by occupation, and too old to join the Confederate army. Three of his sons were killed while in the Confederate service. John N. Dayton was one of the early settlers of Towns County, Georgia. He married Elizabeth Reed, and of their seven children Elvira was the fourth. She died near Denton, Texas, in 1914. The children of Anderson W. Hooper and wife were: Sam N., of Farmersville; Dr. John L.; William D., of Davis, Oklahoma; Isaac W., of Norman, Oklahoma; Mrs. Sallie D. Barker; and Maggie, wife of D. C. Addison, of Denton.

Dr. John L. Hooper was born near Hiawasse in Towns County, Georgia, October 4, 1867, and was fourteen years of age when he accompanied the family to Collin County. In the meantime he had availed himself of the literary advantages in Peabody Academy at Hiawasse. He grew up on the farm in Collin County, and joined in its activities until he was about twenty-two. He then made a definite choice of the vocation of medicine, and after some preliminary study with medical books at home he entered the old Memphis Hospital Medical College, now the medical school of the University of Tennessee, and was graduated in 1893. He had practiced a year in Denton County as an undergraduate. Dr. Hooper has always been a student of his profession, and in 1904 he received another diploma from the medical department of Baylor University at Dallas. He is a member and past president of the Denton County Medical Society, and also a member of the Texas State and the North Texas Medical associations.

In his professional work he has been examiner for nearly all the insurance companies and fraternal societies at Denton. He has engaged in general practice and is one of the men of acknowledged skill and ability who has been available to the community for nearly thirty years. Outside of his profession his only public service has been as school trustee at Denton. He is a democrat, is a Master Mason and Odd Fellow. Dr. Hooper has erected two of the good homes at Denton, and his present residence is a comfortable place adjacent to the corporation limits.

At McKinney, Texas, December 25, 1893, Dr. Hooper married Miss Fannie B. Richards. She was born in Tennessee and was brought to Texas when a child and grew up in Collin County. Her parents were Charles and Callie (Cain) Richards. Her father was a farmer.



Chas. J. Inwasey-

and Mrs. Hooper was his only child. Her mother died in Denton, the wife of William Lowery, by whom she had two children.

The oldest child of Dr. and Mrs. Hooper is Hosea, who graduated from the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Texas, spent several years with the Goodyear Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio, but lives at Denton, and by his marriage to Bernice Stanley, of Pilot Point, has two daughters, Catherine and Louise. Elbert O. Hooper, the second son, is a graduate of the Denton High School, the Denton Normal and the University of Texas, and while at the university he acted as floor-committeeman for both Houses of the Texas Legislature in 1921. He had started training for the World war in artillery but sickness prevented his achieving a lieutenant's commission. He is now located in Denton, where he is practising law. The third son of Dr. Hooper is John M., a junior in the North Texas Normal School. The youngest child and only daughter Jewell, is a pupil in the model training school of the Denton Normal.

CHARLES J. SWASEY. Among the few remaining residents of Fort Worth who have witnessed the growth from a frontier village to its present metropolitan position, the subject of this sketch has prominent place.

Charles J. Swasey is a native of Haverhill, New Hampshire, where he was born, September 3, 1847, a son of Samuel and Edith A. (Holmes) Swasey, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire, respectively, both families being prominently connected with early New England history. Samuel Swasey graduated from Dartmouth College, and was at one time speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. He later became attached to the United States Naval Service, and was stationed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. He later was engaged in the lumber industry in Chicago and Belvidere, Illinois, his death occurring in the latter city at the age of eighty-four years.

Charles J. Swasey was taken by his parents to Chicago in 1857, where he attended the public and high schools. He went to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1869, and there became a student in the Jones Business College, a famous business training school at that period. After spending some time in Baxter Springs and at Joplin, Missouri, he entered into partnership with Captain G. H. Day, and they came to Fort Worth, in 1873, and established a wholesale liquor business. Fort Worth at that time was but a village with no railroads or other modern

facilities, and the first store building with a modern "store front" was erected by these enterprising newcomers. Captain Day afterward became the first mayor of Fort Worth, served as alderman for many years and was otherwise active in the political life of the city.

The original business name of Casey & Swasey afterwards became The Casey-Swasey Company, and in 1918 was again changed to The Casey-Swasey Cigar Company, of which Mr. Swasey continues as vice president.

During the time of the Civil war Mr. Swasey enlisted and served as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers.

Mr. Swasey is a member of the Elks and politically is a democrat. He takes keen interest in athletic sports and it is of interest to note, in this connection, that he was a member of the historic Forest City Baseball Club, of Rockford, Illinois, which made baseball history back in 1866 and 1868. A. G. Spalding, who afterwards was called "the father of baseball," was a pitcher on the team. Mr. Swasey is, probably, the sole surviving member of that famous team which had so prominent a part in making baseball our national game.

ROBERT H. HOFFMAN has been a resident of Denton County over fifty years. He was brought to Texas when four years of age. His parents and his brothers and sisters constituted a generation of enterprising and worth-while citizens. Mr. Hoffman's own children have given a good account of themselves, and the article which follows contains a number of names of more than representative Texans.

Robert H. Hoffman was born near Sparta, White County, Tennessee, March 2, 1846. His father was Joseph F. Hoffman, who had the following children: Samuel S., who died at St. Joe, Texas; Margaret M., who became the wife of R. M. Howard and died in Fannin County; May M., wife of Major J. B. Ford, living in Decatur, Texas; John C., who died in Oklahoma; Harriet E., who married Silas Bain and died in Fannin County; Robert H.; Minnie, who died at Savoy, Texas, as Mrs. David McMahon; Josephine, who became the wife of Ben Hutchison and died in Missouri; and Helen, who died when young.

Joseph F. Hoffman brought his family from Tennessee in 1850. The journey to Texas was made overland, there being three parties in the company. They crossed the Mississippi at Memphis, where river traffic was then

popular, the party being carried over on a flat-boat. Joseph F. Hoffman settled in Fannin County, buying land on the line between Grayson and Fannin counties for \$1.35 an acre. With that locality he was connected as a farmer the rest of his life. A few years after the Hoffmans effected this pioneer settlement occurred an incident that is a matter of history connected with the navigation of Red River. Two bachelors named Kitchens conducted a store on the bank of the river at the point of a horseshoe bend. One season the river was full from bank to bank, and a little steamer from the lower waters came up and its advent was hailed with almost frantic joy by the people who considered that the beginning of permanent navigation and a means of communication with the outside world. The little craft went on as far as Preston, where it was swamped by low water, and remained in the mud for about four years, until another rise. Then occurred an unprecedented freshet, which not only swept the boat loose but cut the horseshoe bend at its base and left the store of the bachelors a mile from the stream. A rope was stretched across the river to operate the ferry. On one occasion a boat came along and its owner attempted to cut the cable. He swung with his axe at the rope but missed and the force of the implement almost ruined the top of the little boat.

During the early years of settlement there was little necessity for farming beyond the raising of grain for bread. The range was full of fat cattle and was also overrun with deer and other wild game. The first Comanche Indians Robert H. Hoffman ever saw were at Bonham during the Civil war. He went to their camp with other boys to pull off a horse race. The Indians won almost everything, defeating the fine horse brought by the visitors with a little Spanish pony. Mr. Hoffman witnessed the Indians kill a beef and literally eat every part of it, seeming to relish particularly the "giblets."

Robert H. Hoffman attended the country school only about three months during summer. When he went into the army he could not write home because of his illiteracy. His education was supplemented after the close of the war and he became able to read, write and cipher, and has kept well posted on events and affairs. Early in the war he joined Company F under Captain Ben E. McCulloch, in Col. John H. Baylor's Regiment of Cavalry.

This command did duty with General Horton's Division. Most of his service was in Louisiana, and he was in many of the fights in that state, assisting in repelling the invasion of General Banks, whose Red River expedition was turned back at Mansfield. Mr. Hoffman's company was near Nacogdoches when the war closed, and it was disbanded at Gen. Henry McCulloch's headquarters at Bonham.

The war over and his schooling completed, Mr. Hoffman went to farming with a yoke of cattle. He had only the labor and industry of his hands to depend upon as his initial capital, but from year to year he saw the fruits of his toil increase and prosperity accumulate. He came to Denton County in 1869, though for another year later he lived in Fannin County again. His settlement in Denton County was made five miles south of Denton, on Hickory Creek. He bought land there at \$2 and \$3.50 an acre. His first home was a loghouse 16 feet square, all one room, and in it his family was sheltered for a dozen years, when a much more pretentious frame home was erected. Other improvements came from time to time, including a good barn. The lumber for these buildings was hauled from Fort Worth. Mr. Hoffman, like other early settlers, depended for his substantial profits on cattle and other stock, but he early became a grain grower. With a yoke of cattle he plowed his first fields, and his life has been prospered because of the abundant and persistent labors which he put into successive years.

Mr. Hoffman left his Hickory Creek farm and removed to Denton to give his children the advantages of schools. While keeping a general oversight of his farm, he employed a small tract at town for the growing of fruits and vegetables. He is a close observer, and has studied the ways of nature and for many years has been an authority on fruit and vegetables. The beginning of a profitable nursery business came through the sale of a few berry plants. His customers appreciated the stock and service, and widening inquiries led to an enlargement of his business until finally he handled a million and a half of trees and shrubs annually, this nursery stock going out by freight and express shipments over a large section of Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. For a number of years it was a growing and profitable industry, but of recent years



MR. AND MRS. W. S. DOYLE

Mr. Hoffman has abandoned tree propagation and now confines his efforts to the growing of roses and berry plants.

He has taken an interest in politics at all times and until 1920 supported the democratic party nationally. He has been a constant friend of Senator Bailey, and was a supporter of George Clark for governor in the Hogg-Clark contest. His parents were Presbyterians, but for many years he has been a member of the Christian Church.

On September 1, 1869, Mr. Hoffman married Miss Mary P. Clark, a native of Winston County, Mississippi. Her father, Col. W. T. Clark, took his family to Texas in 1856 and the following year settled in Denton County, and he spent the rest of his life as a farmer on Hickory Creek. He was a colonel of cavalry in the Confederate army, serving with Bowling's command on the Texas frontier. Colonel Clark had a family of three daughters and four sons. The sons are Luther, of Quanah, Will, of Graham, E. W., of Fort Worth, and Sidney, at Childress. The only surviving daughter is Mrs. D. L. Painter, of Gainsville.

After half a century of married companionship Mrs. Hoffman passed away April 13, 1920. She is survived and her memory cherished by children, grandchildren and one great-grandchild. The oldest is Claud E., of Oklahoma City, whose first wife was Miss Delia Williams. His son, Carl Claud, was in the American Expeditionary Forces with the Ninetieth Division and was gassed ten days before the armistice. This American soldier married Elizabeth Smith and makes his home at Denton, his son Carl being the great-grandchild of Mr. Hoffman. The second son, Carl F. Hoffman, is a farmer in the old home neighborhood on Hickory Creek and married Mabel Elliott. Myrtle E. Hoffman is Mrs. W. V. Roy, of Post City, Texas. Will C. Hoffman, a traveling salesman at Fort Worth, married Viola Riley, a great-niece of the poet James Whitcomb Riley. Robert H. Hoffman, Jr., was for twelve years pure food commissioner of Texas and is now connected with the Great Southern Life Insurance Company at Houston and married Eva Blount, a daughter of Dr. Blount, of Denton. Nellie Hoffman is the wife of W. M. Taylor, of Austin, judge of the Texas Court of Civil Appeals. Luther Hoffman, youngest of this family, is an able lawyer at Wichita Falls.

WILLIAM S. DOYLE. Only men of extraordinary energy may expect to qualify for such a record of progressive development as marks the career of William S. Doyle of Denton County. Mr. Doyle's youth fell in that trying time of Civil war and reconstruction, when there was no money, no opportunity to gain an education, and nearly every line of industry and business was closed. He came to Northern Texas a few years after the war, and he has built up his fortunes from zero during the half century he has lived in Texas.

Mr. Doyle, whose ranch lies along the Denton-Wise county line, has been a resident of this community since March, 1885. He was born in Lee County, Virginia, December 20, 1852. His grandfather, Henry Doyle, came to the United States from Ireland with two of his brothers, but separated from them at New York and went to Virginia. In Virginia he married Mary Silvers, a descendant of Pocahontas. They were the parents of four children: James, who reared a large family and spent his last years in Claiborne County, Tennessee; John, who lived at Goose Creek Salt Works, Kentucky, and left two sons; David, who remained in Virginia; and William, who went to Illinois and died, leaving descendants. David Doyle, father of William S. Doyle, was a soldier in General Lee's army in the cavalry under General Longstreet. While a forage master he was captured on Chucky River while getting corn across that stream, and was sent to Rock Island, Illinois, and was kept in military prison eighteen months. He was exchanged as a convalescent two weeks before the surrender of Lee. Before the war he was one of the prominent planters of Virginia. He never owned slaves, and damage suits trumped up against him caused the loss of all his property. He accompanied his son William to Texas, and in this state was a tenant farmer and never recuperated financially so as to buy land. He died in Collin County in 1875 when about fifty-eight years of age. He married Lydia Weston, also a native of Virginia, who died in Collin County about 1888. They became the parents of fifteen children, and fourteen of them reached mature years. The sons were James B., a resident of Deming, New Mexico; Willoughby M., of Collin County; William S.; Joseph P., of Fort Worth; George M., of Middlesboro, Kentucky; Henry F., who was killed in Washita County, Oklahoma; John D., at Guyman, Oklahoma; Andrew C.,

a farmer in Wise County; and Stephen H. at Belcherville, Texas. The daughters of this family were: Mary, who died unmarried in Virginia; Susan, wife of John J. Muncy, near Amarillo, Texas; Martha A., Mrs. George Rollins, of Oklahoma; Lizzie, wife of John Greenwood, of Collin County; and Lucy, who married Price Clinton of Tascosa, Texas.

William S. Doyle lived on the home farm in Virginia until he was fifteen, when he ran away to Kentucky, and two miles north of Richmond, in Madison County, he worked for a farmer named Smith Collins. His father having learned of his whereabouts took him home that fall, and he remained in Virginia until his marriage. Three months altogether was the extent of the time permitted him to attend school. After coming to Texas, conscious of his need of an education and without money to buy books or attend school, he borrowed some text books from I. D. Newsome, of McKinney, and by a cob light in his own fireplace and cabin learned to read, studying the old speller and Fowler's arithmetic. When he was sixteen Mr. Doyle married, and in 1868, with his girl wife, started for Texas, going to Chattanooga on a flat-boat from Lee County, Virginia, from Chattanooga to Memphis traveled over the Southern Railway, were hurricane deck passengers on a steamboat to the mouth of the Red River, and thence up that river to Jefferson, Texas. Jefferson was then a river town, its center being about three miles from where it is today. From Jefferson Mr. and Mrs. Doyle went by wagon to Wilson Creek in Collin County, and almost immediately he hired out to work for George Carruth on the "flat" for \$15 a month as a farmhand. A vacant house nearby sheltered him, his wife and also his parents. After working two months he established a reputation for ability, so that his wages were raised to \$1 a day for day labor on the farm and \$2 a day for threshing work. From his two months' work he saved enough money to buy a cow. He next rented a place on the halves on Honey Creek from Tom McDonald. He built his own house of logs, having cut the timber, hauled and hewed it, and he made his own chairs, bottoming them with rawhide, a table, and a bedstead corded with rawhide. At that time no railroads had been built into this region, all freight being hauled either from Jefferson or from Southern Texas. After acquiring a team Mr. Doyle freighted salt from Grand Saline to McKinney,

buying the salt at \$2 a sack and selling it at \$6. From 1875 to 1885 he freighted to Chattanooga, a distance of about 500 miles, by water, making two trips a year and running log and grain boats. While freighting he kept up his farm operations, and while a tenant farmer made only two moves. By trading and raising grain he accumulated \$2,250, which he brought with him to Denton County, that being the hard-earned capital that marked his start in this section more than thirty-five years ago.

In Denton County Mr. Doyle bought 240 acres at \$7 an acre. His fine country home and improvements stand on this land today. At that time it was only a grass range. His first shelter was two 14-foot rooms, the nucleus of his present home. This work completed, he began breaking sod, also rented land the first year or two, and his agricultural crops were grain and cotton. Outside of his capital he brought with him six head of cattle, and that proved the basis of his start as a stockman. Two dry years, 1886 and 1887, struck him almost at the beginning of his Denton County venture. Crop failures compelled him to borrow money, and during the drought he drove his stock to Greenwood for water. Like other settlers of that time, he did not realize the abundance of pure water only a comparatively few feet under the surface of his farm. Through all the years Mr. Doyle has prominently featured livestock and has sought additional lands to round out his stockfarm, beginning his purchase at \$15 an acre and continuing at different times while land was \$30 and \$40 an acre. His farm today comprises 400 acres, all paid for and substantially and conveniently improved. His residence contains eleven rooms, with full basement, and each tenant house is equipped with a cellar. Mr. Doyle is a farmer who believes in living as he goes through life, and his prosperity has been employed to furnish the family with practically all the modern conveniences of equipment. Besides the residence there is a fruit house and refrigerator built of concrete, a slaughter house with scalding vat, swinging pulley, cutting table, rendering kettle; a milk house, and separator and churning plant; wash house; garage with concrete floor; a blacksmith shop with full outfit of tools for the owner's use in repairing machinery; a shed for the storing of all implements and machinery; three barns for stock; two large granaries, with a total capacity of 5,000 bushels, and

these granaries have contained wheat in greater or less quantity ever since they have been constructed. Contrary to the practice of most grain raisers, Mr. Doyle has not sold wheat at the lowest market price quoted, and has held the grain so that 60 cents a bushel was the lowest price for which he ever sold, and \$2.50 a bushel in war time.

His methods of farming have been to keep the land clean, plowed deep every year, and pulverize the surface as a dust mulch for holding moisture. Some years he ran the Short-horn Durham with stock brought from Iowa, until limited pasture made it necessary to abandon meat production and he then built up a herd of Jerseys and dairying is now a prominent feature of the farm. The cream sales from eleven cows afford an income of almost \$25 a week.

This country estate of the Doyles is adjacent to Slidel, a country village built since the family came here. He contributed liberally to the erection of the village school, helped out the highways of the community, and was a leader in advocating a bond issue of \$125,000 for the lateral road striking the main highway at Krum. For twenty years he was an overseer of roads in his district, and was a member of the local school board until he declined to serve longer.

In operating his farm he has secured every implement that would lighten the burden of planting, cultivating and threshing. He was one of the first to introduce a tractor, and has found his Rumely economical in operation and available for a wide variety of service, since it pulls his separator and does the threshing. His threshing outfit has been used for public service. His house is equipped with the Delco lighting system, furnishing light and power for home and barns. He also has a complete hot and cold water system.

At Mulberry Gap, in Hancock County, Tennessee, December 13, 1868, Mr. Doyle married Miss Martha A. Burchett, a native of Lee County, Virginia. They were not quite sixteen years of age when they married, and together they have lived, worked and prospered for more than half a century. Her parents were Burrell and Margaret (Adams) Burchett, representing some of the oldest and most respected farming people of that section of Virginia. Her father died at the beginning of the Civil war and her mother in Lee County in 1888. Mrs. Doyle was the second of four children and was born December 14,

1852. Her oldest brother, Edward C., is a farmer in the old Virginia locality, as are also her brothers William S. and Joseph H.

Mr. and Mrs. Doyle have carefully reared their own family of children, and have also afforded a home to some of their grandchildren. Their oldest daughter, Kizzie, became the wife of James F. Christian, and both died at the Doyle home, their son, Bernice B. Christian, growing up with his grandparents and is now a farmer in that community and married Ola Hayes. The second child, Mary Emma, is the wife of Lee McAteer, of Valley View, Texas, and has three children, Ira, Charles and Willie Lee. Miller L., a farmer near Slidel, married Lena Cartwright, who died leaving two children, Earl C. and Laura Lee, and his second wife is Lucy Durham. Earl C. and Lura Lee Doyle also grew up in the home of their grandparents, and Earl is now a resident of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and married Lena May Watson. Edward Silas Doyle, of Slidel, married Mae Cartwright, and their children are Wilma, Lorene and Vinson. Ida Doyle is the wife of Mr. Hammack, of Sanger, Texas. Joseph Oscar Doyle, a farmer on the old homestead, married Lee Lloyd, and their children are Eva Pearl, Margaret Louise and William S., Jr. The younger children of Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, still a part of the home circle, are Lillie Gertrude, Hassie Myrtle and Nola C.

The members of this household belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. Doyle as a carpenter helped build the church edifice at Slidel. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. During the war this family shared in the various patriotic activities, including the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., and did their share in the buying of bonds.

Mr. Doyle has always been a democratic voter. His first presidential ballot went to Samuel J. Tilden. As a youth in the days following the Civil war he was a deputy sheriff of Lee County, Virginia. At that time society was in great confusion and required a stern hand, frequently resulting in real fighting and loss of lives both among law-breakers and law officers. For his resolute part in that law and order movement Mr. Doyle was threatened with death by the outlaw class. He also served for a time as a United States deputy marshal, and in this service carried out his duty unflinchingly in destroying stills and arresting moonshiners and counterfeiters. One night he destroyed

seven illicit" stills. Every prisoner he ever took in this connection he delivered to the Federal Court at Abingdon. In 1892 Mr. Doyle supported Hogg for governor. Hogg was elected. He favored Mr. Bailey for governor in 1920, but voted the regular party ticket in the final election.

ED F. BATES has been a resident of Denton County for seventy years. In a long and useful life his energy has been productive through the avenue of agriculture and farm management. He is also a banker, and is the recognized historian of Denton County.

His family record is one of distinction and interest, and the name of his father, Rev. William E. Bates, will long be held in cherished recollection in many sections of North Texas. His grandfather was Reuben Bates, who was born and grew up in Virginia. He became a noted carpenter and builder. For many years one of the most distinguished examples of old southern architecture, pictured in nearly every American history, is the home of Thomas Jefferson, Monticello. The builder of that mansion was Reuben Bates. He was intimately acquainted with President Jefferson. He took as another building contract the erection of the Virginia State House. That proved his financial undoing, and not long afterward he left Virginia and settled in Kentucky. Reuben Bates married Nancy Edmond, and their children were: James P., who served as a colonel of a Kentucky regiment in the Confederate army, refugee to Texas after the war, and in 1867 returned to Kentucky and died in Barren County; Rev. William E.; Willis Hubbard, who came to Texas in 1853, was a member of Colonel Martin's Regiment of Texas troops during the war, was postmaster of Denton under Mr. Cleveland, and died in that city August 9, 1892; John Alexander, who came to Texas after the war and died in advanced years in Denton County; and Martha Washington, who became the wife of William Edmond and died in Barren County, Kentucky.

Rev. William E. Bates was born in Amherst County, Virginia, October 2, 1812. He was twelve years of age when the family moved to Barren County, Kentucky. He grew up on the frontier, and his early education was acquired largely by a torchlight candle after the completion of the daily toil of the farm. At the age of twenty-one he professed

religion and joined the Methodist Church. During his early years in Kentucky he was alternately a farmer, carpenter and flatboatman, as circumstances demanded. He made several boating trips down the Mississippi to New Orleans. He entered the active ministry in 1843, and when the Methodist Church divided in 1844 he went with the Southern branch. He continued preaching in Kentucky until his advent to Texas.

Rev. William E. Bates came to Texas from Barren County in 1851, and made his first settlement in the southeast corner of Denton County, but later entered land about the center of the county, on the east line, where he resided until 1870, when he moved to a farm ten miles east of Denton. While the farm was his home, his time to a large extent was spent in the arduous labors of a circuit rider of the Methodist Church, and nothing could surpass his zeal and his efforts in behalf of church organization and the carrying of the Gospel to the most remote points of settlement in North and West Texas. He was admitted to the East Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in November, 1853, being assigned as an itinerant preacher on the western border. He took deacon's orders from Bishop John Early November 4, 1854, and elder's orders from Bishop George F. Pierce November 14, 1858. His itinerant work was done on the western fringe of settlement in the counties of Collin, Grayson, Cooke, Denton, Tarrant, Parker, Wise, Jack, Montague and Clay. At one time his circuit included thirty-one appointments, which he was scheduled to cover once a month. He was on this circuit during 1866-67, amid the dangers and trials imposed by hostile Indians. Once as a victim of Indian warfare he barely missed an encounter which might have ended his career. Prior to the war he rode the circuit further east, and at the beginning of the war he was riding the McKinney circuit. No conferences were held during the war, but he put in his time preaching at such appointments locally as were made for him, and also in doing the important work of feeding and otherwise caring for the families of the soldiers at the front. To this latter duty he was assigned by the "old men" of the Home Guard of the county, and his energies were fully employed in that line until the end of the war.

Hardly any material compensation worthy the name was paid to the itinerant minister of

fifty years ago. Rev. Mr. Bates seldom received more than \$100 a year. Zeal and faith alone sustained him during his long journeys on horseback, over swollen streams, following the trails which carried him to his appointments. It was a life of exertion and simple and homely fare, but he was relieved of family responsibilities, since he had a half section of land at his home, with his sons old enough to cultivate and look after the cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. His instructions as a minister were to go as far out on the frontier as he found white settlers, and on some of these excursions he frequently was armed with a rifle for his personal protection. By 1869 these strenuous labors found him worn in body, and that year he was given supernumerary relations to the church. Thereafter he lived quietly, and died April 25, 1883, while a resident of Denton. After coming to Texas he became affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Denton, and was buried under Masonic auspices.

On November 3, 1834, William E. Bates married Susan Wright. Her father was Jacob Wright and her mother, a Miss Lair. Edmond F. Bates was born March 22, 1851, in Barren County, Kentucky, and was brought to Denton County by his parents, who arrived here the first of November of the same year. During the first ten years of his life Mr. Bates attended a few subscription schools, then for four years the energies and thoughts of the people were completely engrossed in the progress of the war, and no schools were maintained. He lived on the home farm, shared in its labors, and has always kept in close touch with the agricultural welfare of Denton County. In 1881 he became a merchant in his home community, and remained there until 1900, when he moved to Denton, primarily to secure better school advantages for his children. Since coming to Denton he has considered himself somewhat in the retired class of business men. However, he owns a number of farms and has expended a large amount of capital in developing and improving them. He is also a stockholder and vice president of the Exchange National Bank of Denton.

As a man of good judgment and successful business record Mr. Bates has been the choice of his fellow citizens to bear a portion of the public burdens at Denton. He was chosen an alderman, and in 1907 was elected

mayor as successor of Mayor J. T. Simmons, and later was chosen as successor of Mayor Poe. During his terms as mayor the sewer system of Denton was installed, the water, light and power plant built, and the beginning made of macadamized street construction. In matters of politics Mr. Bates is a Jeffersonian democrat, like his ancestors. His first vote for president was given to Horace Greeley, the party's choice in 1872. He has also been a reverent follower of his father in religion and is one of the trustees of the Methodist Church at Denton. He is a Master Mason, has been secretary of the Denton Chapter and eminent commander of Denton Commandery No. 45, Knights Templar.

In Denton County December 30, 1874, Mr. Bates married Miss Mary L. McReynolds, who was born in Winston County, Mississippi, July 24, 1855. Her father, Stephen McReynolds, came to Texas from Mississippi in 1869. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Bates the oldest is Beulah Estelle, born June 28, 1878, wife of Ed Hill and mother of Vera, Jack, Ted, Lloyd, Mary Sue and Margaret. Susan L. Bates, born November 20, 1882, is a graduate of the College of Industrial Arts at Denton and of Columbia University of New York, and is now a member of the faculty of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames. Ernest Leroy Bates, born October 9, 1887, is an electrician with the Philadelphia Electric Light Company. Mary Lorena, born in 1889, is the wife of Maurice Smith, of Willard, Ohio, and has two sons, Kenneth and Edward. Sidney Quinton Bates was born September 27, 1892, is a mechanical engineer in charge of the Hanack Manufacturing Company at Houston, and by his marriage to Ellen Erwin has a daughter, Mary Sue. Minnie Belle Bates, born December 29, 1893, is a graduate of the College of Industrial Arts and of Columbia University and is a teacher in the University of Kentucky at Lexington. Kathleen, the youngest child, was born March 27, 1898, and finished the course in the Denton College of Industrial Arts, and has been her father's able housekeeper since the death of Mrs. Bates on March 27, 1914, at the age of fifty-nine.

The Bates home, occupying a fine site on Sycamore Street, is an interesting combination of the old Colonial and modern architecture, and is of Mr. Bates' design and construction. He also built a home at the village of Lloyd.

A work and service that will give Mr. Bates a place in the esteem of future generations was the compiling of the history of Denton County, a small volume issued in 1918, and the result of three years of toil and effort. He undertook this work at the instance of the Old Settlers Association of Denton County. The volume reviews the history of the early settlements in the county, giving incidents of the trials and hardships of the pioneers, and contains many letters describing actual experiences in the bloody and exciting days of the county. This, Mr. Bates' only literary effort, entailed a vast amount of correspondence and detail work.

WALTER MONROE MILLER. In this record of Johnson County it will be found that its voters have not failed in appreciation of the ability and sterling characteristics of native sons of the county, not a few of whom have been called to serve in offices of public trust. Of this number is the present efficient and popular sheriff, whose name initiates this paragraph and whose administration is proving most vigorous and satisfactory. His birth occurred on a farm lying along the Brazos River, in the southwest part of Johnson County, March 8, 1881. His father, Martin Van Buren Miller, came from Mississippi to Texas prior to the Civil war and he represented the Lone Star State as a gallant soldier of the Confederacy during that conflict. After the close of the war he seems to have settled at a point on the Brazos River and to have engaged in farming and stockraising on a somewhat modest scale. Indians frequently made depredations in this section of the state in that period, and Mr. Miller lost his stock of horses through such activity on the part of the redmen. He was about forty-four years of age at the time of his death, in 1884, when his son, Walter M., was a little more than an infant. He married Miss Margaret Wright, who was probably born in Bosque County, this state, and who is now one of the venerable pioneer women of Johnson County, where, at the age of seventy-five years, she resides with her son, Walter M., the sheriff of the county. Of her five children four are living and Walter M. is the youngest of the number; James W. is a prosperous farmer in Floyd County; Isaac Arnold is a resident of Helena, Montana; and Mary Magdalene is the wife of Albert R. McPherson, of Cleburne. After the death of the father the

widowed mother found her mind and heart taxed in providing for her children, as she was left without financial resources. As expediency prompted, she moved with her children from time to time into different parts of the county, and sometimes a tent represented the family home. It was under such humble and even precarious conditions that the future sheriff of Johnson County passed the period of his childhood and early youth. His mother eventually became the wife of T. B. Casstevens, an old settler of Johnson County, and everywhere known as "Doc Cass-Stevens." The family home after this marriage was maintained at Pleasant Point, east of Cleburne, and there Mrs. Stevens remained until the death of her second husband, in 1919, when she became a member of the home circle of her youngest son, by whom she is accorded the utmost filial solicitude. T. B. Casstevens came to Texas from Illinois prior to the war between the states, and he likewise was a Confederate soldier in a Texas regiment. He was three times married, and of the two children by his first wife one is living, Thomas Casstevens. Of the second marriage were born a large family of children, perhaps twelve in number, and all of the survivors are still residents of Johnson County, including three sets of twins. Mr. Casstevens was one of the successful farmers and stockmen of the Lillian district of Johnson County, maintained high ideals of personal and civic stewardship, was liberal and progressive, influential in community affairs and commanded unqualified confidence and esteem. He had no toleration of dishonesty or deceit, and in all of the relations of life he "stood four square to every wind that blows." He had no predilection for politics, save to cast his vote and support men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment and to mark his unwavering allegiance to the principles of the democratic party. He contributed to the support of religious work and while he attended church with much of regularity he was never formally identified with any church organization as a member. Mrs. Margaret (Wright) Miller-Casstevens was reared in the home of her maternal grandparents and as a girl she did her share of arduous field work on the farm. Her marriage to Mr. Miller was solemnized somewhere in the vicinity of San Antonio, and thereafter her life was one of continuous association with farm enterprise until the death of her second husband. She



H. M. Miller Shriff-
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is an earnest member of the Missionary Baptist Church and in her long and useful life she has borne to the full the "heat and burden of the day," so that she is well entitled to the peace and repose that are now hers, in the home of her youngest child, the sheriff of Johnson County.

Sheriff Miller attended school at Pleasant Point and Venus, and at the latter place he pursued higher studies in Burnetta College, then under the supervision of its honored founder, Professor Thomas. Mr. Miller initiated his independent career by continuing his active alliance with farm industry, and thus his attention was engrossed until he became sheriff of the county, and he was a tenant farmer at the time of his election. He was one of five candidates for sheriff in the primary election in 1916, all other candidates being men of prominence. It required the "run-off" primary to decide the contest, and in this Mr. Miller defeated Mr. Battle, one of the old settlers of the county, and was made the chosen candidate for the office of sheriff, to which he was elected in the following November. He succeeded Sheriff Cooper, and four years later he was re-elected. He made his third campaign for the office with a basic statement that twenty years had passed since a sheriff had held office in the county for three successive terms. His able administration and personal popularity again spoke in his favor, and he was again elected, thus justifying his preliminary statement in connection with his third candidacy, to the effect that history sometimes repeated itself.

Within the long administration of Sheriff Miller he has "entertained" at the county jail of Johnson County a number of specially notorious Texan criminals, and among them were some brought from Somerville County for incarceration in the jail of Johnson County. Of this contingent was a bandit and bank robber who was wounded in the fight that ensued when his captors closed in upon him, his wounds being such that he died as a result thereof after he had been placed in the jail at Cleburne. "Country Bates," or C. H. Barton, was another of the Somerville outlaws, and these and other outlaws at one time in charge of Sheriff Miller were connected with bad criminal work both in Texas and other states. Capital offenses during the regime of Sheriff Miller have been few, and probably forty men have been sentenced to the penitentiary at Huntsville for crimes com-

mitted in Johnson County. Illicit sale and dispensing of intoxicating liquors in the county has been very limited until recently, when illicit stills have here multiplied, as a result of national prohibition, and the bootlegging of moonshine whiskey has increased. Under the vigorous direction of Sheriff Miller one still has been located and destroyed and a few barrels of mash have been poured out, but Johnson County, as a whole, is perhaps as clear of this illicit traffic as any county of this section of Texas.

January 1, 1893, recorded the marriage of Mr. Miller to Miss Willie Mandaleene Harris, who was born in Blount County, Alabama, and who was fifteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Texas. She is a daughter of J. Cobb Harris and Bettie (Davis) Harris. Mr. Harris has long been identified with farm industry in varied forms, and is now a successful farmer and dairyman in the vicinity of Cleburne. Mrs. Harris is the only surviving child of her parents, her father having been an old-time cotton planter in Alabama and having met with heavy financial reverses at the time of the Civil war. While the war was in progress he purchased large numbers of slaves, in the belief that the cause of the Confederacy would be won and that slave property would always be secure. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have six sons and four daughters: Luther F., George C., Mrs. Walter M. Miller, Mattie (Mrs. F. D. Holland), Birdie (Mrs. J. O. Vanderslice), J. E. and J. C. (twins), Hugh K., Clarence C. and Eunice. Sheriff and Mrs. Miller have six children, namely: Walterine, Buran Harris, Willard and Wilma (twins), Ray Goodwin, and Delfrancis.

MARION SANSOM. The career of Marion Sansom, a prominent cattleman and banker, is worthy of emulation by every youth of America. Its steady development from the work of a farmer boy to a commanding position in the foremost ranks of the country's financiers; from a small adventure in the business of breeding cattle to the head of one of the greatest cattle companies of the United States, with branches at all the principal livestock markets of the west, shows what can be accomplished by the exercise of pluck, persistence and perseverance, directed intelligently and backed by absolute honesty and the settled purpose to make the spoken word as good as a gilt-edged bond. Mr. Sansom is a native Texan, born in Madison County

June 20, 1853. His father, R. P. Sansom, was a Tennessean, coming to Texas in 1836, soon after the Texas declaration of independence and the battle of San Jacinto had settled the fact that Mexican sovereignty over the country north of the Rio Grande had ceased to exist. Marion Sansom's mother was Susan Manning, daughter of Stephen Manning, celebrated for his military prowess in the Mexican war. It is, therefore, not surprising that Marion Sansom was found doing valiant service for liberty and humanity in the worldwide struggle against military autocracy. The incentive to do his best in the cause of liberty was an inheritance from his ancestors. The family moved from Madison County to Johnson County in 1859, settling near Alvarado. Here young Sansom grew up on a farm, later moving to town, where he engaged in business but continued to supervise the operations on his lands and the raising and feeding of cattle, which had been a controlling fad with him from his early years. In 1892 he removed to Fort Worth, coincident with the beginning of the erection of the Armour & Swift packing plants and the construction of the stockyards, which have made the name of Fort Worth famous in the annals of live stock market development. Here he promptly allied himself with various branches of the live stock industry, and centered his efforts largely in promotion of the cattle business. His eminent success is demonstrated from the fact that he is one of the best known men in the cattle business in the Southwest. He is at the head of the Cassidy-Southwestern Live Stock Commission Company, which maintains branches at all the principal markets. He is president of the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City, and president of M. Sansom & Company, wholesale brokers and retailers of grain and feeds, being one of the largest concerns of its character in the Southwest. He has further accentuated his interest in cattle by the purchase and operation of a large breeding and finishing ranch northwest of the Fort Worth Stockyards, and it is generally conceded that probably no other man has done more for the promotion of the cattle industry in Texas and Oklahoma than Mr. Sansom. When the Stockyards National Bank was established he was chosen its first president. He subsequently resigned that office because of the pressure and multitude of other business interests. Mr. Sansom was also a director on the board of the State National Bank of Fort Worth when the bank built the

twelve-story building at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, now known as the Burnett Building. He was a director of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas for years. His business acumen made him the almost unanimous choice for the Regional Bank Director when the Government enlarged the scope of the country's banking system, and he is rendering most efficient aid in an able solving of the financial problems confronting the public at this time. In war work Mr. Sansom was actively prominent. He was made chairman of the Tarrant County drive in the Liberty Loan and was also engaged as leader of the movement in Texas to secure from the Government a \$5,000,000 loan for the benefit of the sufferers in the great drouth in Texas during 1916-1918. Early in 1918 Mr. Sansom was appointed a member of the Advisory Committee to confer with Mr. Hoover, food administrator, and Secretary Houston, concerning the food problems of the country during war times. This necessitated frequent trips to Washington and otherwise occupied considerable of his time, which he gladly gave to this character of service. Wherever there is a particularly pressing need relative to public enterprise Mr. Sansom is always found vigorously leading, despite the facts that privately he is a cattleman, banker, commission man, feed man and cotton oil man, with a multitude of responsibilities accruing out of each of his numerous interests. During Mr. Sansom's residence in Alvarado, Texas, he was mayor of that city. He married Miss Eliza Powell, of Alvarado. Mr. and Mrs. Sansom's three children are Mrs. Winifred Schultz, Miss Nina Sansom and Marion Sansom, Jr. Fraternally Mr. Sansom is a member of the Shriners, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He is also a Knight Templar.

J. MART STOVER is one of Denton County's oldest residents and most highly respected citizens. He has lived here more than sixty years, except for the time he was away doing duty as a Confederate soldier, and his major business responsibilities have always been identified with country and agricultural communities. His home for the past twenty years has been a farm a few miles east of Denton.

He was born January 31, 1842, twelve miles west of what was then known as Georgetown, now the city of Sedalia, Pettis County, Missouri. His grandfather, Joseph Stover, came to America from Germany more than a century ago and established his home in Kentucky.



J. MART STOVER AND FAMILY

Anthony Stover, father of Mart Stover, was born in Kentucky January 12, 1808, and as a child accompanied his parents to Pettis County, Missouri, where the family were among the first settlers. Anthony Stover had one brother, John, who died on the plains while going to California in 1849. He was survived by a family in Pettis County, Missouri. Anthony Stover was also with this party going to the goldfields of California, and continued on and was absent from his Missouri home two years. While in California he contracted rheumatism as a result of the long walk following the ox wagon over the plains, but he managed to dig enough gold to pay his way home and a few dollars besides. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and also followed farming. He had that all-around mechanical skill that made him an exceedingly useful member of pioneer communities. He could make guns, and was a worker in iron as well as wood. He made tubs and buckets, and after coming to Texas made chairs, spinning wheels and looms, which he sold among his neighbors. It was in the fall of 1857 that Anthony Stover, accompanied by his family, came to Texas and settled at Little Elm Creek, where he lived until his death in 1862. His wife died some five years later, and their bodies rest in the old abandoned King Cemetery on Little Elm. They were primitive Baptists. The wife of Anthony Stover was Judith Goings. A brief record of their children is as follows: Delila Jane, who died on Big Elm in Denton County, wife of William Murray; Mary Ann, who died unmarried; John W., who died while a Confederate soldier at Dalton, Georgia; Eliza Catharine, who died in Palo Pinto County, her first husband being Andrew King and her second, David Reed; J. Mart, next in age; Judith Margaret, who was first married to David Jones and later to H. Stevens and died at the old Stover home on Little Elm; Susan Serilda, who died at Little Elm, wife of Nick Jones; Thilitha Serenia, who died as a child in Pettis County, Missouri; Jesse S., who was killed by horses at Hilltown when a young man; and Melissa L., who was married to R. H. Clark and died in the Stover community on Little Elm.

J. Mart Stover spent the first fifteen years of his life in Pettis County, Missouri, where he attended a country school held in a log cabin, the seats being of puncheons and the

floors of similar material, while the window was merely one of the logs taken out of the wall. After he came to Texas he continued his education and learned to write a good hand and cipher through fractions. Besides knowledge gained from books he also acquired much of his father's skill with tools, and before the war he employed his time chiefly in making chairs, buckets, tubs, looms, spinning wheels and safes. On October 19, 1861, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in Company A of the Fourteenth Texas Cavalry, under Captain Maines and Colonel Sweet. This regiment became a part of General Johnston's Division. Before reaching the front Mr. Stover was shot in the corner of the right eye. That organ being blinded, he returned home until his recovery. Later he made an effort to rejoin his command east of the Mississippi, but finding the stream blockaded by the Federals returned home and he finally enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Texas Cavalry, in Captain Tom Daugherty's Company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel DeMoss. He was transferred to Captain Degan's Company in May, 1865, at Galveston, under General Magruder, and was on duty there on the 25th of May when the news of Lee's surrender arrived. The command went to Houston the same evening, was discharged, and Mr. Stover and some of his comrades drove a Confederate wagon and two Confederate mules north to Denton County. Mr. Stover secured an old "U. S." mule, which he brought home and put into civilian service on the farm. That was his share of the salvage from the war.

Not long after the war Mr. Stover moved to Hilltown, where he resumed his trade as a cabinet maker, but eventually gave his chief energies to farming and stockraising, and continued in that community until he moved to his present farm. As a mechanic he built houses in his locality, and he has always owned a kit of carpenter tools for work needed at home.

While at Hilltown Mr. Stover was for some years a trustee of the schools. He has declined all offers of public office, including that of a county commissioner, although he was presiding officer at elections held at Little Elm for several years. He cast his first presidential vote for Horatio Seymour, and four years later, in 1872, for Horace Greeley. For many years he was identified with the People's party, which he declares was a real branch of democracy.

On August 10, 1865, in Denton County, Mr. Stover married Sarah Catharine Jones, who was born on the farm where she was married November 27, 1848. Her father, Matthew Jones, brought his family to Texas from Illinois. The only other child was Martha Jones, who became the wife of Christopher C. King and died at Little Elm in early life. Mr. and Mrs. Stover in their old age can look back upon a life of industry and honor, and have the comforts afforded by their own children, grown to useful manhood and womanhood, and also by numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren. They have forty-five grandchildren and thirty-two great-grandchildren. A brief record of their children and descendants is as follows: Dora, wife of W. P. Parker, of Wichita Falls, and their children are Cyrus H., Mrs. Mattie Naylor, Lola, Joseph and Francis Lee. Mattie Ann Stover became the wife of Lawson Robertson, of Denton, and their children are: Mrs. Nora Nelson, of Goose Creek, Texas; Jesse Malone of Frisco, Texas; Mrs. Mary Killingworth, of Little Elm; Clifford, of Gunter, Texas; Paul, of Denton; Eber Stover, of Denton; Lawson Robertson, Jr., of Denton; Ruby Robertson; and John Mathew, who died in infancy. Mary E. Stover became the wife of J. E. Smith, of Denton, their children being Mrs. Dora Bannister, of Fort Worth, Stover, of Sanger, and Cecil of Benton, Elaine, William, Edwin, Harry and Clint Smith. Elbert L. Stover, who is a farmer at Little Elm, by his marriage to Nola Chappell has a son, Edgar L., and by his second wife, Ella Durham, has children named Mary, James Mart, Susan, Lucile, Dorothy and Louise Bill. The next in age of the family is Dr. Eber Stover of Truscott, Texas, who married Della Sorrells and has two children, Elizabeth and Mary Emma. Joel Anthony Stover, who lives at Duncan, Oklahoma, married Cobie Barger, and their family consists of Trudie, wife of John Jeffrey, of Frisco, Texas, Joe, of Plano, Texas, and Eugene. Effie Stover is the wife of Pat Gallagher, a former sheriff of Denton County, now living at Dallas, and their children are Mrs. Fleta McReynolds, of Fort Worth, Earnest, of old Mexico, and Carl, of old Mexico. The youngest of the family is Amy, wife of Sidney Boyd, of Ponder, and the mother of three daughters, Gladys, Agnes and Lorene.

BROOKE SMITH was born in Hanover County, Virginia, March 13, 1853. His parents were John Snelson Smith and Pauline Thilman Smith, whose maiden name was Doswell. He came to Texas in January, 1871, and located in Waco. Mr. Smith removed to Brownwood in February, 1876, and engaged in merchandising. In July, 1876, in connection with Mr. Steffins, he established the Pecan Valley Bank, the first financial institution in that section. He has been continuously in the banking business since that date.

On March 2, 1880, he married Miss Juliet L. Sparks, daughter of Lloyd W. Sparks, of Bourbon County, Kentucky. They have had four children: Flora Temple, who died at the age of three months; Lola Doswell, who was married to Gardner Thomas, widowed, and again married to E. Lester, and still lives in Brownwood; Norma Brooke, who was married to T. D. Heslep, of Caldwell, Texas, and she died in Brownwood in 1911. One son, Brooke Smith, Jr., is now residing in Brownwood.

Mr. Smith has led an active business life. In addition to banking he has been an extensive and continuous operator in real estate, consisting of farm and ranch land in Brownwood and adjacent counties. He has erected several substantial buildings in Brownwood, and has extensive suburban holdings in Houston, Texas, and large landed interests in Mexico. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has been a director of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway since 1892.

Mr. Smith is one of the most progressive and public spirited citizens of that section, and has been foremost in every enterprise for the development of his city and its tributary territory.

BEN E. KEITH, president of the Harkrider-Keith-Cooke Company, wholesale fruit and produce dealers, is a native Texan, having resided in the Lone Star State since birth.

He was born in Fort Worth on the 20th day of March, 1882, the son of Calvin S. and Mary Ellen (Lightfoot) Keith, who came to Texas in 1878, locating in Fort Worth. The elder Keith was for many years a prominent business man of Fort Worth and was favorably known throughout this section. He originally came from Kentucky. Mr. Keith's



Bone Reith

mother was a member of a very prominent Indiana family.

Mr. Keith was educated in the public schools of his native city and at an early age entered the business world, where he added to his store of knowledge that education which comes only from actual contact and experience with the duties and problems of life. That he has taken advantage of the meager opportunities that came his way is attested to by his wonderful commercial success.

In 1905 he entered the wholesale fruit and produce business and his alert mind, energy and ambition gained rapid success for him and in a period of a few short years he became president of the company with which he had a very humble start. The Harkrider-Keith-Cooke Company is one of the largest wholesale fruit and produce houses in the South and West and maintains several large branches.

In addition to Mr. Keith's connection with the fruit and produce enterprise, he is interested in several other lines of activity, including manufacturing and jobbing and the oil industry. Mr. Keith has been exceptionally active in civic affairs and for the past several years has been an influential leader in all the forces that have worked for the upbuilding of Fort Worth and this community. He is a member of River Crest Country Club, Glen Garden Country Club, Fort Worth Club, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Credit Men's Association, Fort Worth Rotary Club, and various other clubs. He is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Moslah Temple Shrine in addition to being past exalted ruler of the Fort Worth Lodge No. 124, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; ex-president of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, and at present a director of that organization. Mr. Keith was one of the organizers of the Agricultural-Livestock Finance Corporation and is one of its directors. He is very active in the Fruit and Produce Associations and is ex-president of the Texas Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers Association, and is vice-president of the Western Fruit Jobbers Association of America.

FRANK S. HASTINGS was born at Leavenworth, Kansas, June 19, 1860. His primary education was received in the common schools of that city, completing his education in the University of Notre Dame and the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He was married at Kansas City, Missouri, to Laura Clark in

1899, and to them two children have been born, Ruth, born in 1902, and Warren, born in 1904.

His business activities promptly followed his graduation the first ten years (1880-1890) being with a wholesale grocery company in his native city of Leavenworth. For the next succeeding twelve years (1890-1902) he was with the Armour Packing Company at Kansas City, where he rose to a high confidential position. It is not too much to say that no man in all that splendid old-time Armour organization stood higher in the estimation of Kirk B. Armour, president.

Mr. Armour conceived that he could do no greater service to the cattle interests of this country than to take a leading part in the improvement of breeds. As a step in this direction he made some highly important importations of Herefords from the best English blood, partly from the Queen's herd. While Mr. Hastings' experience with cattle up to this period of his life had been slight, Mr. Armour placed the management of the herd in his hands, in the confidence that a man who had for years satisfactorily solved every one of the many complex problems which had been delegated to him would also be equal to this task. Mr. Hastings' wonderful mastery of the subject is well known to all students of the history of Herefords in America. His characteristic thoroughness and energy were applied intensely. Day by day and year by year he made careful research into all that was written on the subject, seeking and weighing all information obtainable from intimate contact with the most successful herdsmen, plus sustained observations of practical results from applied theory. There is no better authority upon Hereford pedigrees, and eventually he came to be recognized as one of the foremost authorities on the subject in this country.

After Mr. Armour's death Mr. Hastings, largely by reason of his Hereford experience became associated with Swenson Brothers of New York, taking the management of their large S. M. S. Hereford herd in Texas, and making his headquarters in Stamford in 1902. From this point he still directs both the breeding and sale policies. The latter is unique in being practically a mail order business, built upon confidence that every promise is scrupulously carried out with every shipment shaped under his personal supervision for years. The early buyers who at first came to inspect before shipment now write or telegraph orders, knowing that no deceit or sharp practice will later annoy them. Frank, as he is in name and

by nature, there have been no "mis-understandings" in his trades. The business and personal friendships resulting comprehend an exceedingly wide range, from capitalist to cow-puncher.

He has in numberless instances given of his time and talents to help cowmen over rough financial places, with advice and suggestion founded upon a constant and reliable knowledge of markets and conditions. Most of this has had no possible selfish basis. On the contrary, he has been prodigal of valuable time sacrificed from his own business urgencies to go deeply to the root of his neighbors' problems and his neighbors in the cow business are not circumscribed by geographical limitations.

As an instance of the range of his helpful services Percy Rockefeller wanted some sound, practical advice as to the utilization of a large North Carolina tract at Overhills, where he was considering breeding cattle adapted to that mountain pasture. Did he apply to the Bureau of United States Animal Industry for experts? Instead, he sent a request, through a mutual friend, for Frank Hastings, who assisted until the problem was settled. Again vast areas of Florida swamp lands, near the Everglades, were regarded by virtue of strong native grasses as possibly profitable in carrying cattle bred to thrive under the climatic and peculiar conditions of that region. This problem was placed by the owners in Frank Hastings' hands, and his report upon that subject is most comprehensive and interesting, and was controlling as to their decision.

But he will give just as much careful thought proportionately to the troubles of old Bill Smith, running the currycomb brand on the head of Salt Fork, whose \$500 note is due at the bank and who fears his milk-pen calves must be added to the shipment of his few steers to make the financial raffle. The judgment of no man in the cattle business of the Western range is more sought, more valued or more valuable. Often and often he is approached by cowmen who ask his assistance in selling their stock, saying they know he can secure a greater realization for them, and offering a commission for his help. The cowman gets unstinted help, on condition that the commission suggestion be forgotten—he has never accepted a cent from any cowman for his aid—it would be tainted money to him. Think of what he would have been worth to the United States Shipping Board!

At times, and at many important meetings and banquets, he has held his auditors fascinated by his eloquence. His expressions, under such circumstances, flow in the purest English, delivering a finished, forceful, masterful address. At other times, and in cruder surroundings and a similar companionship, where the educational graces are not conspicuous, he will drop so naturally into the vernacular (insulting the grammar with every sentence), as to appear as wholly at one with the gathering in speech as he is at heart, for he, least of all men, does not measure worth by superficialities, and some of his dearest friends spell cow with a "k." An admiring diamond-in-the-rough once summed up his ability to conform by observing "That that man Hastin's is plumb at home with everybody. I don't care if it's professors, preachers, or cowboys, or niggers—he is one of 'em"—a perfect tribute to his ability to readily adjust himself to any surrounding. It is not a pose, but a natural sympathetic melting into the individualities of his associates, no matter of what class, growing out of a perfect human understanding.

He keeps his active brain in smooth working order by frequent contact with the best minds in the cattle business and in other affairs and professions. He embraces every opportunity for discussion of details of the cattle business and other affairs with men worth while. I recall a chance remark once made by him that he liked always a chance to measure up his brain against the other fellow's to see how stale he was getting. This desire for discussion with and information from others explains the wide range of knowledge which he keeps up to date. Most men with an intense hobby allow it to take complete possession of them, to the exclusion of all else, and on other subjects these single track minds are quite blank, stale and unprofitable. There is never an important current subject, industrial, social or political, which Mr Hastings cannot analyze with interest and benefit with his companions of the moment.

He has been of conspicuous value in many of the associations which deal with cattle affairs, not only of Texas, but of the nation. His work on the Executive Board of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association has been untiring and effective, and he has been continually called upon to serve for many consecutive years. His associates on this board rely heavily upon him, as they have found him active, diplomatic and resourceful in assisting in the solu-

tion of the many problems which have arisen from time to time, some of them very real.

The governmental committee sitting in Washington a few months ago, considering the matter of regulation of the packing industry, called Mr Hastings to assist them with needed information, and it must have been some reward to him to be informed, as he was at the conclusion of his testimony, that no witness had appeared who so assisted them in arriving at a clear understanding of the situation from the cattle raisers' standpoint.

Recognition of the comprehensive nature of Mr. Hastings' information and research is evidenced by his appointment as a member of the Southern Tariff Congress, which will deal with all the tariff problems of the South.

The leading publications of the country devoted to or dealing with cattle industry have long recognized the value of Mr. Hastings' opinion on such subjects, and call upon him for contributions to their various publications. At the request of the Breeders' Gazette he, during the last year, supplied them with a series under the head of "Recollections of a Ranchman." The characters and life in the cow country supplied material for a wonderful series, embracing a wide range, covering its hardships, pathos, humor, poetry and incidents, most pleasingly told, with a broad base of instruction and information. The public's reception of these articles was enthusiastic. Hundreds of letters of appreciation were received by the Gazette from all classes of readers. As an indication of the impressions they made, F. D. Coburn, of Kansas, wrote as follows:

"The material Mr. Hastings is sending the Breeders' Gazette is as interesting as anything W. H. Prescott, Lew Wallace or Victor Hugo ever wrote. Of course you will make them available in book form." Mr. Coburn is, himself, one of the most prolific writers on cattle and agricultural subjects, and has exercised a great and helpful influence on the Western farmer and cowman. Coburn's little booklet, "The Beef Steer and His Sister," is a classic.

Mr. Hastings has always made intimates of the men of the S. M. S. Ranch and at the camp homes it is always Christmas for the children when Mr. Hastings is about. He has molded the organization into something resembling a great big family with a common purpose. He always has a sympathetic ear for such personal troubles and griefs as affect his men and associates and time to help in allaying them so far as he may. The camaraderie

resulting is largely responsible for the fine range results achieved and maintained.

Mr. Hastings is essentially a home and family loving man. As he cannot bring the cattle from hundreds of square miles of range to his back yard, the next best thing, and his greatest delight, is to take the family among the cattle. Mrs. Hastings shares her husband's love of the open and its people, and often goes with him to remote camps and round-ups. From infancy the children, Ruth and Warren, have been adopted children of the range and are rarely left behind. Mr. Hastings has one passion aside from Hereford cattle—flowers, specializing in roses. To the great brotherhood of his acquaintance in West Texas this will hardly be information, as there are few of them who have not enjoyed at least a few happy hours at the Hastings' Stamford home and seen the results of his work in flower culture, cross-breeding roses instead of cattle. His splendid vein of humor and quick and sympathetic intelligence make him a delightful and much sought companion.

One of the great achievements of Mr. Hastings is the bringing to near perfection of the Swenson herd. For nearly twenty years it has been the object of his daily care and thought and pride. Coming to its management with a deep knowledge of Hereford breeding, he has worked incessantly to expand and apply this knowledge to get best results on the big ranges. Intense observation and systematic breeding, intermingling an undercurrent of Shorthorn blood to increase bone and size, has rewarded the S. M. S. brand with a uniformity of color, size and conformation which makes it recognized as appearing upon one of the very best of the many splendid large Hereford herds of Texas. After these years of persistent and painstaking work it was a justifiably proud day when at the Chicago International Show S. M. S. commercial fat yearlings, bred on the Spur Ranch Division, won the car lot Sweepstakes Championship over all ages and breeds, establishing new world records as to prices (50c a lb. on the hoof) and as to dressing record (66.4%). This greatest of all honors in the cattle world can be credited to the subject of this sketch, and if he never did further work for the benefit of the Hereford breed he could rest happily and content upon this record.

No man has left a greater impress on the cattle activities of this country. He has been a direct inspiration and a helpful guide to hundreds of associates. In the light of con-

structive results of lasting value to his chosen field no man has more to his credit. His energy, concentration and ability would have brought unusual success in any field. The cowmen of the West may well be congratulated that the fates guided him to the range country. Mr. Hastings has done a great and permanent good of incalculable value to the live stock industry of Texas in pioneering the plan of transferring Texas range cattle direct to the feed lots of the corn belt. Therefore the raiser had shipped his range stuff direct to the stockyards of the market of his choice, and sold through his commission firm to the packer or an occasional feeder, who in his rounds through the stockyards accumulated a miscellaneous lot of cattle for feeding and finishing. The Hastings vision has populated the corn belt with bunches of well-bred Texas cattle of uniform selection as to lots and ages, chiefly shipped as calves, bought direct of the breeder, loaded on the ranch and unloaded adjacent to the pasture of the corn belt feeder. Originally there was much skepticism as to results, but it has been replaced by broad and general optimism and fattened bank accounts, as the demonstrations of years accumulated. Nowadays the corn belt feeder reaches out eagerly and confidently for well-bred Texas stuff, and it is not too much to say that every ranchman in Texas is profiting directly or indirectly by the painstaking pioneering referred to. While the influence of Mr. Hasting's work has extended to all breeds, it is chiefly focused to Herefords, as that breed is unquestionably the "redeemer of the range." No man was ever so broad and generous in supplying helpful information and marketing possibilities to other breeders. He will often spend hours dictating letters in the interest of others in a way which men with narrower vision would consider as helping a competitor. The net result of his efforts is a vast general good to the cattle interests of the nation and is a monument to his energetic, sustained and farsighted policies, the successful culmination of a hope of long standing.

Contributed by C. A. JONES.

J. BEN ROSS. Born in Silverton, Colorado, 1878. Operated extensively in mining and smelting of minerals in Silverton, Telluride, Leadville and Cripple Creek from 1898 to 1908.

Became interested in oil fields of Wyoming in 1908, since which time he has operated extensively in all the principal oil fields of

the Mid-Continent as well as Columbia and Mexico.

Came to Texas in 1919 and commenced operations in Eastland and Stephens counties as Ross-Goss & Fletcher. Later organized the Plateau Oil Company, of which he was vice president and general manager. This company had remarkable success, and in 1920 was fifth in total production in Texas. He has also operated extensively in all oil fields as an individual, and has recently organized the Rosell Petroleum Company, of which he is president. This company has large holdings and production in the Bunker Field, Young County, Texas. He is also operating in the Mexia Field, Limestone County, Texas.

In 1909 Mr. Ross was married to Miss Helene Harry, of Atlanta, Illinois. Lived in Denver, Colorado, until 1919, since which time he has lived in Fort Worth, Texas. He a member of the Fort Worth Club, the Riverside Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Club and also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN M. BLAND represents the older group of Wichita Falls' citizens and business men. He came to the town eighteen years ago, when its chief prospects were based upon a growing commerce as the center of a rich agricultural district. He became one of the merchants of the city, but for a number of years past has been in the real estate business, and his expert knowledge of real estate gave him an obvious advantage when the oil boom started, and he has handled many important transactions in the leasing and transfer of oil properties.

Mr. Bland was born in Izard County, Arkansas, in 1879, a son of Rev. R. C. and Ellen (Black) Bland. He was only a child when his mother died. His father, who is also deceased, was for many years a prominent Methodist minister in Northern Arkansas, but finally came to Texas and lived out his life at Waco.

Reared and educated at Salem in Fulton County, Arkansas, John M. Bland was a young man of twenty-three when he came to Wichita Falls in 1903. This city has been his home ever since with the exception of one year spent in New Mexico. For about eight years he was a local grocery merchant, and for one year was cashier of the Wichita State Bank. Gradually his real estate operations took all his time, and since the beginning of the oil boom in 1918 his firm, Thomas & Bland, have transacted a tremendous volume of the busi-



J. B. O'Connell

ness in oil leases. To some extent he has been interested in oil production in connection with some companies he helped organize.

Mr. Bland regards Wichita Falls as his home city, his interests are concentrated here, and in all the years of his residence he has sought to contribute something from his own enterprise and influence for the good of the community. He was one of the organizers of the first Chamber of Commerce of the city and for a number of years a member of its board of directors. He is a director of the First National Bank, the oldest bank in the city. He has also served as an alderman, as a member of the city School Board and is one of the trustees of the Floral Heights Methodist Church. He is chairman of the building committee which had in charge the financing and construction of a church edifice built in 1920 at a cost of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, and regarded as one of the finest churches of the state. Mr. Bland is a Knight Templar Mason and a Shriner, a member of Maskat Temple of Wichita Falls.

He married Miss Della Trevathan, of Fulton County, Arkansas. The Trevathans are an old and prominent family of Arkansas. Her brother, George Trevathan, was a successful newspaper man, connected at various times with the Little Rock Gazette and other journals. He was a man of influence in public affairs as well, serving as secretary of the State Senate and in other official positions. Mr. and Mrs. Bland have two children, Ray and Lloyd.

JOE H. DAVIS is a merchant and business man, and came from West Texas to locate at Burkburnett three or four years ago, and besides building up and attending to a large and prosperous mercantile business in that city has taken a deep interest in local affairs, particularly those affecting the welfare of the local schools.

Mr. Davis was born at Dandridge, Jefferson County, Tennessee, in 1870, and was nine years of age when his parents came to Texas. He is a son of John E. and Rebecca (Hickey) Davis. His father died in February, 1920, at his home in Fort Worth, where the mother is still living. John E. Davis was a Confederate soldier, and for four years followed the great cavalry leader Nathan Bedford Forrest. At his death he was buried in his old Confederate uniform.

Joe H. Davis grew up in Texas, and spent his youth and early manhood on a farm in Hill

County, remaining there until after his marriage. Subsequently he was in Hillsboro, and in 1906 left that town and went to Roscoe in West Texas, where he entered merchandising. In December, 1917, he came to Burkburnett, in Wichita County, and established himself as a grocery merchant. The great oil boom started in July, 1918, and, like other local merchants, he handled a tremendous volume of business and shared in all the experiences of the boom town.

For many years he has been keenly interested in educational matters, not only for the sake of his own children but on general principles. He therefore takes a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction in his connection as a member of the Board of Education of Burkburnett. The city is noted for the excellence and the high character of its schools, consisting of two grade schools and a modern high school. Mr. Davis besides his work with the board has donated a medal for scholarship each school year.

Mr. Davis married Miss Alice McGinnis, of Belton, Texas. They have three children, Mary Louise, who is a member of the class of 1921 at the Burkburnett High School, Benjamin and Victor Davis.

ROBERT DOUGLASS. In the years when Breckenridge was performing its functions as the county seat and trade center of a farming and stock raising community, the Douglass family were prominently represented in the citizenship, and in the era of unprecedented growth resulting from oil development the name still remains identified with the leadership and enterprise of the city and of Stephens County.

Robert Douglass, who has lived at Breckenridge nearly all his life and from a date prior to the organization of Stephens County, was born in Marshall County, Mississippi, in 1873 and three years later in the Centennial Year was brought by his parents, J. J. and Lizzie (Raiford) Douglass to Stephens County. This county was then on the real Texas frontier. The country was almost entirely devoted to stock raising on the open range. J. J. Douglass established his home at Breckenridge and later when the county was organized Breckenridge became the county seat. He was prominent in local affairs and for several years served as sheriff. He knew and was known by everybody and is one of the highly esteemed pioneer citizens. He and his wife are now living retired at Fort Worth.

Robert Douglass acquired his education in the local schools of Breckenridge. As a young man he served as deputy sheriff under his father and then took up banking, a business he followed until the summer of 1920, when he resigned as cashier of the Breckenridge State Bank in order to devote his attention to his extensive private interests. Mr. Douglass owns much valuable property in Breckenridge and over the county, including interests in the oil fields. He has a beautiful home at 205 Miller Street.

Mr. Douglass is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Pearl Addington, whose father, the late Jesse Addington, was also prominent in the pioneer history of Stephens County. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass have two sons, Dr. R. A. Douglass, who is a graduate of Baylor University Dental School and is practicing his profession at Breckenridge; and John Ed Douglass.

CHARLES RICHARD VICKERY. It is more than a strictly business achievement that the name Vickery through a period of forty years has borne an unsullied reputation at Fort Worth as a synonym of strict integrity and fair dealing in everything connected with real estate.

Charles Richard Vickery, who is the active representative of the business today, has continued the reputation made by his father in the same line.

His father, Richard Vickery, was born and reared in Devonshire, England, came to America about 1870, first locating in Michigan, and after a period of employment in the lumber camps of Wisconsin came to Texas. He established his first home at Ennis, then at Waxahachie, where he kept his home for a quarter of a century, and in 1901 removed to Fort Worth. His activities in real estate had brought him into prominence at Fort Worth from about 1880. He gave his time and attention to this business until his death on January 14, 1914. Of his eight children, six are still living, Charles Richard being the fifth in age.

Charles Richard Vickery was born on Easter Sunday, April 13, 1884, at Waxahachie in Ellis County and received his early education in the public schools of Waxahachie and Fort Worth. He also spent a year in Racine College at Racine, Wisconsin, and earned a diploma in the Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York.

After school hours and during vacations he worked in his father's office at Fort Worth from the age of seventeen until he was twenty, and while there gained not only a great deal of practical knowledge but also sensed the high ideals involved in his father's business transactions. From the age of twenty for a year he was employed as a runner or collector with the Traders National Bank. In 1905 Mr. Vickery entered the real estate business for himself. His offices are now on the eighth floor of the F. and M. Bank building. The first five years he handled general real estate transactions. He then organized the Hyde Park Land Company, owners of the Southland Addition, the Mutual Land Company, owners of the Highland Park Addition, the College Heights Land Company, owners of the College Heights Addition, and began selling lots on the installment plan. He developed these three additions, and after a few years in that work decided that the field was a large one and with continued growth and development of Fort Worth would prove still larger and that the greatest opportunity for success lay in specialization, a policy that his father had adopted before him. Mr. Vickery therefore no longer caters to the general business of real estate, but consecrates his time and efforts upon promoting and developing suburban additions in either lots or acreage. During the dull years in Fort Worth from 1914 to 1918 he saw his accumulations almost vanish, but with the boom of 1919-20, he realized the benefit of his foresight and his specialized methods. In those two years he sold over 1,600 lots in eight different additions, and five of these additions were completely sold during these two years. A significant fact indicating the solid basis on which his business is conducted was the practically undiminished volume of his transactions during the general stagnation affecting business in all lines during 1921. Mr. Vickery still has nominally on the market fifteen divisions, though eight have been completely sold.

As noted above he attributes his success largely to the good name and reputation his father had acquired during his long identification with Fort Worth business. Mr. Vickery has measured all his plans and efforts by the high standard of his father, and something immeasurably better than financial reward has been the confidence that has accomplished all the patronage of his real estate



Carl Kieker

service and the sound policy he has so carefully cultivated has indeed been its own reward, since it has made for greatly simplified transactions, people coming to him to buy lots or acreage with the same general attitude that people buy other lines of merchandise. Mr. Vickery is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with the Elks order.

ZANE-CETTI. A quiet, diffident man in personal character, Zane-Cetti nevertheless helped make history in the upbuilding of Fort Worth as a city and all the old timers still remaining and those who know something of the trials and vicissitudes which beset the group of enterprising men determined upon making a city of Fort Worth appreciate and genuinely admire this retired business man who arrived at Fort Worth a day in September, 1873.

His name is Jesse Shenton Zane-Cetti. He was born in the City of Philadelphia January 21, 1844. His father, William B. Zane, was a native of Philadelphia and of Quaker stock. His step-father, Andrew Christian Cetti, was also a native of Philadelphia. His mother, Harriet Emily Adams, was born in Bristol, England. Zane-Cetti is the only survivor of three children. He grew up in Philadelphia but in 1859, at the age of fifteen, was sent to Germany and lived there until 1870. He acquired a thorough technical education, both in German and French universities, and returned to America well trained for the profession of civil engineering. He became connected with some of the pioneer railroad building projects of the South under Gen. G. M. Dodge, and General Dodge sent him to Texas to assist in surveying the original line of the Texas & Pacific across the country to El Paso. Railroad building stopped with the panic of 1873 and as a young man of exceptional talents and resources but with no immediate prospect before him Zane-Cetti left the stage coach at Fort Worth and was soon accepted as a congenial member of a little group of Fort Worth men who were responsible for all the forward progress of the community during the next quarter of a century. Zane-Cetti became secretary of the Tarrant County Construction Company, which was organized in 1875 to complete the Texas & Pacific Railway from a point a little west of Dallas to Fort Worth. He is one of the few original members of that historic organization still remaining. Later he had a prominent part in raising the money to bring the Santa Fe

into Fort Worth. For a number of years he was actively engaged in the real estate business, retiring from that in 1902 to give all his attention to the management of the Texas Brewing Company of Fort Worth. He was one of the incorporators of that enterprise in 1890 and for many years was its president and active head until the industry was shut down in 1918.

In October, 1874, Zane-Cetti married Emma A. Hoefflein. They have four living children, all of whom have retained the family name, Zane-Cetti. Their Christian names are Carl H., Emma Helen, wife of W. H. Irwin, Louise M. and Marion E. Mr. Zane-Cetti now lives on the same property which he rented when he first came to Fort Worth nearly half a century ago and which he acquired by purchase three years later. He is a past master of Lodge No. 148 of the Masonic Order, is past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, is a Shriner and Elk, but his chief distinction is that of a Fort Worth pioneer.

O. F. HALEY, a resident of North Texas for many years, was in business as a merchant both at Gainesville and Fort Worth, but in later years devoted his energies to real estate and oil activities, and was secretary and treasurer of the Texas Oil Land and Investment Company at Fort Worth.

Mr. Haley was born at Decaturville, Tennessee, October 3, 1867, son of Coleman E. and Salley (Carin) Haley. His birthplace was also the house in which his father was born, and his mother was born in the same locality. His grandfather was a native of North Carolina, and one of the early settlers in Decatur County, Tennessee, where he acquired a large body of land and established a water mill and tan yard. The Haleys are of English and Irish extraction. Coleman E. Haley owned a large Tennessee plantation and also continued the operation of the old mill. He died when his four sons were young and the mother married again.

O. F. Haley, the oldest of the family, was thirteen years of age before he left his birthplace and before he saw a railroad. At that time he and his three brothers accompanied their stepfather to Rockdale, Texas, and he lived on a farm in that locality for about four years. For another two years his home was at Whitesboro, and he then took up his business at Gainesville, Texas, where for twenty years or more he was successfully identified with merchandising.

Mr. Haley came to Fort Worth July 4, 1910, and was a member of the mercantile firm of O. F. Haley & Company of that city for seven years. In 1917 he became secretary and treasurer of the Texas Oil Land & Investment Company and was the largest owner of the stock of this well known corporation. Mr. Haley also had some valuable real estate holdings in Fort Worth and owned a large body of land in West Texas.

He was a member of the Elks Lodge. On November 18, 1897, he married Mrs. Cornia Morris, of Gainesville. Mr. Haley died in Fort Worth, March 9, 1921.

JAMES MACOM SENTER, one of the prominent oil operators whose business interests have given them Fort Worth as headquarters, was in early life a rancher and farmer in Northwest Texas, and his associates have always known him as a young business man whose forceful energy could be depended upon to get a successful issue in any proposition with which he was identified.

Mr. Senter was born at Tyler, Smith County, Texas, September 28, 1883, son of Thomas J. and Anna (Martin) Senter. In the paternal line he is a descendant of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and his father's cousin, DeWitt Senter, was the first governor of Tennessee after the Civil war and a man of great prominence in that state for years. Mr. Senter's grandfather, Patrick Senter, was a planter and slaveowner in Tennessee. Thomas J. Senter was born in Tennessee, and in Alabama he spent his early life on a plantation, and after coming to Texas followed farming until his death in Ellis County in 1895. His widow is still living. Patrick Senter was a captain in the Confederate army and was killed in battle.

James M. Senter was the fourth in a family of nine children, seven of whom are still living. He grew up in Ellis County, attended public schools there and was only twelve years of age when his father died, after which he was thrown on his own responsibilities, and for five years did practically all the varied labor in the routine of a farm. It was about 1898 that the postoffice department inaugurated its first rural delivery service, and Mr. Senter has the distinction of having carried one of the first rural routes in the state. This route was from the Alvarado postoffice, and for ten years he was rural mail carrier and at the same time was accu-

mulating some modest interests as a farmer. After leaving the postal service he engaged in farming and ranching in Johnson and Archer counties, and still owns land in both counties.

Mr. Senter turned his capital and energies into the oil business in 1918, and as an individual operator has been one of the most successful in North Texas. Since September, 1920, his home and business headquarters have been at Fort Worth, with offices in the F. and M. building. He and his associates have developed several practical leases in Eastland, Coleman, Wichita and Archer counties, and during the dull year of 1921 they had five wells operating or drilling. Recently Mr. Senter became associated with B. J. Johnson of Cleburne, organizer of the famous Hogg Creek Oil Company, the sale of whose property to the Magnolia Company was one of the biggest transactions in petroleum circles in the Southwest. Mr. Senter and Mr. Johnson and others are developing an important field near Maxia, Texas. Mr. Senter was also interested in the Northwest Extension to Burkburnett, being one of the first to acquire leases in that part of the field.

Outside of ranching and the oil industry Mr. Senter was for two years in the flour milling business at Burleson. He is a democrat, but has never found time to devote to practical politics. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World, of the Glen Garden Club of Fort Worth, and a member of the Baptist Church.

At Alvarado March 12, 1905, he married Miss Laura Thompson, whose parents were natives of Georgia. She was reared and educated in Johnson County and attended the School of Industrial Arts at Denton and with Mr. Senter has been actively interested in the social and civic life of the several communities where they have lived. Mrs. Senter is a niece of Marcellis Hallman, who originated the famous beverage Coca Cola at Atlanta, Georgia, while associated with the Atlanta capitalist, A. C. Candler, and as a member of the firm of Candler & Hallman organized the Coca Cola Company, one of the largest organizations of capital in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Senter have two daughters: Bessielu, born February 17, 1906, and Avis Elizabeth, born April 23, 1912. Both are natives of Alvarado and are now students in the Fort Worth public schools.



J. M. Leuter

JAMES L. McCONKEY. While Wichita Falls as a modern city is the mecca for oil men, a substantial nucleus of citizens belongs to the older element who came here when the town was primarily the center of a rich and rapidly developing agricultural region. Though a resident of Wichita County for over thirty years, James L. McConkey has never to an important extent become interested in oil production and is today what he has always been—a very successful farmer and stockman, a vocation which has entirely satisfied his inclinations and ambitions. Mr. McConkey, moreover, is one of the very prominent men in Texas in farmers' movements and is well known for his participation in organizations to better agricultural conditions generally.

He was born in Wright County, Missouri, in 1866, grew upon a farm, and while devoted to the practical side of agriculture and stock husbandry has always been a student of those broader economic conditions affecting people who make their home and have their work in the country. Mr. McConkey came to Wichita County in 1888. His farm and stock ranch is one of the best in the rich valley of the Wichita River, located on Holliday Creek, fifteen miles southwest of Wichita Falls. He continued his residence on the farm until a few years ago, when, to give his children the superior school and other facilities of a large community, he moved to Wichita Falls. He still retains the active management of his farm and stock ranch.

He was a pioneer of this section of the State in farmers' organizations. For many years he has lent his active co-operation and forceful influence to the success of such movements. At present he is vice president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas, and was formerly president of the Wichita Valley district branch of the association. While he is a more than ordinary success in spite of the adverse influences affecting the economic welfare of the farmer in earlier years, Mr. McConkey has long realized that these adverse conditions are not justified and that the cure for them lies in organization and co-operation. Like other practical men in the movement, Mr. McConkey is willing to proceed slowly, working at one thing at a time, and the primary problem now confronting him and his associates involves a question of marketing and the best means of bringing about a system of disposing of farm products that will achieve equi-

table results to the farmer and to the consumer as well, necessitating better distribution facilities and less tribute to the middleman.

Mr. McConkey is a very prominent member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce and has given much thought and study to the present great project to irrigate the Wichita Valley.

Mr. McConkey married Miss Anna Nail of Arkansas. They have a son eighteen years old who is a splendid example of sturdy young Americanism. He graduated in 1920 from the Wichita Falls High School, was a football star and all-around athlete in high school and is now continuing his education in the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

HERSHAL V. CALDWELL. The Caldwell family have been identified with Stephens County for a quarter of a century. As a family they have been ranchers, property owners, business men and lawyers. Of this family Hershal V. Caldwell has been a rancher and real estate man and has been first and foremost in all the remarkable developments connected with the constructive upbuilding of Breckenridge as one of the remarkable oil cities of the Southwest.

He was born in Palo Pinto County, Texas, in 1877, son of James Samuel and Janie (Mott) Caldwell. His father, a native of Missouri, came to Texas in 1876, was a pioneer of Palo Pinto County, and in 1896 removed with his family to Stephens County, locating on a ranch four and a half miles from Breckenridge, the county seat. Still later he moved into the town of Breckenridge and lived there until his death in 1913.

Hershal V. Caldwell was educated in Palo Pinto County and after moving to Stephens County helped operate the home ranch until 1918. In that year he moved to Breckenridge, and as owner, capitalist and broker has been prominently associated with the general real estate business. Much of his work in that line has been truly constructive, resulting in the development of unimproved acreage. His business reached big proportions after the oil boom struck Breckenridge, changing it almost over night from a small county seat town to a city of nearly ten thousand population. Mr. Caldwell in addition to his extensive business is a member of the Board of City Commissioners and anything connected with the welfare of the community has a first call upon his interest.

His brother, Clifford M. Caldwell was for many years a leading lawyer of Breckenridge. He is now one of the most extensive oil operators in the Breckenridge field, being a partner of B. S. Walker in the operations of the Walker-Caldwell Syndicate.

Hershal Caldwell married Miss Stella Davis. Her father, the late S. D. (Rock House) Davis was a pioneer in the northern part of Stephens County, a prominent rancher, and one of the best known and best loved citizens of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have two children, Raymond and Billy.

P. M. DeVITT has been a resident of Fort Worth for over a quarter of a century, and has handled a large amount of capital in various enterprises, though he has considered himself practically retired from business since he left the livestock industry, which he prosecuted successfully in pioneer times in West Texas.

Mr. DeVitt was born at Cleveland, Ohio, November 5, 1856. His parents, David M. and Elizabeth H. (Pyfer) DeVitt were natives of Maryland, his mother of Baltimore. P. M. DeVitt, older of two sons, was reared and educated at Washington, D. C., and came to Texas in 1877 when he was twenty-one years of age. He was engaged in the cattle and sheep business in McCulloch County, and about 1882 moved his herds and flocks to the plains country in Howard and Midland counties. He was one of the leading sheep men of his day and at one time had 25,000 sheep on the range. He acquired most of his capital in that business, and has always been of a speculative turn of mind, ready to buy or put capital into any property or enterprise which commends itself to his judgment. Mr. DeVitt moved to Fort Worth in 1893, and at different times has figured in some important real estate deals in and around the city. He is a member of the Elks Lodge.

In 1876 he married Miss Jessie M. Farr of Washington, D. C. They are the parents of three children: Estelle, wife of H. H. Harrison of Miami, Florida; Roland, who lives at Fort Worth; and Miss Ruth.

WILLIAM WATKINS MOORES. Prominently identified with the history of Erath County, and a distinguished member of the bar, Judge William Watkins Moores is easily one of the most important figures at Stephenville, where he has resided for so many years. He was

born in Marengo County, Alabama, near the village of Dayton, July 11, 1845, a son of Dr. William B. and Nancy (Gordon) Moores, and grandson of William Moores and John Gordon, the latter having been born near Gordonsville, fifty miles from Nashville, Tennessee. William Moores was a farmer, a slave-owner, and a man of ample means. He is buried in the acre of land reserved by the Moores family for burial purposes near New Middleton, Tennessee. Doctor Moores was one of three sons and four daughters born to him and his wife.

Dr. William B. Moores was born in Smith County, Tennessee, in 1806, and his wife was born in the same county in 1808. He died in 1868, and is buried at Fairfield, Texas, and his wife died in 1864. Their children were as follows: Alice, who was the widow of Dr. Robert Adams, died at Stephenville; and Judge William Watkins Moores, whose name heads this review. Doctor Moores was the only member of his family to identify himself with Texas.

In 1853 Doctor Moores brought his family to Texas, he being one of five heads of families making up a little party of six wagons coming to the State for permanent settlement. The Moores had with them their numerous slaves, as did the other families, and those who formed this caravan were: Doctor Grayson, Doctor Blackman, Mr. McConico and Mr. Cook, besides the Moores, and all settled in Freestone County. Fairfield was the trading point and there Doctor Moores located. He purchased land in the vicinity of Fairfield and engaged in farming instead of resuming the practice of medicine which had formerly occupied him while living in Tennessee. After he had moved to Alabama he was a farmer and was closely identified with the political life of that state, spending ten years in the Alabama Legislature. After coming to Texas he continued his political activities and was a member of the Texas Legislature for many years prior to the war between the North and the South, representing the whig party in that body. While serving as such he had as an associate Jack Hamilton, who later became a radical and governor of Texas, and this acquaintance enabled him to assist some of his Freestone County neighbors during the reconstruction period. A movement was on foot to confiscate the property of all ex-Confederates whose property amounted to more than \$20,000. Those coming under this class in Freestone County appealed to Doctor



Pm DeVitt

Moore to help them, and he took the matter up with Governor Hamilton and the latter brought such pressure to bear with the Federal authorities that the proposed heavy burden was not imposed.

When the Moores family came to Texas, Hansboro Bell was governor of the state and he was succeeded by E. M. Pease, and Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin were United States Senators. Doctor Moores continued his activities as before stated and was recognized as a leader of the whig party in his part of the State. When that party went out of existence he became a democrat and continued to represent his district in the State Assembly. He was a man of wide experience in public speaking and acquired all of the fine points in effective address. Not only on politics, but on educational matters, and upon all occasions when real eloquence was desired, he was called upon to be a speaker, and he always acquitted himself well and presented his subject to the satisfaction of his hearers and to the welfare of the matter under discussion. He was president of the board of trustees of the Fairfield Female College, one of the old educational institutions to attain to prominence in Texas prior to the war, and he held that position until his death. Greatly interested in religious work, he was long identified with the Methodist denomination, to which he gave liberally, and he was equally generous in his donations to the Cumberland Presbyterians, to which his wife belonged, and to other churches, for he believed that all were sincere and doing a good and worthy work. Clergymen of all denominations were made welcome at his home and there was a standing invitation for them to come there whenever in the neighborhood. Upon one occasion six of the Cumberland Presbyterian ministers stopped with him while the presbytery was in session, and for some years he insisted in having the pastors of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Fairfield live with him. Doctor Moores was one of the moving spirits in the action which resulted in having Freestone contribute \$50,000 toward a fund to induce the Houston & Texas Railroad to come within eighteen miles of Fairfield instead of passing through the region thirty miles distant. Many years have passed since Doctor Moores died, but the good he accomplished lives on, and many of the institutions of today of which the people of his former home are so proud, owe their existence to the initial efforts he made in behalf of proper develop-

ment of the resources and possibilities of the great region in which he always took so deep a pride.

Judge Moores grew up amid a wonderful home atmosphere and was given excellent educational advantages by his wise and watchful father. During the early part of the war between the North and South he was a student in Waco, Texas, but in 1863 he followed the bent of his youthful enthusiasm and enlisted in the Confederate service, although his father had been opposed to secession, and wrote and spoke to the effect that the South could not hope to succeed because of its lack of proper equipment as compared to the superb resources of the North. The lad, however, fired with local pride, joined the Second Texas Cavalry and was under Captain Reed and Colonel Pyron. He saw service principally in the fields in Texas, and came out of the army April 23, 1865, without being wounded.

The war being ended, the young soldier returned to Waco University, presided over by Dr. Rufus Burleson, and there spent a year. Going from there to Washington College, he spent two years under the charge of Gen. Robert E. Lee. While in that institution he was urged to secure an autographed photograph of General Lee. The adoring young soldier bought a dozen photographs of his hero and boldly asked the general to sign them all. Good naturedly he did so and one of these photographs is one of Judge Moores' cherished possessions.

While a student in Washington College Judge Moores was an associate of some men who later attained to distinction, among them being J. Harvey McCreary, later attorney general of Texas; Columbus Garrett, chief justice of the Fifth Court of Civil Appeals of Texas; Seth Shepard, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and W. L. Prather, president of the University of Texas for five years prior to his death. Leaving Washington College, Judge Moores entered the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and was graduated therefrom in 1869. He then returned to Fairfield, was granted a temporary license to practice in 1870 by the district judge of Freestone County, and acquired a permanent one from the Supreme Court of Texas in 1872.

Judge Moores located at Fairfield, where he had lived since 1853, and remained there until July 10, 1880, when he moved to Stephenville, and here he has been identified with

the practice of the law ever since that date. For a quarter of a century he practiced both civil and criminal law but then abandoned the latter and has since then devoted himself to civil cases. During the first decade of his practice here land litigation was prominent and important, and titles to large bodies of it were litigated with Judge Moores as a part to the suit in many instances, but in the hundreds of cases with which he was connected, in but one did he go behind the patent, and this time he attacked successfully the issuing of the transfer of the certificate upon which a patent was issued and the court declared it fraudulent and void.

During his vigorous years he was very active in politics, and has always been a democrat. In 1886 he was elected county judge of Erath County and served as such for two years. He has never identified himself with any church, although he is convinced of the great service religious organizations render a community in making good citizens and maintaining a proper moral standard and he has always contributed generously of his means to their support. In 1870 he was made a Mason in Fairfield County and not only belongs to the Blue Lodge but the Chapter as well.

On November 23, 1870, Judge Moores was married at Fairfield, Texas, to Miss Julia Adams, a daughter of Dr. Robert Adams, who came to Texas from Edenton, Georgia. It was in this vicinity that Mrs. Moores was a schoolmate of the celebrated author of the "Brer Rabbit" stories. Mrs. Moores is a teacher of the Wesley Bible Class and holds a life membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. For two years she was president of the Twentieth Century Club of Stephenville, in which she holds an honorary life membership. The occasion of the golden wedding anniversary of Judge and Mrs. Moores was made memorable by a number of their friends and at that time a delightful surprise was given Mrs. Moores by the dedication to her of a memorial window. Both Judge and Mrs. Moores are held in the highest esteem and affection by all who know them and his fellow citizens take a great pride in the record he has made both as a man and lawyer.

RICHARD WILLIAM KINDEL. In Northwest Texas Weatherford is one of the older cities, and of its business men of the past half century the dean is Richard William Kindel, the pioneer druggist. Of his early contempo-

raries and associates in business in Weatherford not one is now living or active and his experiences comprise an important part of the commercial history of Weatherford.

Mr. Kindel was born in Tennessee August 19, 1847, son of T. J. and Eliza Jane (Gant) Kindel, also natives of the same state. Oldest of eleven children, Richard W. Kindel grew up on his father's farm and acquired a good education in high schools and in the Clifton Masonic Academy. In 1868 he started for Texas, landing at Galveston in July, and then proceeded north, the old Texas Central Railroad running trains only as far as Bryan, from which point he traveled by stage and other conveyances the rest of the journey to Weatherford. Arriving July 11th of the same year, which was still within the danger zone of Indian raids, he went to work for the pioneer druggist William B. Miller. About a year later he formed a partnership with Jim Cox in the drug and grocery business at Stephenville, Texas. Still later he was a partner of Dr. M. S. Crow at the same place, but sold his interests to Dr. Crow in 1873 and returning to Weatherford engaged in the drug business for himself in 1874. He conducted the leading establishment of its kind for over twenty years. From 1896 for five years he was in the lumber business, after which he resumed his former line. Mr. Kindel in 1906 organized the Kindel-Clark Drug Company at Fort Worth, but in 1907 sold his interests and the business is now conducted as the Maxwell Clark Drug Company. For the past fourteen years Mr. Kindel has continued in the drug business at Weatherford. He has been associated with other business enterprises in the city and at one time was vice president of the Citizens National Bank. He also organized the Castor Oil Company, the first business of its kind in Texas.

Mr. Kindel married in 1871 Miss S. F. Allison, daughter of Col. R. D. Allison. For his present wife he married Miss M. P. Williams, daughter of W. S. Williams of Itasca, Texas. Mr. Kindel has six living children by his first marriage. He is a prominent Mason and Knight of Pythias, and has long been active in the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

J. F. DRESING, JR. The war brought Mr. Dresing to Fort Worth and when he left the aviation service at Caruthers' Field he had become so well satisfied with the city and



R. W. Kindel

its opportunities that he located here permanently and is now one of the prominent younger men in the stock and bond brokerage business.

John Frederick Dresing was born at Newport, Kentucky, March 24, 1892, son of John F. and Alice (Skelton) Dresing. His people were a well known family in that Ohio River city of Kentucky. Mr. Dresing grew up at Newport, attended the grammar and high schools, and in 1915 he graduated LL.B. from the Cincinnati Law School. As a lawyer he practiced his profession for two years in Kentucky and Ohio, being a member of the bars of both states.

He left a promising professional career to join the army, and on August 25, 1917, entered the second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison. He received a first lieutenant's commission and in November was transferred to the aviation branch. His first assignment was at Mineola, New York, but on February 1, 1918, he was assigned to duty as instructor at Caruther's Field at Fort Worth. He continued there until his honorable discharge on October 27, 1919. Since the war Mr. Dresing has become a member of the stock and bond brokerage firm of Steele & Company at Fort Worth with headquarters in the Dan Waggoner Building. Mr. Dresing is affiliated with South Side Lodge No. 1114, Free & Accepted Masons, at Fort Worth.

At the famous "Little Church Around the Corner" in New York City, December 24, 1917, he married Miss Katheryn Voige of Kentucky. They have a daughter, Dorothy Jean, born June 20, 1921.

EVERET JASPER PARRENT, now living retired at Fort Worth, is an honored ex-Confederate soldier who served with Hood's famous Texas Brigade, and for more than half a century has participated as a citizen and substantial worker in the affairs of this State.

Mr. Parrent was born in Aberdeen, Mississippi, November 22, 1841, a son of Chauncey and Rowena (Crocker) Parrent. His father was a native of Schenectady, New York, while his mother was born in the Laurens district of South Carolina. They were married at Aberdeen, Mississippi, October 22, 1839, and became the parents of six sons and two daughters, six of whom reached mature years, Everet J. was the second child. Two of his brothers were Confederate soldiers, one

losing his life at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 31, 1861.

In 1849 the Parrent family left Mississippi and moved to Louisiana, and in that State Everet J. Parrent was reared from the age of eight. He lived at New Orleans and attended the schools of that city. He first came to Texas in 1859, when eighteen years of age. Landing at Galveston, he traveled over most of the settled and some of the unsettled districts of Texas, making his journeys with ponies and by stage. While he was at San Antonio he cast his vote for secession. Afterward he enlisted in the company commanded by Captain Tobin, father of Sheriff Tobin of San Antonio. He was on duty for twelve months at old Fort Chadbourne in Western Texas. After being mustered out at Fredericksburg he returned to San Antonio and then re-enlisted, this time becoming a member of Company D, 4th Texas Regiment, in Hood's Brigade, Longstreet's Corps, Army Northern Virginia. With this command he served until the close of the war in 1865. After the war he was in Louisiana about a year and during that time was a member of the local organization of Ku Klux. Starting for Texas again, on reaching Galveston he was arrested by the military authorities, taken back to New Orleans, but after being cleared of the charges against him returned to Texas.

From 1869 to 1874 Mr. Parrent was actively identified with some organizations of law and order primarily to stamp out the outlaw gangs of horse thieves that were a scourge to many of the border counties. Mr. Parrent located at Waco in 1871 and his business then and for many years afterward, until he retired, was as a carpenter. He was a skilled mechanic and assisted in the construction of many buildings in Waco and elsewhere over the State. About 1900 he removed to Dallas and two years later came to Fort Worth, where he continued his work as a carpenter until he retired. He is a member of Robert E. Lee Camp, United Confederate Veterans.

Mr. Parrent married Missouri E. Sparks. Her father, William F. Sparks, was a Texas pioneer, having come here when Texas was a republic. He served both in the Mexican war and in the war between the states. Mr. Parrent has three sons and two daughters living, Richard W., William H., Thomas W., Virginia and Nellie. Richard is connected with the Fort Worth Record.

E. M. (BUD) DAGGETT. Up to within a few months of his death, which occurred June 14, 1921, Col. Bud Daggett went about his business at the stockyards and in the financial district of Fort Worth with hardly impaired energies, giving scarcely a hint of the life of exertion and strenuous experience he had lived. His vitality was the envy of many a younger man. He was a pioneer, a son of pioneers, and exemplified all the hardy qualities of one the most conspicuous families of early Texas. He bore the same Christian name as his uncle, Capt. E. M. Daggett, one of the real founders of Fort Worth, who gave the land for the building of the Fort Worth Union Station. Practically from the time Fort Worth was founded as a military outpost on the frontier, members of the Daggett family have lived in and around the village, and Captain Daggett had several brothers who came here about the same time.

One of them was Charles B. Daggett, father of the late Bud Daggett. Charles B. Daggett was born in Canada near Niagara Falls and at the time of the War of 1812 his father due to his American sympathies left Canada and his property was confiscated by the British. The United States Government recognizing his services as a volunteer gave him other lands in Indiana, where the Daggetts settled about 1820. They lived about twenty years in the vicinity of Terre Haute, and then in the fall of 1839 the family started for Texas and early the next spring located in Shelby County. It was in Shelby County, Texas, that Bud Daggett was born January 22, 1850. His mother was Mary A. Ferguson. His maternal grandfather, Maj. Isaac Ferguson, had been a soldier in the Black Hawk Indian war and was with the invading army under General Scott in the war with Mexico, and was buried in the City of Mexico with a United States flag draped around him. The Daggett brothers had a prominent part in the war between the moderators and regulators in East Texas, a subject discussed in all Texas histories. The Daggetts were on the side of the regulators. Capt. Ephraim M., Charles and Henry were all in this local civil war. E. M. Daggett and his brother Charles were officers under Colonel Hayes in the Texas Cavalry during the Mexican war. Charles Daggett served as a first lieutenant, and was with the troops which embarked on a vessel at the mouth of

the Brazos, this vessel being overtaken by a gulf storm and for fourteen days and nights those who survived the wreck clung to the vessel before being rescued. Later he served with the army and was with General Scott at the surrender of Mexico City in 1847. He lived to be seventy-four years of age and died at the old Daggett homestead known as Mount Olivet, two and a half miles north of Fort Worth.

Mount Olivet cemetery is part of the old Daggett estate. The first Daggett home was a log cabin, occupying the present site of the sexton's house. Col. Bud Daggett was buried in Pioneer's Rest, where many of the family have been laid away since his grandmother, Mrs. Eleazer Daggett, was interred there. His father and mother and also a brother and two sisters preceded him to Pioneer's Rest.

Bud Daggett was the third in a family of nine children. Almost his first conscious recollections concerned themselves with Fort Worth and vicinity since he was four years old, when the family came here from Shelby County. These recollections included practically the entire history of Fort Worth as a town and city. He had a frontiersman's education. He rode a horse before he could climb into the saddle and at the age of ten was in the saddle as part of the daily program, with a regulation six-shooter strapped around him. He put literally sixty years in handling cattle and other livestock. For many years he was senior member of the Daggett-Keen Commission Company. In earlier days he was an expert broncho buster, and when a youth he performed that double service always expected of the old-time cowboy, as a civilian soldier. He spent days and nights in the saddle engaged in scouting and warding off Indian raids. He was too young to become a Confederate soldier, but even so he did some scouting and helped produce beef for the Confederate army. When the war closed in July, 1865, he was at Shreveport, Louisiana, when that city was under Federal military rule. Mr. Daggett had many memories of the odious features of military rule and reconstruction. Not only at Shreveport but even at Fort Worth he saw instances of negro domination sided and abetted by carpet bag authority and military control. Mr. Daggett became a taxpayer at Fort Worth before he reached his majority, and paid taxes on property in and around the city for fifty-five years. He saw five successive courthouses in the city and witnessed every successive phase



E. M. Day & Co

of local politics. During reconstruction times he saw all the voters of the county compelled to vote on the old courthouse on the Bluff, when the voters had to pass between files of negro soldiers to reach the polling place. In the years following the war Fort Worth and vicinity had to contend with the hardships imposed by carpet bag authority and also the people were still in danger of Indian raids. Mr. Daggett was a member of a party that trailed the last band of Indian raiders out of this section. These Indians had come as close to Fort Worth as Marine Creek near the modern stockyards, and in a territory ten miles from Fort Worth had killed between five and six hundred horses. This was in June, 1871. Just a few years later Mr. Daggett saw the work of construction which carried the Texas & Pacific Railway from Sycamore Creek west of Dallas into Fort Worth. The rails and ties, as he often recalls, were put on the ground without grading and everything was done in double quick time in order to save the right of way and the bonus granted the construction company. He was conspicuous in a group of cowboys that stood at attention when the first train whistled into Fort Worth.

January 14, 1880, Colonel Daggett married Miss Laura Palmer, a Kentucky girl, who had been in Texas only two years when she married. Mrs. Daggett survives her pioneer husband and of their nine children six are still living and also eleven grandchildren. Mary S. is the wife of William Lake of Fort Worth and has three children. Cora J. is the wife of Khleber Jennings, a grandson of Major Van Zandt, the veteran Fort Worth banker, and they have their home at Fort Worth and are the parents of four children. Charles W. Daggett lives at Fort Worth and is a member of the Daggett & Keen Commission Company; he married Vivian Sloan of Whitesboro, Texas. John Palmer Daggett, a cattle dealer at North Fort Worth, where he resides, married Willie Lyon of Canadian, Texas, and they have three children. Helen is the wife of Glenn Allen, a cattle buyer for many years at North Fort Worth and now living on a ranch west of Odessa, Texas. He and Mrs. Allen have a daughter, Helen. The other daughter of Mr. Daggett is Elizabeth Field, named for Dr. Field, and now Mrs. D. A. Simmons, of Houston, Texas.

Colonel Daggett used his influence in politics and was a keen observer of political con-

ditions though he seldom found time to accept official responsibility. Many years ago he was road overseer for the district north of the city, including what is known as Daggett Lane, through the black mud of the Trinity River Bottoms. He was one of the men who cut the oak timber from the site now occupied by the packing houses. He belonged to the First Presbyterian Church. He was always a staunch democrat. His family may take a justifiable pride in his long citizenship at Fort Worth, the influence he was able to exercise in behalf of good government and justice, and his further contributions to the honors of a pioneer name. Colonel Daggett in the fall of 1876 loaded out the first train of cattle from the Texas & Pacific yards east of the old depot. He became one of the most familiar figures among Fort Worth's cattlemen and commission dealers and most of the modern generation of stockmen who frequented the North Fort Worth market were familiar with him personally and in business relationship.

M. R. HULL, one of the prominent representatives of the dental profession at Fort Worth, with offices in the Reynolds Building, is a native Texan and member of a prominent old family in the eastern part of the State.

His grandfather moved to Panola County in pioneer times, bringing out of North Carolina many of the slaves he had employed on his extensive plantation in the East. Dr. M. R. Hull was born in Panola County at Carthage, August 31, 1877, son of Thomas F. and Mary (Ross) Hull. His mother is a native of Michigan. Thomas F. Hull was born in North Carolina, but has lived in Panola County since childhood, and is distinguished in Eastern Texas as a lawyer, and has served as county judge, county attorney and in other offices in Panola County.

M. R. Hull was educated in the public schools of Texas and finished his professional education in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee. He graduated with the degree doctor of dental surgery in the spring of 1903. On returning to his native State he began practice at Cisco, and for ten years was located at Hico. Doctor Hull came to Fort Worth in March, 1912, and has now practiced dentistry in this city for ten years. He is a member of the Tarrant County and Texas State Dental Association and the Broadway Baptist Church at Fort Worth. June 4, 1905,

he married Miss Katherine Kirkley of Carthage. They had been children together in that East Texas town.

A. G. DONOVAN served his practical apprenticeship in the packing industry at Kansas City, Kansas, and had risen to an official station in the Armour Packing Company before he came to Fort Worth about the time the large packing companies established their plants in this city. Mr. Donovan has been closely identified with the growth and development of the great industrial district of North Fort Worth in the past eighteen years, and is now general manager of the Fort Worth stockyards and vice president and general manager of the Fort Worth Railway Company.

He was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1875, a son of Thomas H. and Mary (Osterman) Donovan. His parents were also natives of Pennsylvania. A. G. Donovan was next to the youngest of four children and was nine years of age when he went with his father to Kansas City. He finished his grammar school education there and as a boy went to work around the plant and in the offices of the Armour Packing Company as a messenger boy. He gained rapid promotion with this company and when he left there he was serving as superintendent of the Armour car lines in Kansas City, Kansas.

In the fall of 1902 when the great packers were building their first plant in Fort Worth, he came as manager of the Southwestern Mechanical Company and that was his chief post of duty in the industrial affairs of Fort Worth until 1915, when he took over the management of the stock yards and also the management of the Belt Railway Company. He is a director in the Stockyards National Bank, the Fort Worth Cattle Loan Company, the North Fort Worth Townsite Company, all of which interests make him a man of prominence in the livestock and manufacturing affairs of Northwest Texas.

Mr. Donovan is a member of the Fort Worth Club and he and his family are Catholics. He married, in 1903, Nellie Garrett of Kansas City. Their five children are Catherine, Thomas, Al, Paul and Charles.

MALCOLM KINTNER GRAHAM. The county seat of Young County was very appropriately named Graham for the founder of the town, Edwin S. Graham, the man whose remarkable energy and enterprise did more than

anything else to advertise that section of Northwest Texas, and stimulate its development.

A son of this pioneer is Malcolm Kintner Graham, whose life since early boyhood has been in a large and important degree identified with Young County and with the City of Graham, and who became heir to the responsibility of carrying out some of the big constructive plans of his father, particularly the building of the first railroad.

Col. Edwin S. Graham was born at Louisville, Kentucky, February 15, 1831. His father, Robert Graham, was born in Pennsylvania in 1791, served with the Pennsylvania Militia in the war of 1812, was one of the defenders at Fort Henry on Chesapeake Bay and was on that battlefield the night Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner." After the war he studied architecture in New York City for several years and in 1817 moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was architect for the famous Gault House, was active in the business and later established a cotton factory and mercantile business at Grahamp-ton in Meade County, Kentucky. He died in 1862. His wife was Roxanna Winchell, who was born in 1799 and died at Louisville in 1886. Three of their sons came to Texas, Edwin S., Francis H. and Gustavus A., the latter being associated with his brother Edwin in the organization of Young County and the founding of the town of Graham.

Edwin S. Graham was reared and educated in Kentucky and afterward was one of the mercantile firm of Robert Graham & Sons until the death of his father. He then bought the other interests and continued the business along for several years. In view of the recent oil developments on some of the Graham property in Young County it is interesting to note that Edwin S. Graham more than fifty years ago promoted a company and drilled oil wells in the field at Glasgow, Kentucky. He invested a large amount of capital in the lands of the Peters Colony of Northern Texas and acquired upwards of 100,000 acres by these purchases. The land on which the town of Graham was later established he acquired at 70 cents an acre. He and his brother bought an old-established salt works in Young County and invested several thousand dollars in the purchase of new and modern equipment brought from Pittsburgh and carried overland at great labor to Salt Creek in Young County. This was an important manufacturing industry of early days.



A. G. Donoran

In 1872 Edwin Graham and his brother laid out the site of the town of Graham. At that time they had some influential connections with the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railroad and it was understood that this road would be built through Young County. When Jay Gould got possession of the road the plans were changed and Edwin Graham never lived to see his hope of a railroad realized, Graham being brought into connection with the outside world by steel track three years after his death. He established at Graham a land office and through that office hundreds of settlers were brought to Young County. He showed distinctly individual and successful enterprise as a town builder, spending thousands of dollars in advertising the attractions of his townsite. Graham will always have an interesting place in the history of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association since this association was born at Graham. Colonel Graham finally, on account of failing health, left Young County in 1893 and lived at Spokane, Washington, until his death on May 7, 1899. His body was returned to Texas and laid to rest at Graham.

He married Miss Addie M. Kintner on August 8, 1865. Her father, Jacob Kintner, settled on the Ohio River thirty miles below Louisville in pioneer times, his home being known as Cedar Farm, overlooking the Ohio River. Mrs. Graham was born at that farm December 10, 1843. Three of her sons have been identified with Young County: Robert G., Malcolm K. and Edwin S. Edwin S. Graham, Jr., is the present mayor of Graham.

Malcolm Kintner Graham was born in Harrison County, Indiana, at the home of his maternal grandfather on March 20, 1872. Colonel Graham did not bring his family to Young County until 1879, when Malcolm was seven years of age. Here he attended school, later was a student in the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, and when he was seventeen years of age the late Governor Lanham of Weatherford, then a congressman, secured his appointment as a cadet in the West Point Military Academy. He remained there two and a half years, his abilities putting him at the head of his class. On account of his father's failing health he resigned in 1891, and returned home to take charge of the land business and a year or so later succeeded to the management and subsequently was executor with his mother of his father's estate. For many years now he has been extensively engaged in the land and cattle

business. With the beginning of oil development in Young County in 1920 he has been diverted almost perforce to the new industry. He is owner of a large acreage in the vicinity of the original McCluskey well, and several valuable wells have been drilled on his land. Not without a sense of regret has Mr. Graham turned over the farm which has been his pride for a number of years to the use of drilling companies. This is an irrigated farm on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, fourteen miles southwest of Graham. Oil development has practically superseded agricultural operations. Prior to that the farm was widely known as one of the highest developed productive areas in West Texas. Mr. Graham was responsible for improving the land from practically a waste acreage. He constructed a lake covering about sixty-five acres, and from the waters thus impounded was able to irrigate about 200 acres. All the farm buildings are of concrete construction, including silos.

At the death of his father, Mr. Graham felt that the responsibility descended to him to make every possible effort to realize his father's cherished project of a railroad. He kept in touch with officials of the Rock Island Company and he finally secured the acceptance of the company's officials to the proposition that Graham should donate a large sum of money and land for the extension of the road from Jacksboro to Graham. Construction work was started immediately as soon as the proposition was accepted, and the road was completed to Graham in October, 1902.

Mr. Graham, while never a politician, has on a number of occasions during the past quarter of a century held public office. One of the first important offices he filled was that of county commissioner. He has also been mayor of Graham and a school trustee. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member and active official in the Methodist Church.

In August, 1901, he married Miss Maud Garrett, who was born in Young County, Texas, in 1884. Her father, B. B. Garrett, was one of the pioneers of the county. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Graham are Louise, Alice and Malcolm.

WALTER H. BENNETT is a young Texan whose interests and enthusiasm were early enlisted in motor mechanics and the automobile business and who has achieved a distinctive success in that field. He is now president of the Bennett Motor Company, distrib-

utors of the Ford cars for Breckenridge and Stephens county.

Mr. Bennett was born in 1892 at Tyler, in Smith County, Texas, son of I. H. and Fannie (Human) Bennett, also natives of Texas, both now deceased. While a school boy at Tyler Mr. Bennett had more than a passing curiosity in some of the early types of automobiles that appeared on the streets of that city, was soon deeply absorbed in motor mechanics, and in 1910, at the age of eighteen, went to Dallas to get the opportunities of a real career. At Dallas he became associated with the Ford Motor Company, of which he was assistant superintendent of the great assembly plant at Dallas, a plant erected in 1912. Mr. Bennett remained with this plant, acquiring both technical and business experience, until 1919, when his abilities were recognized by being transferred to an executive position with the Ford agency at Fort Worth.

In February, 1920, he moved to Breckenridge and established the Bennett Motor Company, of which he is president. This company has the general distribution for Ford cars and Fordson tractors, and already has developed a very extensive business in the marvelous oil city of West Texas. The outstanding characteristics of the Ford Motor Company's business, efficiency and attention to detail are completely exemplified in the Bennett Motor Company at Breckenridge.

Mr. Bennett married Miss Bonnie Belle Bryant, a native of Tyler, Texas, and a daughter of John A. and Mollie Bryant.

JOHN HENDERSON HUGHES, president of the Sanger National Bank, is one of the real pioneers of Denton County and a native son of the Lone Star State, of which he is a most enthusiastic admirer. His entire life has been spent within the confines of Texas and all of his interests are centered here. He has played a very constructive part in the development of Denton County and is accepted as one of the most representative of the sound business men and able financiers of this part of the state.

The birth of John Henderson Hughes took place January 14, 1861, in a log cabin on the southeast corner of the Square in Denton, and he is a son of John James Hughes, a native of Kentucky, who came to Texas from Louisville, Kentucky, a few years before the opening events of the war between the North and the South, and during that war served as a soldier. He died at Lockhart, Texas, about

1869. He was married at Denton, Texas, to Miss Minerva Murphy, who was born in Arkansas, but was brought to Texas in infancy. Her death occurred when she was about thirty-one years old and she left two sons and two daughters to get along as best they could without her tender care. The daughters did not long outlive their mother, but John Henderson Hughes and his brother, George Hughes, reached maturity, but the former is the only survivor of the family, as George died in Utah, leaving a family to mourn his loss.

After the death of his mother John Henderson Hughes was taken by his maternal grandparents, who, however, gave him but few educational advantages, his attendance at a pay school, the only one in his neighborhood, being of short duration. From boyhood, however, he has possessed acute perceptions and has been able to acquire a fair working knowledge of necessary subjects, and is one of the best-informed men of Sanger today. When he was nineteen years old Mr. Hughes left his grandfather and, going to what was then the frontier of civilization, entered the employ of Lock S. Forrester, one of the dominant cattlemen above the Big Wichita River, and worked over the territory now occupied by the rapidly increasing metropolis of this section, Wichita Falls. At that time there not only was no sign of a settlement, but not even the most optimistic dreamed of what the future held in store for the locality. Several ranch outfits worked over the range, among them being that of Dan Waggoner and Burk Burnett, in addition to Mr. Forrester.

After a year with Mr. Forrester, Mr. Hughes went into South Texas and joined J. M. Ellison at San Marcos, and they started up the old Chisholm trail with 3,000 head of two-year-old steers bound for the prairies of Kansas. Mr. Hughes, however, only accompanied the band as far as Fort Griffin, Texas, and then returned home to Denton. The following spring he went to the Two Circle Ranch, which was much further west than Forrester's ranch, and spent the season there. In 1884 he went into Greer County to work for the Franklin Land and Cattle Company, the manager of which was B. B. Grooms, another well-known figure in the cattle history of the Southwest. This region was also in its infancy and during the two years Mr. Hughes spent in it there was but little change in the pioneer conditions. Supplies for the headquarters were secured from Vernon, then



J. H. Hughes

the terminal of the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad, and the postoffice was kept at Doan's store on the Red River. At the end of his two-years' connection with this outfit Mr. Hughes returned to Denton for the winter and was employed by Bob Wright in Harde-man County, and for a season ran cattle for him. Mr. Hughes once more returned to Denton, was married, and then went into the cattle business for himself.

Taking up the stock business on his own account, he proceeded to make practical and personal use of the knowledge he had acquired and established himself on Clear Creek in the northwest portion of Cooke County, adjacent to Greenwood, Wise County, and ran cattle under his brand "the Lazy H on the side," and was thus engaged for five years. He then closed out his cattle interests, located at Sanger, and went into business. At present he is the second oldest resident of the city, and is the only one of the original settlers still in active business. Mr. Hughes has been a retailer in several lines, including dry goods and groceries, and also owned and operated a livery stable for a short time. Still later he was active in trading ventures, and then, in 1905, became a banker. He aided in effecting the organization of the First National Bank, in association with E. L. Berry and A. J. Nance, and was elected vice president of the institution, which office he still holds. He is president of the Sanger National Bank, which was founded a few years before its interests were purchased by the First National Bank, and he is still its executive head. His son, George O. Hughes, is cashier, and B. R. Sullivan and J. H. Hughes, Jr., are the assistant cashiers of the Sanger National Bank. This bank was capitalized at its organization at \$30,000, which is still maintained, and there is also a surplus of \$18,000.

Mr. Hughes was one of the founders of the Sanger Mill and Elevator Company, one of the leading industries of Sanger, and is its vice president and one of its directors. He has served his city as a school director for fourteen years, and was the first treasurer of Sanger, whose incorporation he supported. Mr. Hughes is a democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland and has never missed voting at a presidential election since then, at each one supporting the nominee of his party. He is a Master Mason.

On December 9, 1886, Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Alpha Jane Fortenberry, a daughter of William Fortenberry, and a native

of Denton County, Texas. Mr. Fortenberry came to Denton County from Arkansas, where he combined farming and stockraising, and where he died some years later. During the war between the two sections of the country he served as a soldier in the Confederate Army. Mrs. Hughes is the seventh in the family of nine children born to her parents, the survivors of whom are as follows: Mrs. Nancy Brownfield, Mrs. Ann Murphy and Sevier Fortenberry. Mrs. Hughes, like her husband, had but few educational opportunities. She was a lady of beautiful character, and when she died, November 23, 1917, she was mourned by the many who knew and appreciated her many excellent qualities. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes became the parents of nine children, namely: Pearl, who was identified with educational matters in California and Sanger, is now her father's housekeeper; George, who is cashier of the Sanger National Bank, married Maud Zumwalt, and has a son, George, Jr.; May, who is the wife of A. L. Shirley of San Francisco, California; Belle, who was liberally educated, is also at home; John H., Jr., who is assistant cashier of the Sanger National Bank, married Susie Stone; Essie, who is a student of the Oklahoma Woman's College at Chickasha, Oklahoma; Joseph Casey, who is the youngest living child; and two who are deceased.

FRANK M. OLDHAM, D.D.S. The dental profession has a worthy representative at Cisco in Dr. Frank M. Oldham, who for eighteen years has successfully practiced at this place, winning approval by reason of his skill and personality. He is one of the solid and substantial men of Cisco, and has been one of the potent factors in bringing about its really remarkable growth and material prosperity.

Doctor Oldham was born in what was then Abbeville County, but is now Greenwood County, South Carolina, in 1868, a son of John H. and Lorana (Merriman) Oldham. The Oldhams are of English ancestry, but have been long established in this country. The paternal grandfather, John Oldham, was a very prominent man, a merchant and manufacturer of large and varied interests. At one time he built a cotton mill near Knoxville, Tennessee, and he spent a year at Port Lavaca, Texas, in the '50s, having made the trip there by boat from his home in Kentucky. He is buried in the cemetery at Lexington, Kentucky, where reposes the remains of that

great statesman, Henry Clay. On the maternal side Doctor Oldham is descended from the well-known Merriman family of North Carolina to which the late Governor Merriman of that state also belonged. The maternal grandfather, L. D. Merriman, was an extensive planter in South Carolina, and also acquired ownership of a large plantation in Fort Bend County, Texas, although he never lived in this state. Doctor Oldham's mother's mother was a Clinkscales, belonging to the old and aristocratic South Carolina family of that name.

John H. Oldham was born near Lexington, Kentucky, and as he grew to young manhood he was fired with the stories of the discovery of gold in the far West, and, leaving home, journeyed to California and later to Nevada and was engaged in gold-mining in the latter states when war was declared between the North and the South. An ardent supporter of state rights, he hurried back to Kentucky and enlisted in the First Kentucky Brigade of the Confederate army. He participated in the engagements at Fort Donaldson, was under General Bragg at the battle of Chickamauga and in all of the campaigns in Tennessee, including the engagements at Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. At the time of General Lee's surrender he was in South Carolina and was so pleased with that country that, after a year spent in Kentucky following the termination of the war, he returned to South Carolina and established himself as a merchant at Greenwood and became one of the prominent men of that place.

Doctor Oldham attended the local schools of Greenwood and then took up the study of dentistry at the University of Maryland at Baltimore, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1889. He began the practice of his profession at Paris, Kentucky, from whence after about a year he came to Texas. After stopping at Fort Worth and Haskell and Albany he located permanently at Cisco in 1902, since which time he has carried on a general practice with unvarying success.

EDGAR L. BERRY, cashier of the First National Bank of Sanger, is a man whose successive rises in life have come through his own industry and ability, and he has become prominent in both commercial and financial circles in different cities of Texas where his interests have taken him. His connections

with Denton County date back to 1899, but he has been a resident of Texas for over forty years, all of which have been productive ones. He was born at Lynchburg, Tennessee, July 31, 1860, a son of William W. Berry, and grandson of Benjamin H. Berry, a native of Kentucky who came to Lynchburg, Tennessee, at a very early day, acquiring large plantation holdings in its vicinity, which he operated with slave labor. He was an ardent Democrat, but never participated in politics aside from casting his vote for his party candidates. In religious faith he espoused the creed of the Christian Church. An excellent man he set an example of probity and Christian living which his descendants have tried to follow.

William W. Berry was born in Tennessee and reared on his father's plantation. When the war broke out between the North and the South he hastened to offer his services to the Confederacy, and was placed in the wagon-train department, where his expert knowledge of horses, gained on the plantation, was put to practical use throughout the war. Following the termination of that conflict, he returned home to find the hard problems of the reconstruction period awaiting him, and he set himself to solve them. His efforts finally met with success through farming, milling and distilling, and he lived to be eighty years old, dying at Shelbyville, Tennessee, in 1917. His wife bore the maiden name of Adaline Hiles, and she was born in Tennessee and died in the same state in 1897, when sixty years old. Their children were as follows: Edgar L., who was the eldest; Thompson H., who is a merchant of Shelbyville, Tennessee; William W., Jr., cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Rome, Georgia; and Hugh L., who is a practicing physician of Memphis, Tennessee.

Edgar L. Berry decided to leave Tennessee late in 1881, and arrived at Fort Worth, Texas, December 23 of that year. He soon secured a position in the grocery of J. W. Spencer, later to become one of the prominent wholesale grocers and bankers of Texas, and president of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Fort Worth. For his initial services as a clerk Mr. Berry received \$4.00 per week, which, of course, in those days, had a much greater purchasing power than it has today. Although his remuneration was very small, he managed to get along with it and busied himself with learning the details of the position above him, and his efforts received due appreciation, as was shown by successive promotions, for when he left after eighteen



Henry

years of service with the Fort Worth Grocery Company and the Waples-Platter Grocer Company he had an interest in the concerns.

Like Mr. Spencer, Mr. Berry branched out into the banking business and moving to Lewisville assisted in organizing the Citizens Bank of that city, of which he was made cashier, and he is still vice president of its successor, the First National Bank of Lewisville. In 1899 Mr. Berry came to Sanger, and he and B. L. and J. W. Spencer, bought the Farmers Bank of this city, changing its name to the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and this name was continued until the bank was nationalized in July, 1905, and chartered as the First National Bank of Sanger. The original capitalization was for \$10,000, which was increased in 1905 to \$25,000, and in 1907 to \$30,000. The surplus is \$30,000 and the undivided profits \$15,000. The present officials of the bank are as follows: J. T. Chambers, president; B. L. Spencer, vice president; J. H. Hughes, vice president; E. L. Berry, cashier; and E. B. Brown, assistant cashier. The board of directors is composed of the following: J. T. Chambers, B. L. Spencer, J. H. Hughes, E. L. Berry, G. D. Lain, J. C. Rice and J. M. Wilfong. Mr. Berry has other interests and is president of the Sanger Mill and Elevator Company, a director of the Sanger National Bank, and a stockholder of the Sanger Gin Company. He has never failed to give his advice and monied support to those enterprises which in his judgment would develop into growing business houses of worth to the community.

On December 23, 1908, Mr. Berry was married at Sanger, Texas, to Miss Irene Kibbe, who was born in Grayson County, Texas, a daughter of V. Kibbe, who was born at Van Buren, Arkansas, but reared in Louisiana. After coming to Texas he lived for a time at Jefferson, where he was a merchant and cotton buyer, but later moved to Clarksville and there carried on the same lines of business. Finally he located at Gainesville, Cooke County, where he was engaged in selling merchandise. He is now living in retirement at Sanger, and is seventy-six years old. He married Cammie Henderson, a daughter of Colonel Henderson, of Red River County, and she died at Gainesville, leaving two sons and three daughters, namely: Henderson Kibbe, who is a resident of Seattle, Washington; Imogene, who is the wife of W. A. Cornelius, of Clarksville, Texas; Mrs. Vivian Jones, who

is a resident of Sherman, Texas; Mrs. Berry, who was the next in order of birth; and Edwin T., who lives at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Edgar L. Berry maintains membership with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is active in that fraternity. Both he and Mrs. Berry are members of the Christian Church and both are regarded as pillars of it. Like all the other members of his family he is a democrat. His first presidential vote was cast for Grover Cleveland and he has never missed a presidential election since then and he has always voted his straight party ticket. He has never sought to come before the public for political honors but is so deservedly popular that did he decide to do so without doubt he would poll a heavy vote. For many years he has concentrated upon his banking and has developed into one of the most astute financiers of this region. His long experience, sound judgment and broad vision make him one of the most dependable men in the financial field and his advice is sought and generally taken by those who seek to open up new business houses or expand those already established. While his civic service has not been spectacular, it has been all the more dependable just for that reason. He has been back of the solid and conservative men of Sanger who have sought to keep down the taxes and prevent too heavy a bonded indebtedness. Too many small cities weigh themselves down with debts in order to put in improvements, which, while they may be desirable, are not absolutely necessary and their construction until fully justified by the population is apt to be a deterrent to progress because of the heavy taxes which have to be levied to provide the funds necessary. On the other hand Mr. Berry has proven himself the friend of the public schools, of the good roads movement, and the quiet, steady up-building along reasonable lines of business, the encouragement of the farmers and stockmen, and the gradual expansion of trade as the demand warrants.

J. ALVIN GARDNER. Though only two or three years associated with the Wichita Falls oil district, J. Alvin Gardner is a veteran in experience in the various branches of petroleum production and refining, a subject of which he has made a close study since boyhood. He went to work in a refining plant at Beaumont when a boy and has been continuously in the service of the Gulf Production

Company and Gulf Pipe Line Company ever since.

Mr. Gardner, who is a general agent for this world-famous petroleum organization at Wichita Falls, was born at Beaumont, Texas, in 1889, son of J. A. and Lou (Mullins) Gardner. His mother is still living at Beaumont. His father for many years was prominently identified with the lumber industry of East Texas. J. Alvin Gardner was educated at Beaumont, and in 1907, at the age of eighteen, was given his first opportunity to learn the oil business, with employment at only nominal responsibilities and wages in the plant at Beaumont of the Gulf Refining Company and its auxiliary organizations, the Gulf Production Company and the Gulf Pipe Line Company. In the aggregate these constitute one of the greatest oil-producing, oil refining and oil-selling organizations in the world. The sales branches cover practically every part of the United States and many foreign countries. The main plant at Port Arthur is one of the world's greatest refineries, with a daily capacity of 75,000 barrels.

After his apprenticeship in the plant at Beaumont Mr. Gardner was transferred to Houston and subsequent promotions took him to Shreveport and Fort Worth. From Fort Worth he came to Wichita Falls in the latter part of 1918 to become general agent for the Gulf Production Company and the Gulf Pipe Line Company. This office is executive headquarters for the Gulf Company's oil production and pipe line interests in the North Texas oil field, and the position is therefore one of great responsibility. Mr. Gardner has both the training and the capabilities to fit him for an adequate and competent performance of all his duties.

He has also closely associated himself with that group of enterprising young citizens who have placed their enterprise and resources behind the welfare and progress of Wichita Falls. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Club, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and is a member of the new Maskat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Wichita Falls. He married Miss Frances Lynn of Shreveport. They have one daughter, Nell Gardner.

JOHN T. CHAMBERS, manager of the Sanger Mill and Elevator Company at Sanger, has been one of the forceful factors in the development of Denton County since he located in it during 1895, and he has brought to his work

an intelligent comprehension of the needs of his community which has enabled him to achieve constructive results. Mr. Chambers was born in Bumcombe County, North Carolina, eleven miles from Asheville, and was reared on his father's farm. His educational training was obtained in a school near Weaverville and in an academy of that same neighborhood.

Like so many other men who have reached distinction, Mr. Chambers began his independent career as a school teacher and taught his first school in Pike County, Missouri, whither he had gone in search of broader opportunities for usefulness than were offered in his mountain home. His first term was taught near Curryville and his second in the vicinity of Clarksville, both of which were in Pike County, and then he went to Chillicothe, Missouri, where for three years he was engaged in teaching. For the subsequent two years he was occupied in similar duties in the rural schools in the vicinity of Denver, Colorado.

In 1877 Mr. Chambers came to Texas and for seventeen years he rendered effective service as one of the pioneer school teachers of Collin County and for eleven years of that time had charge of the Walnut Grove School. When Mr. Chambers first came to Collin County no effort had yet been made to secure school organization and management through institute work and he was compelled to teach all grades from the first to the tenth. In those early days pupils were not graduated, nor were there any laws to compel their attendance. The first institute held in Collin County was the result of his earnest and intelligent efforts and he was one of the county board of examiners for the county under County Judge Goodner. The salary then paid ranged from \$60 to \$75 per month, including the fee for "overs and unders," and in three years Mr. Chambers, through rigid economy, managed to save his first \$1,000. However, all this amount was not saved from his earnings as a school-teacher but some of it was earned as a farm-hand and cotton picker. As will be seen even in his youth, Mr. Chambers kept his time fully employed and was not ashamed to do any kind of honest work. Terminating his connection with the schools of Collin County, he went to Denton, where he lived for a year, and then, coming to Sanger for three years, he served as principal of the public schools of the city. This closed his career as an educator, for he decided that in the fields of industry he could make more rapid progress



J. F. Chambers

and events have justified his choice, although the people of Sanger will always regret the loss to them and their children of so able, sympathetic and efficient an instructor.

The Sanger Mill and Elevator Company was established in 1897 by A. D. Miller, who organized a stock company, and a frame structure was put up which had a capacity of seventy-five barrels. The capacity of the plant has since been increased to 125 barrels daily. In 1898 Mr. Chambers was made manager of this company, and almost at once he increased the storage capacity to 28,000 bushels, and since then there has been a further increase, which brings it up to 60,000 bushels. The mill has been operated continuously since 1897 and the company is in prime condition. The officials of the company are as follows: E. L. Berry, president; J. T. Chambers, manager and treasurer; W. B. Chambers, secretary; and J. H. Hughes, vice president.

When Mr Chambers came to Sanger there were only about 300 people here and only two of the original settlers remain and with the exception of them Mr. Chambers is the oldest resident. He had been a living force in the development of the city, and has backed with his money many enterprises and at present is a stockholder of the First National Bank of Sanger, of which he is president and director as well. He is also a stockholder and director of the Sanger National Bank. His aid in the erection of church edifices has been freely given to all denominations, but he has been especially generous to the Christian Church, of which he has been an earnest member since he was twenty-two years old. For several years he has been a member of the Sanger City Council, and for ten years has been a member of the school board and in the latter office has been particularly useful, his long experience in educational matters rendering his aid of great value. He helped to erect the Masonic Temple and Odd Fellows Hall and belongs to both fraternities, as well as to the Woodmen of the World. As a past noble grand of the local lodge of Odd Fellows and a representative of it in the Grand Lodge of Texas he has acquired distinction among Odd Fellows.

Mr. Chambers was married in Collin County, Texas, October 12, 1881, when he was united with Miss Annie Griffin, a daughter of Hiram Griffin. She was born in Adair County, Kentucky, in December, 1862. Her parents were also natives of Kentucky, where her father was engaged in farming until he

moved to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and there died. Mrs. Chambers was one of four children and her three brothers are still living. Her mother brought her family to Collin County, Texas, after the death of her husband, in 1878, and was later married to a Mr. Waincott, and both passed away in Texas, leaving a daughter, who is now Mrs. Pearl Pitman, of Childress, Texas. Mrs. Chambers was educated by an uncle, who was principal of a high school at Bethel, Collin County, Texas, and she subsequently engaged in teaching school for a year under him, and also for another year taught in the rural schools of Collin County before she was married. She died June 3, 1900, having borne her husband the following children: Mazie, who married Doctor Rice, and died at Sanger; Addie, who died when seventeen years old; William B., who is secretary of the Sanger Mill and Elevator Company, married Alma Lane, a daughter of Doctor Lane, and they have a son, Rob William; and Alma Gwendolyn, who married Fay Huey, of Sanger, and they have one son, Charles Fay Huey.

Mr. Chambers has erected three business houses and a number of dwellings and has displayed in every way his interest in the growth of Sanger. Owing to reverses, when he reached Texas he had only \$70 as his capital. However, he had experience, capability, and was willing to continue exerting himself to the utmost and it was not long before he took the place in his community to which his talents entitled him. His success has not come to him along any royal road of fortune, but is the legitimate outcome of honest endeavor in congenial lines of work. While he has become one of the prominent and wealthy men of Sanger, Mr. Chambers has acquired that which, after all, is of much more value than the mere accumulation of worldly possessions, the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

BRUCE D. PELTON began railroading when a youth, was for many years in the traffic departments of the Texas railroads, and out of this long experience have come his undoubted qualifications and expert skill as a traffic manager and shipping adviser. For several years he has practiced his business or profession independently at Fort Worth.

He was born at Mattoon, Illinois, January 17, 1872, but the following year his parents, David C. and Eliza J. (Cannon) Pelton removed to Texas, locating at Corsicana. His

father was a native of New Hampshire and his mother of Ohio. David C. Pelton at Corsicana became one of the earliest train dispatchers with the Houston & Texas Central Railway, which had been completed to Corsicana only a year or so. He continued in the railway service for many years, but is now living retired at the age of nearly eighty in Fort Worth.

Bruce D. Pelton acquired a public school education and was sixteen years of age when he left home and began his railroad experience at Lordsburg, New Mexico, as a clerk in the employ of the Southern Pacific. In September, 1891, Mr. Pelton entered the service of the Santa Fe Company, with which he remained until 1907. In that year he established his home at Fort Worth and was with the Rock Island Company until 1911. At that date Mr. Pelton gave up his formal and routine connections with railroads to extend the scope of his service as a traffic expert, and for several years was associated as traffic manager with several grain companies. In 1914 he established Fort Worth offices as public traffic manager and shipping advisor and in October, 1916, he was appointed traffic manager of the Texas Livestock Shippers Protective League. His headquarters are in the Reynolds Building.

Mr. Pelton is a member of the Fort Worth Traffic Club and of the Texas Industrial Traffic League. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias Lodge and is the present grand emir of the D. O. K. K.

Mr. Pelton married in Ohio, in 1896, Bertha Snow Dern of Pickaway County, that state. Five children constitute their family: Hazel, Jesse, Goldie, Bruce, Jr., and Lucille.

CLAUDE C. WILD is one of the leading lawyers of Cisco, a bank director, an ex-service man and has shown qualities of leadership at every point of contact with the world and its affairs.

He was born in Macon County, North Carolina, in 1891, and in the following year his parents moved to Texas and located at Moran in Shackelford County. He grew up there but completed his literary and technical education in the University of Colorado. He spent five years in that institution, graduating from the academic department in 1916 and from the law department in 1917.

Before he began his professional career he determined to do his part in the World war and in the fall of 1917 enlisted at Camp

Travis, San Antonio. He held all non-commissioned ranks, including sergeant-major of the 180th Infantry Brigade, but later was commissioned and for several months served as infantry instructor in the Motor Transport Corps at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C. He received his honorable discharge in November, 1918.

Mr. Wild located at Cisco in August, 1919, and has enjoyed a most gratifying success in his professional work. At the same time he has made his influence felt in civic affairs and lends his enthusiasm and talents to further all local movements. He was the first president of the Young Men's Business League in Cisco and was one of the leaders and speakers in the reorganization of the Cisco Chamber of Commerce in November, 1920, while in December, 1920, he was elected president. The organization has had a remarkable constructive record since his inauguration.

He was married in 1918 to Miss Leona Peters, a talented and accomplished young lady of Longmont, Colorado, also a graduate of the University of Colorado.

Mr. Wild is a member of the Cisco Bar Association and Eastland County Bar Association. He belongs to the Cisco Rotary Club, of which he was one of the active organizers. He is advance agent for Rotary clubs in several West Texas cities. Fraternally he is a Knights Templar Mason; a Shriner, being a member of Moslah Temple, Fort Worth; and also an Elk, belonging to Cisco Lodge No. 1379, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

ALBERT M. BELL is one of the representative citizens of Cooke County by reason of a quarter of a century of residence, his activities as a farmer and farm developer, and his later career in business and public affairs in the City of Gainesville.

Mr. Bell was born eighteen miles east of Athens in Walton County, Georgia, on the Appalachee River, April 14, 1856. His grandfather, Jarrad Bell, moved to Georgia from South Carolina, and died soon after making settlement in that state. His son Reuben was born in South Carolina March 16, 1823, and was only a child at the death of his father. He secured a limited education in a period of pioneer schools, and spent his mature life as a mechanic. He had a custom shop in the country near Monroe and sold his interests there and moved to Milton County in 1869, living there until his death on November 28,



Claude C. Wild

1901. During the period of the war between the states he was detailed the first three years to operate a public shop to repair farm tools and other implements required to maintain agriculture. The last year of the war he served under Major Cook in General Johnston's army and was in several engagements, including the Grisselville fight and others around Macon. He was not wounded, but the service told on his health and incapacitated him for the resumption of civil duties for several years after the war. Altogether he lived a quiet life, had no desire for political office, voted as a democrat, and away from business and home his leading interest was the Methodist Church.

Reuben Bell married Easter Jane McCollum, who was born in Habersham County, Georgia, July 20, 1827, and died February 22, 1892. Her father, William McCollum, was of Irish descent, while the Bells were an English family. Reuben Bell and wife had three children: William J., who preceded his brother to Cooke County, Texas, and died at Gainesville, where he left a family. The daughter Zipporah Amelia died in Milton County, Georgia, January 27, 1918, the wife of George M. Turner. The youngest is Albert Marion Bell.

Though his early youth was spent in war and reconstruction times, Albert M. Bell by application and industry made good use of his limited educational opportunities. The education of his youth has been supplemented by broad experience in his mature years. For eight years he taught in country schools in Milton and Forsyth counties, Georgia. He followed this work by a number of years as a farmer in Milton County, where he remained until he came to Texas. He had been interested in Texas opportunities for some time, probably due to the presence of his brother in the State, and in January, 1895, he arrived in Cooke County and settled on a farm nine miles northwest of Gainesville. For fourteen years he steadily pursued the vocation of agriculture, after which he turned his farm over to a tenant and, moving to Gainesville, engaged in the hotel business. For two years he contributed to the comfort of the traveling public and when he abandoned the role of landlord he exchanged his farm for city property in Gainesville. This property included a wagon yard which he has since conducted and also a general meat business.

His sole activity in politics has been voting as a democrat, though he has from time to

time taken an active interest in and given the benefit of his judgment and experience to public matters. While on the farm he was a trustee of School District No. 77 and was also one of the factors in building the Wolf Ridge Presbyterian Church. For a time he was elder of that church. In the spring of 1920 he was elected to the City Council of Gainesville, representing the Third Ward as the successor of Alderman G. W. Wayland.

On December 27, 1873, Mr. Bell married Miss Kittie Webb. She was born in Milton County, Georgia, March 22, 1855, a daughter of Jesse and Emily (Moore) Webb. The Webbs were of Irish stock and a family of farmers. Four of Mrs. Bell's brothers were in the Confederate service and one of them died while in the army. Her grandfather Webb settled in Georgia before the Cherokee Indians were removed to their reservation in Indian Territory. The children of Jesse Webb and wife were as follows: William, who was a Confederate soldier and who died during the war; John, who was wounded in that war, and spent his subsequent life as a farmer in Georgia; Sallie, who became the wife of William Slayden and settled in Alabama; Clint W., who went through the war, was a farmer and merchant in Georgia, and late in life moved to Texas and is now living at Mineral Wells; David, who was the fourth Confederate soldier of the family, became a farmer, was also associated with his brother Clint in merchandising at Sheltonville and Newtown, Georgia, and died near Jacksonville, Alabama; Caroline, who died in Milton county, wife of Thomas Matthews; Bob Ann, who died near Alpharata, Georgia, in 1919, wife of Marshall Morton; Mrs. Bell is next in age of the children; Robert, who was last heard from at Portales, New Mexico; Calvin, who died at Atlanta, Georgia; and James, who died near Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell have an interesting family of children and grandchildren. The oldest is Julius M., a farmer northwest of Gainesville, married Ella Coursey, and his children are Gideon DeCoursey, Lennie and Glennie, twins, Aaron, Leoti, Christine and Ophelia, twins, Albert and Alline, twins, and Ora Ellen, an extraordinary family group comprising three sets of twins, and all the children are splendid examples of physical health. Mr. Bell's second child is Anna, wife of John Biffle, of Gainesville, and they have three children, Albert, Leta and Leroy. Miss Ella Bell was married to R. M. Ballew and died

at Gainesville March 28, 1920, survived by three children, Buron, Thomas Gordon and Minnie Adine. The next in the family is Homer A., a resident of Gainesville, married Annie Fields and has two children, Lucile and Cleo. Ila Bell became the wife of Leroy O'Brien, a farmer in the Sivells Bend community of Cooke County, and they have two children, Weldon and Mildred. The youngest of the family, Minnie Lee, died June 6, 1912, in young womanhood.

HON. WILLIAM PETIT SEBASTIAN, who for more than forty-five years has been actively engaged as a legal practitioner, has during the greater portion of that period been a leading figure in public affairs in the several communities in which he has lived, and since January, 1877, has been actively connected with Breckenridge. As a member of the Upper House of the Texas State Assembly his public service has been of great value to his constituents. Although his convictions as an old-line democrat and his fearless independence of both speech and action have sometimes brought him into conflict with leaders of his party, his sturdy adherence to what he has felt was right and just has raised him in public estimation. Personally he is a liberal-minded, wholesouled and popular man, his geniality of manner adding a special charm to a clear mind and a broad legal and statesmanship ability.

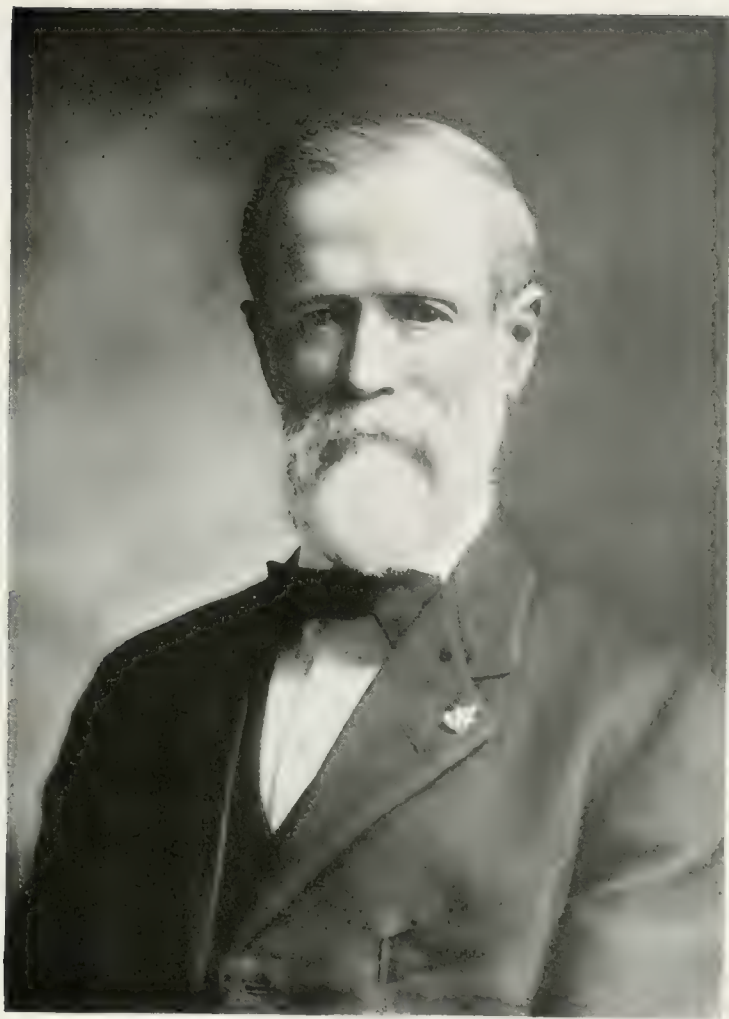
Senator Sebastian was born in Saint Francis County, Missouri, November 28, 1852, a son of Edwin C. and Artemissa Elizabeth (Petit) Sebastian, and brother of Dr. J. P. Sebastian, a physician and surgeon of Williamsville, Missouri. Edwin C. Sebastian was for years engaged in farming his homestead near Libertyville, Saint Francis County, Missouri, but he died in Madison County, Missouri, during the eighty-first year of his life. His wife passed away when seventy-six years old.

Growing up in his native county, Senator Sebastian attended its public schools and then prepared himself for the practice of law, being admitted to the bar at Iron-ton, Missouri, in 1875. Immediately thereafter he went to Boulder, Colorado, at which time the present state was still a territory. While residing at Boulder Senator Sebastian participated in the election which adopted the constitution under which Colorado was admitted as a state into the Federal Union. In December, 1876, he returned to Missouri, and in the following January came to Breckenridge, where he has

since resided with the exception of the three years between 1885 and 1888, during the first administration of President Cleveland, when he took temporary official residence at Cisco in order to discharge the duties pertaining to the office of deputy revenue collector, to which he was appointed.

Since coming to Stephens County Senator Sebastian has attended nearly every state convention of his party, as well as those of his county and district, and in September, 1898, was nominated on his party ticket at the district convention held at Colorado City, Texas, to represent the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District. In the ensuing campaign he was opposed by two candidates, one of whom, a populist, received 4,965, and the other, a republican, receiving 910 votes, while the returns gave him 8,652, or a majority of 2,777 over both opponents. During the four years he served in the Senate Senator Sebastian was connected with some very important and constructive legislation and was ever to be found supporting the principles for which he has always waged an unceasing battle. Until 1920 he was an enthusiastic Democrat, but during that year he found he could not subscribe to the platform of his party and so aligned himself with the American party under the leadership of James E. Ferguson. That his new affiliation was doomed to defeat has not dismayed him, and he still hopes to see the day when those who believe with him in what he holds to be the indestructible principles of the democratic party, state rights, the rule of the majority, a strict construction of the constitution and the laws enacted thereunder, and "equal rights for all and special privileges to none," as originally formed by Jefferson, exemplified by Jackson and advocated by Cleveland, will be triumphant.

Senator Sebastian has been twice married, first to Miss Jennie Porter, a daughter of the late James Porter, of Cisco, Texas, who died in 1890, leaving two sons, namely: Temple B., who is an official of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Fort Worth, Texas; and James C. In 1894 Senator Sebastian was married to Mrs. Anna B. Hutchins, of Austin, Texas, a widow with two sons, namely: J. A. Hutchins, who is legal advisor for the general land office at Austin, Texas; and W. K. Hutchins, who is a resident of Breckenridge, Texas. The Christian Church holds his membership. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, in which order he has been raised through the Chapter, and to the Odd Fellows.



J. P. Sebastian,

He is a man remarkable for his flaming sincerity, his fearless resourcefulness in every emergency, and his willingness to stand back of the principles for which he is always prepared to sacrifice much that they may be vindicated. Such men as he are rare and when once discovered are not permitted to retire from the public eye, for their aid is constantly in requisition by those who know them and appreciate their manifold capabilities.

JOHN B. KEITH. It has always been a disputed question how far temperament goes in the determination of personal destiny, but it is an accepted fact that where education, training and experience run parallel with individual inclination, the combination is irresistible in its impetus. Neither does it require keen observation to recognize intellectual temperament when the general personality is large and strong. For years before John B. Keith commenced his ascent from bench to bench, it was generally admitted both by his fellow practitioners and the judges before whom he conducted his cases that although successful as an advocate he was even more eminent as a counselor, that he possessed in marked degree the judicial temperament.

The present occupant of the bench of the Twenty-ninth Judicial District of Texas is one of the distinguished residents of Stephenville and was born on the farm owned by his father in Hood County, Texas, October 1, 1862, a son of Abner Keith, who left Tennessee for Texas in 1859, and made his pioneer stop in Hood County. There he took up farming and stockraising, handling cattle and sheep, to which he gave close attention. His personal interests were all that he looked after for he had no ambition to acquire public honors, and he died on the farm where he had settled upon coming to the State, in November, 1904. During the war between the North and the South, as one of the men on the border, he was selected to aid in preventing an invasion of Texas, and did not enter the Confederate service, although in thorough sympathy with the Southern cause.

Abner Keith possessed a fair education, was one of the old type Southerner, and owned a slave who is still living and a resident of Granbury, Texas. Kindly in disposition, he was neighborly in thought and deed and lived up to the creed of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the teachings of the Masonic fraternity, to both of which organizations he belonged. The democratic ticket

always received his loyal support. In every way he measured up to the highest standards of a Christian gentleman and won and held the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

After coming to Texas Abner Keith was married in Hood County to Miss Emma Hensley, a Georgia lady, and a daughter of Mack Hensley, who was a farmer and one of the early settlers of Hood County. Mrs. Keith died in April, 1921, when seventy-nine years of age. She and her husband had the following children to live to maturity: John Buckner, whose name heads this review; William H., who is a resident of Abilene, Texas; Mollie, who married J. R. Randle of Acton, Texas; Abner T., who resides at Granbury, Texas; Belle, who is Mrs. Kimberling of Clebourne, Texas; and Cora, who is the wife of Frank Hudson of Granbury, Texas.

John B. Keith was reared on the home farm and was identified with a portion of its work until he was eighteen years of age. Up to that time the common schools afforded him his only educational advantages, but then, the family moving to Granbury for the purpose of allowing the children to attend its schools, he went through Granbury College, where he had the good fortune to be under the preceptorship of E. S. Switzer, then president of the college and one of the leading educators of Texas in those days. After completing his collegiate training the young man began the study of law in the office of Judge B. M. Estes of Granbury.

Mr. Keith was fortunate in his selection of a preceptor in the law for Judge Estes was an interesting character and a man of learning and fine points. After properly preparing himself Mr. Keith was admitted to the bar by Judge C. K. Bell, and he then formed a partnership with Judge Estes, the new firm being Estes & Keith, this association continuing for about three years. Severing these relations Mr. Keith formed others with John T. Hiner, the latter of whom is now connected with one of the strong legal firms of Fort Worth. Until Mr. Keith's removal to Stephenville, two years later, this partnership continued and the two were associated with some important cases.

Coming to Stephenville, Mr. Keith associated himself in partnership with J. T. Daniel, ex-district attorney of this district, and Daniel & Keith continued to be one of the strong combinations of Erath County for a number of years. Later Mr. Keith formed

a partnership with Lee Riddle, who has also been district attorney, and this association continued until Mr. Keith was elected county judge of Erath County. During the period these two gentlemen were associated together they carried on a large civil and criminal practice, largely on the defense. For four years Judge Keith served as judge of Erath County and then returned to his law practice in which he continued until 1916, when he was appointed district judge by Governor Ferguson as a successor of Judge F. J. Oxford. He has been twice elected to this office, the last time without opposition.

Judge Keith began his political life as a democrat, casting his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland, and he has supported the candidates of his party in every national election since. He followed the fortunes of Woodrow Wilson from 1912 to the finish and was one of the first men of Erath County to espouse the ex-President's cause.

Early in the history of his connection with Stephenville Judge Keith began to display his interest in educational matters and for several years served as one of the trustees of the John Carlton College. Subsequently he became a trustee of the Stephenville public schools and was serving as such when the new, modern high school building was erected. He educated his only child very liberally at the McIlhany Academy and the John Carlton College.

On April 15, 1890, Judge Keith was married at Granbury, Texas, to Miss Ida Dysart, born at Meridian, Texas, a daughter of Thomas J. Dysart, who brought his family from Missouri to Texas, where he became a leading farmer and stockman. Mrs. Keith was educated under Professor Switzer of Granbury College, and was then engaged in teaching, following that calling until her marriage. Judge and Mrs. Keith have one son, Fred, who is a garage man of Stephenville. He married Miss Myrtle Patton, and they have a son, Fred Patton Keith.

Judge Keith possesses marked individuality and originality. His opinions are neither inherited nor acquired from others, but are the result of his own careful and conscientious investigation and deliberation. As a lawyer he was distinguished for clearness of perception, tireless industry and keen discrimination. His success on the bench is no less marked than his success at the bar. He seems to have an intuitive knowledge of the common law and is one of its intense admirers. His opin-

ions are regarded by the profession as models of judicial soundness and at the same time he evinces in them the keenest consideration for the equity of the case, and even extends to the guilty every encouragement and aid not in violation of the principles of justice. In private life as in public office, Judge Keith is always the same reliable, honorable man—affable, yet firm in maintaining what he regards as right. His pledge is never secured except upon the most carefully examined grounds, but once obtained is immovable. His charity is broad and warm, and it is the universal verdict that he never weighed an act of his life in the scale of sinister policy.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, whose name has been associated with some of the large undertakings in the industrial affairs of the Southwest, is an old-time resident of Fort Worth and one of that city's ablest men of affairs.

His career is the more interesting because he is a native Texan, and represents a family of historic importance in the State. He was born in Jasper County, near the southeastern border, on January 26, 1866, son of Rev. R. C. and M. M. (Smyth) Armstrong. His father was a minister of the Methodist Conference. His grandfather, George W. Smyth, was a leading figure among the Texans of the Revolutionary and early State period. He located and placed the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico, and was one of Texas' first land commissioners. He was a member of various conventions held in the stormy days of the late republic and just prior to the admission of Texas to the Union. He and John H. Reagan were the first congressmen from the State.

Judge Armstrong acquired a fair education in Marvin College and the Texas University, graduating with the degree of bachelor of law. He began practicing law in Ennis in 1886, at the age of twenty years. In 1888 he removed to Fort Worth, and soon thereafter formed a partnership with Judge R. W. Flournoy, under the firm name of Armstrong & Flournoy. In 1894 he was elected county judge, holding that office four years. He then resumed private practice in 1898, in partnership with W. A. Hanger, under the firm name of Armstrong & Hanger. Soon after the organization of this firm Judge Armstrong made the race for Congress against the Hon. O. W. Gillispie, and was defeated. At about the same time Mr. Hanger was elected to the State Senate. In 1900, following his defeat,



Geo. W. Amstrong

Judge Armstrong abandoned the practice of law and the game of politics and engaged in the oil and banking business in the Beaumont district.

He organized the First National Bank of Sour Lake, of which he was president, and subsequently bought out his stockholders and converted the bank into a private bank under the name of Geo. W. Armstrong & Company. He established private banks also at Batson, Saratoga, and Humble, and acquired a one-third interest in the Stockyards National Bank of Fort Worth, and was made its president. In the year 1908, following the panic of 1907, he sold his private banks to R. S. Sterling, now president of the Humble Oil & Refining Company and sold his stock in the Stockyards National Bank to Armour & Company. He then became active in other lines of industry in which he was interested. He was made president of the Texas Rolling Mill Company, now the George W. Armstrong & Company, Inc., and also of the cotton exporting firm of Hubbell-Slack & Company, of Houston, now Weatherford-Crump & Company, and also of the Consumers Light & Heating Company, of Fort Worth, now the Fort Worth Gas Company, and also of the Horseshoe Ranch Company of Hickory, Oklahoma, since liquidated, but which at that time was the largest ranch in the State of Oklahoma.

The predominant characteristics of Judge Armstrong's career and character are adventure and development. He is a natural born pioneer. He finds his pleasure in constructive work and values money only as it may be useful to that end. He drilled the first deep oil well at Petrolia, proving that oil and gas could be found at a lower depth than 300 feet. There had been for some years small shallow wells, from 200 to 300 feet, that produced daily from two to three barrels per well of high grade oil. Judge Armstrong leased all of these wells, built a pipe line to the railroad and loading racks, and after doing so made a lease with the property owners covering all oil at a lower depth than 500 feet. At 1,500 feet he brought in a 75-barrel well which caused further development in the field and which no doubt influenced the drilling of the Waggoner well at Electra and the development of the West Texas oil fields. To this development is directly due the fact that Fort Worth and other cities now enjoy natural gas.

Judge Armstrong participated in the negotiations which resulted in the building of the

pipe line of the Lone Star Gas Company to Fort Worth, which resulted in the organization of the Fort Worth Gas Company, of which he was its first president, and which resulted also in the organization of the Fort Worth Power & Light Company and the establishment of its mammoth plant in the City of Fort Worth. He was one of the Nutt Syndicate, having an equal interest with the other syndicate members, which organized the Fort Worth Power & Light Company and subsequently organized the Texas Power & Light Company.

Judge Armstrong is the author of the oil and gas conservation law and is the joint author with the Hon. Ben Cox of Abilene of the law giving the Railroad Commission jurisdiction to fix and regulate the charges and business of gas transporting and distributing companies. As a member of the platform committee of the State Democratic Convention he had these measures made platform demands of the party. He followed this up by going to Austin and working with the legislature for their enactment. The oil and gas conservation bill was enacted by the Legislature as he wrote it without any change. The Lone Star Gas Company bitterly opposed the adoption of the gas pipe line bill and it failed of passage until the fight was taken up by the mayors of the State, headed by Mayor Wozencraft of Dallas.

At this time Judge Armstrong is engaged in the development of the Sligo Ranch at Natchez, Mississippi, and the iron, steel and oil well supply manufacturing plant of George W. Armstrong & Company, Inc., of Fort Worth. With the completion of these undertakings he proposes to retire from active enterprise. The Sligo Ranch is a mammoth stock farm comprising twenty-three old plantations on the Homochitto and Mississippi rivers near Natchez, Mississippi. He is now chairman of the Drainage Board which is undertaking to open up the mouth of the Homochitto River in order to prevent the overflows which cover a part of the very fertile valley of this river. He was formerly chairman of the Levee Board of the Trinity River which constructed the levee that protects the valley between Fort Worth and North Fort Worth.

He plans to add to his present iron and steel mill electric furnaces to turn out electric steel for shapes, angles, bars, cotton ties, sucker rods and small sizes of pipe; and to add to his oil well supply department both a gray iron and steel castings foundry. His

company is owned entirely by himself and his employees.

Judge Armstrong was formerly president of the Associated Industries of Texas and was later president of the Texas Chamber of Commerce. He was the first president of this organization, which is now the largest and most powerful State Chamber of Commerce in the United States. He resigned this position because he was unable to devote the necessary time to it. He was succeeded by J. S. Cullinan of Houston, Texas, who is now its president.

MOUNT DILLION, one of the extensive farmers and land owners of the Clear Creek region of Cooke County, has been familiar with nearly every phase of farm and ranch development both in North and West Texas for a period of over forty years. The Dillions came to Cooke County when it was still a part of the Indian frontier, and the lives and labors of the family have been continuous factors in the progress and prosperity of this region.

Clint Dillion, father of Mount Dillion, was a native of Tennessee, where his father died comparatively early in life. Clint Dillion was one of four sons. One of his brothers, Joseph, lost his life as a soldier of the Confederate army. Clint was the only member of the family to establish and rear a family in Texas. During his youth he acquired a limited education and when the war came on between the North and the South he enlisted and served as a Confederate soldier. Just at the close of the war he brought his family to Texas and settled two miles south of the present home of his son Mount. Here he bought a quarter section of land and resolutely remained contending with the adversities of a new country and suffering some financial loss from the stealing of his horses by raiding Indians. He passed through the adverse years for the farmer settlers, busied himself with the growing of grain and prosecution of other affairs, and remained a citizen of the highest standing in that community until his death in 1912, when about seventy-eight years of age. He was one of the early Masons of the locality, had no church membership, and voted as a democrat without special participation in politics. He married Elizabeth Holder, whose father, Spencer Holder, was a farmer and merchant of White County, Tennessee. She died in 1910, when about seventy-two. Of

their two sons Joseph, the older, was accidentally killed at the age of ten.

Mount Dillion, who, therefore, is the only living representative of his parents, came to manhood in the pioneer district of Cooke County. He was a student in the common schools when the terms were short and when school was kept in a log cabin with a puncheon floor. Probably none of the schools in that section of the state had any better equipment of physical facilities, but Mr. Dillion had the inspiration of a thorough teacher and man of the highest character, Jasper B. Wells, now the wealthy land owner, but at that time a struggling young farmer, a former Confederate soldier. Mr. Dillion continued at home until passing his majority, helped in the work of the farm and on leaving home went west to the Colorado River country of Texas. There he ran his cattle over the range in Mitchell County, and was there ten years, with profitable results on the whole. In the early days he marketed his stock at Pilot Point in Cooke County until railroads were extended through Western Texas.

His career as a West Texas rancher was closed in 1885, when he returned to Cooke County, and since then his vocation has been steadily that of a farmer. He acquired 500 acres in Cooke County, without improvements and unfenced, and his first home consisted of three rooms, still a part of his larger and more commodious residence. That house represented a great advance over the primitive habitation where he and Mrs. Dillion lived in West Texas. This house was built of willow poles cut along the banks of the Colorado River. It contained one room and the roof was made of ducking sewed together by Mrs. Dillion herself.

In his thirty-five years of operation as a Cooke County farmer Mr. Dillion has grown both grain and stock, and he is at present proprietor of 1,600 acres of combined farming lands and pasture. In all these years he has suffered his share of reverses, but has made good years more than compensate for the bad and has achieved prosperity amply sufficient for all his needs. He has never indulged in politics, votes as a democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

In Cooke County August 8, 1880, Mr. Dillion married Miss Maggie Holder. She was born in White County, Tennessee, December 12, 1857, and was about three years of age when in 1859 her parents, Joel S. and Char-



N. H. Martin

lotte (Howard) Holder, came to Texas. Her father was also a native of Tennessee, and was one of the pioneer farmers of North Texas. He fought Indians on the frontier, was a Confederate soldier, and otherwise, like his neighbor Dillion, was content with the role of a private citizen. He died June 9, 1902, when past seventy, and his widow died on the family home near the Dillion farm July 13, 1913, when almost eighty-three. Their children were: Jennie, who married William Chapman and died in Nolan County, Texas; Samp, who died in this State, leaving a family; Spencer, a farmer in Cooke County; Wright, who died in New Mexico; Almeda, who married Will McConnell and lives in the State of Washington; Mrs. Dillion, next in age; Zuleka, who died at Hanford, California, wife of Steve Joiner; Joseph, who died in Grayson County, Texas, leaving children; Josie, who became the wife of Tom Reedy and died in Clay County, Texas; and Bee, the youngest, who died in Cooke County, leaving a family.

Mr. and Mrs. Dillion have been married more than forty years and in their later prosperity they have the comfort derived from a number of children and grandchildren, some of whom live close by. Their oldest child, Willie, is the wife of Rufus Thurman, at Duke, Oklahoma, and is the mother of Edna, Floy, Elizabeth and Ruth. The second child, Lessie, is the wife of Gus Arnold, of Chilocco, Texas, and has four children, named William Mount, Guy, Kenel, and Ilene. The third, Myrtle, is the wife of John Lawson, of Gainesville, and they also have a family of four, Rena, Wayne, Ennis and Myrtle. Gertrude, the youngest, is the wife of Peter Willis and lives near the Dillion country home.

NOROS H. MARTIN. Members of the Martin family have been land owners in the farming section of Wichita County for over thirty years, but the first of the family to identify himself actively with the affairs of Wichita Falls is Noros H. Martin, who came here three or four years ago and at once allied himself with all the progressive interests represented in the citizenship co-operated toward the realization of the substantial ideals of a great city in one of the greatest oil producing districts of the world.

Mr. Martin, who is president of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, was born at Clarinda, Iowa, in 1883, a son of George E. and Alma (Remington) Martin. His father

became interested in a business way in Wichita Falls and surrounding territory as long ago as 1888. A substantial Iowa farmer and business man, George E. Martin extended his interests after a personal tour of inspection to some of the agricultural lands of Wichita County. He used the influence of his ownership of this land to encourage the growing of wheat in Wichita County. He was therefore responsible for the great development of the wheat crop which has long been one of the county's valuable assets. However, George E. Martin never lived in Wichita County, his home having been in Clarinda, Iowa, where he passed away in 1906.

Noros H. Martin was reared and educated at Clarinda and in 1917 came to Wichita Falls, largely to look after his land interests. He at once identified himself with movements that in two or three years have made Wichita Falls the most notable city in the country for its growth and expansion. His name is prominently associated with oil development, both individually and in association with various corporations, and he owns a large amount of production. Mr. Martin is vice president of the Texhoma Oil & Refining Company, which owns and operates a refinery in Wichita Falls, running its own line of tank cars. This company is also one of the largest oil producers in the Wichita field and for some time held first rank in production.

A young man of wealth, of broad business judgment, Mr. Martin was appropriately honored when elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, an organization that is doing a wonderful work in connection with the growth and expansion of the city. He is also a member of the Open Shop Association and is president of the Welfare Council. He is one of the directors of the City National Bank of Commerce and socially is identified with the Elks, Wichita Club and Golf Club. He married Miss Nellis C. Potts, of Iowa. Their two children are Mildred and Jack.

CAPT. JAMES MILTON CRAVEN, a former officer in the United States army, is well and favorably known in business circles at Fort Worth, where he is president of the Craven Oil and Refining Company. Altogether his career has been one of most interesting activities and worthy achievement.

Captain Craven was born August 18, 1879, in Texas County, Missouri, son of James A. and Mary Elizabeth (Sherrill) Craven, the former of Irish and the latter of English

ancestry. James A. Craven for many years was a merchant and banker, being associated with several country banks in Missouri. In 1910 on retiring from business he removed to Waco, Texas, where he is still living at the age of seventy-four. He is well known in that community. James A. Craven is the son of a Methodist minister and throughout his own career he has been actively associated with that church. The Cravens are a family that for several generations have been devoted to the democratic party. James A. Craven is a prominent Mason. Of his eighteen children, fourteen are living today.

James Milton Craven was the seventh son of a seventh son. He attended grammar and high school and college in Texas County, Missouri, graduating in 1897 with the degree Master of Arts and Bachelor of Philosophy. For about two years he was associated with his father in the general merchandise business in Missouri and then for a year was on the road as a traveling salesman. He left business to enter the regular army and he was in the service seventeen years, rising from the ranks to captain in the Adjutant General's Department. He resigned this office at the close of the World war. During his army service Captain Craven was stationed at many of the posts throughout the United States and was twice on duty in the Philippines, his total service in the Far East being four and a half years.

On leaving the army Captain Craven joined some prominent associates in the oil business and in 1919 established his headquarters at Fort Worth, where he organized the Craven Oil and Refining Company. He has been president from the beginning. The vice president of the company is Capt. Leonard Wood, Jr., son of the distinguished Gen. Leonard Wood, now governor of the Philippine Islands. The secretary and treasurer is Mr. Lawson Magruder, a prominent attorney of Tampa, Florida.

The Craven Oil & Refining Company has extensive interests as leaseholders and operators in the Sipe Springs field, Desdemona field and Breckenridge fields of North Central Texas, and they also have extensive holdings in the Toyah Basin, in McLennan County, Bosque County, Comanche County and the Panhandle of Texas. These holdings embrace several thousand acres and the company has fourteen producing wells and by its drilling campaign is constantly extending its production. The headquarters of the company are

in the Neil P. Anderson Building at Fort Worth, while the company also maintains a branch office at Breckenridge.

Captain Craven is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine at Waco, belongs to the Methodist church and is a "dyed in the wool" democrat. June 12, 1913, at Tampa, Florida, he married Miss Martha Eastman. She was reared and educated in Pennsylvania. Of the two children born to their marriage the survivor is Anna Elizabeth Craven, born July 26, 1914.

GEORGE A. SCALING. Of the many southwestern cattle men who have selected Fort Worth as their home, George A. Scaling has the special distinction of being still in the full tide of his extensive activities, which include a ranch in Northern Texas and a business of buying, feeding and marketing that makes him easily one of the prominent figures in the livestock industry in the Southwest.

Mr. Scaling, who has been actively and continuously associated with the livestock business in Texas for forty-six years, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 18, 1857, son of Samuel and Jane Scaling. His father was a native of England and his mother of Pennsylvania. Samuel Scaling came to America when a young man.

George A. Scaling was reared and educated in St. Louis, but in 1875, at the age of eighteen, came to Texas and located in Kaufman County. At that time when there were few railroads there were scarcely any productive enterprises in all the region of North Texas except livestock. Mr. Scaling got his training in looking after some of the modest herds of old-time Texas cattle in Kaufman County and his interests, growing with the years, successively took him to Hill County, later to Kent County in West Texas. For many years he handled his stock on the open range and was associated with many of the men whose names are household words in Texas. For a number of years past Mr. Scaling has owned a ranch containing about 22,000 acres in Clay County. His stock is almost altogether cattle and at the present writing he has about 2,500, a number which has not varied materially for a number of years. This Clay County ranch is his breeding and grazing ground and he also has a second farm where he feeds and fattens his stock for the market. He finishes off about 1,200 steers annually. Mr. Scaling has experimented only on a modest scale with pure bloods, and for the most part he buys

stock feeders and finishes them for the market. His chief market is Fort Worth, though he has also shipped to other centers.

Mr. Scaling has a modern suburban home near Arlington Heights, and he owns considerable real estate in and around Fort Worth. In 1882 he married Miss Laura Wilson, a native of Louisiana, though she was reared from childhood in Texas. Their seven children were all born in Texas and are all still living, named Harry, George W., Agnes, wife of Frank McNeny of Dallas, Edith, wife of Marmaduke Corbyn of Oklahoma City, Gladys, wife of Hugh W. Ewing of Chicago, Margaret and Charles.

JACOB ALEXANDER has been a resident of Cisco just forty years. He joined that company about the time the Texas & Pacific Railroad was building through West Texas. His location there was an act of faith based not upon what Cisco then was but upon what it might become in the future, and no man has contributed more of his influence and private means to modern development than this pioneer of forty years.

Mr. Alexander was born in Posen, Prussia, in 1852. He was just fifteen years of age, had completed common school education when in 1867 he came to America to join two older brothers who had located in West Texas in Palo Pinto County. The Civil war was over but all the country west of Fort Worth was then subject to ravages from Indians. Jacob Alexander attended school at Palo Pinto, the noted private school conducted by Professor Ham Baker. Early in life he became identified with merchandising, first at Waco and later at Meridian in Bosque County. March 7, 1881, Mr. Alexander and his wife established their permanent home at Cisco and for a long period of years he was engaged in the dry goods and cotton business, later took up contracting and building, and erected many of the structures that exemplified both the old and new era of Cisco's development. While now nominally retired from business, he is a very busy man looking after his extensive property interests and owns much valuable real estate both in city and country. In all the years Mr. Alexander has proved himself a business man of the highest ideals. In achieving prosperity for himself he has always been mindful of the interests and welfare of others. An interesting example of his enlightened vision and public spirit came at the beginning of 1921 when of his own volition he readjusted the

terms of a lease on one of his Cisco properties, reducing the rental of a storeroom by twenty-five per cent, thus exhibiting a willingness to take his own share of losses in the period of readjustment following the war. That act has been characteristic of his entire business career, and accounts for the high esteem in which he is held.

In March, 1881, Mr. Alexander married Miss Julia Deborah Knowlton. Mrs. Alexander who was born in Farmington, Maine, and was educated in the State Normal School of that city, is one of the best known of Texas Women, and has been a cultured and thoughtful leader in her home community and over the state for years. Out of her counsel and energy she has contributed much to the success of Mr. Alexander in his business affairs. She is an able writer and newspaper correspondent, and since 1901 has been a member of the Texas Woman's Press Association and a former president of the organization. She is a member of the League of American Penwomen of Washington, D. C., and for several years has been a delegate to its annual conventions and to meetings of various state and national editorial associations. She is serving her twenty-fifth year as secretary of the Rebekah Assembly of Texas, and is one of the supreme delegates of the Woodmen's Circle of Texas.

The one great sorrow of an otherwise ideally happy life for Mr. and Mrs. Alexander was the loss of their only son, Clinton Alexander, who died November 5, 1919, as a result of duties and hardships borne by him as a soldier in the war. He was born January 8, 1891, was educated in the public schools of Cisco, Britton's Training School there, and in business college at Tyler, Texas. He had friends among youth and age in his home community, was admired for his personal qualities and his keen business ability, and had made a promising start in business as assistant cashier of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Cisco.

He resigned his post of duty and on July 27, 1917, entered the training school at Camp Blair, Dallas. He was assigned as a musician with the military band of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Field Artillery, Thirty-sixth Division, and went overseas with his command to France in July, 1918. The ship was attacked by submarines, bringing the first test of military courage, and for his conduct on that occasion he was awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm by the French Government and also received other medals from his own

government. Returning to America he was discharged at Camp Bowie in April, 1919, and soon afterward resumed his duties with the Farmers & Merchants Bank. However, some of the disabling ill health acquired during his soldier career still continued and in spite of all that medical skill could do he passed away just as life seemed brightest and most hopeful. He was buried with military honors, with impressive services in which practically the entire community joined, all business houses at Cisco being closed during the hour of the funeral. From the age of fourteen he lived as a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and was also active fraternally, being affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, Homesteaders, Woodmen Circle, and Rebekahs. His was in truth a death in the service of his country.

EUGENE ASHE is one of the younger men in the commercial life of Fort Worth, but has made his mark as an electrical engineer and has founded and built up an extensive business in electrical engineering and contracting, with headquarters in the Dan Waggoner Building.

Mr. Ashe was born at Roodhouse, Illinois, November 11, 1883, son of J. F. and Laura (Pennell) Ashe, representing a prominent family in that section of Illinois. Eugene Ashe acquired a common and high school education in his home town. He was one of many boys who in the closing years of the nineteenth century found their enthusiasm in the comparatively new profession of electrical engineering and while still in high school he began a special course of study in electricity. On leaving home he went to St. Louis, where practical work and continued study gave him the highest qualifications in his profession. While in St. Louis he was connected with some of the leading companies and among other work he installed the turbines for the Union Electric Light & Power Company.

Mr. Ashe has been a resident of Fort Worth since September, 1906. He has continuously been in the electrical field and in 1907 he established himself in business and in 1913 incorporated the Eugene Ashe Electrical Company, representing a complete service in electrical supplies and contracting.

Mr. Ashe is a member of the Kiwanis and the Civic clubs of Fort Worth and through his business and individuality exerts a practical influence in behalf of the continued advancement and progress of the city. In 1907

he married Miss Virginia Lee Grimes of Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Ashe is an active member of the Broadway Presbyterian Church.

HON. CATO SELLS. Among Texas men called to Washington during the Wilson administration, one whose services have been conspicuous, is Hon. Cato Sells, of Clebourne, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This is a position involving the welfare of many thousands of original Americans, and in practically every administration since the office was created the incumbent has been the target for adverse criticism in one way or another. The record of Mr. Sells has notably and justly earned the commendation and approval of all who are sincerely interested in the progress and welfare of the Indian. Mr. Sells is an able lawyer, was a former Federal district attorney in Iowa, and has had a wide experience in public and business affairs.

He was born at Vinton, Iowa, a son of George Washington and Elizabeth Catherine (Hedden) Sells. His father was a native of Ohio and his mother of Kentucky. George W. Sells was also a lawyer by profession. Cato Sells was fourteen years of age when his father died and thereafter he had to fight the battles of life alone. At the age of seventeen he entered Cornell College in Iowa, paid his own expenses while in college, and also provided for the education of a younger brother. He received his Master of Arts degree at Cornell College. He studied law privately and after leaving college entered the office of Judge Bishop, at one time chief justice of the Iowa Supreme Court. He was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1884, and immediately became a partner with Judge Bishop. Mr. Sells practiced at LaPorte City and Vinton, Iowa. His first public office was as mayor of LaPorte City. He also served as city attorney, was elected state's attorney in 1891 for Benton County, and was re-elected in 1893. He resigned to accept the appointment from President Cleveland as United States District Attorney, and filled that office with creditable distinction from 1894 until 1899. As district attorney Mr. Sells earned a national reputation through the relentless vigor with which he investigated and prosecuted some famous cases. He was personally commended for his work by Attorney General Richard Olney. Mr. Sells was responsible for securing conviction in the noted Van Lenven pension fraud cases, probably the most extensive conspiracy



Eugene A. Shuler

of the kind. Van Lerven was charged with organizing and directing a pension conspiracy covering three states, implicating numerous applicants for Federal pensions and also medical examiners and other members of pension boards. Through this conspiracy the Government was robbed of vast sums. Mr. Sells was three times a delegate to democratic national conventions. He was chairman of the Iowa delegation in the Kansas City Convention of 1900, and permanent chairman of the Democratic State Convention of 1906. Mr. Sells removed to Texas in 1907, locating at Cleburne where he established the Texas State Bank & Trust Company, of which he was president. While a busy lawyer and financier he gave much attention to the promotion of organizations for the improvement of Texas agriculture and Texas farmers in general. He was a leading organizer of the Texas Industrial Congress, and was an active spirit in promoting this and other organizations to secure genuine co-operation between the strictly commercial and agricultural forces of the commonwealth.

Early in 1912 Mr. Sells became active in promoting the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson. He was instrumental in bringing the forty Texas delegates into a solid body committed to the nomination of the New Jersey governor, and the Texas delegation was the unit that practically insured the nomination at the Baltimore convention. He was elected national committeeman for Texas the same year. Early in his first term President Wilson appointed Mr. Sells as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and he filled that office for eight years. His administration throughout has been sane and constructive. Committed to the principles that the Indian potentially is an American citizen, and possesses all the natural rights pertaining to any other American, he directed the affairs of the Indian Bureau so as to hasten the time when the Indians may properly and justly be admitted into the full rights of American citizens, based on their progress in farming, stock raising and other economic activities. At the same time he has been a staunch friend of the Indian and has rendered powerless many of the individual and corporate agencies who historically have preyed upon the Indian and his property. Mr. Sells did much to change the traditional attitude of the Indian toward the Government. During the World war Indians subscribed for more than twenty-five million dollars in Liberty Bonds, and at least ten thousand entered the army, fully three-

fourths of the number as volunteers. At the same time the Indians at home doubled the yield of agricultural crops and live stock.

In recognition of his public service Mr. Sells was, in June, 1920, given the degree of Doctor of Laws by both Cornell College, Iowa, and Baylor University, Texas.

Mr. Sells while living in Iowa was a trustee of the Iowa State Agricultural College, and has been an interested student of agricultural problems for many years. He is a Presbyterian, a member of the Masonic Order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Woodmen of the World. June 30, 1891, he married Miss Lola Abbott McDaniel, of Vinton, Iowa. They have two daughters and one son, Dorothy, Donald D. and Barbara L., now Mrs. H. C. Burke, Jr.

D. F. JOHNSON, secretary-treasurer of the Knox-Johnson Company, is one of the remarkable business men and excellent citizens who have accomplished so much toward making Brownwood one of the desirable communities of Texas. Like so many of the substantial men of this country Mr. Johnson was born on a farm, his birth occurring in Hancock County, Indiana, December 4, 1868, and he is a son of William W. and Mary (Sheets) Johnson, farming people. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Johnson, was a member of the well-known Johnson family of Iredell and Lincoln counties, North Carolina. The Sheets family migrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Indiana in 1840. William W. Johnson and his wife were married in 1855, in Indiana, and lived until about 1900. Of their seven sons and two daughters, one son died in infancy. Two of the children reside in Oklahoma, two in Indiana, one in California, one in Texas, and both of the daughters are deceased.

Until he was thirteen years old D. F. Johnson lived in Indiana, but at that time was taken by his parents to Jackson County, Kansas, settlement being made on a farm the father purchased. The lad attended first the country schools and later the high school at Helton, Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1886. He then secured a position as clerk in the postoffice, but soon left it to enter, in 1887, the station service of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, and was connected with this corporation for several years at various points in Kansas, Nebraska and Indian Territory. In 1894 he was made

agent for this road at Bowie, Texas, and remained there until 1898, when he came to Brownwood as agent for the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad Company, serving here and at Brady until 1904. In the latter year he became agent for the Santa Fe Railroad, and remained with that service for two years. Mr. Johnson then left railroad work and formed connections with the hardware trade as an employe of the Jackson-Hughes Company, of Brownwood, and maintained them for two useful years, during which time he attracted the attention of the business men of the city and was made secretary of the Brownwood Chamber of Commerce, discharging the duties of that position until September 1, 1913. During that period he came into close touch with all of the constructive work of the community.

Resigning from his secretaryship at the above date, Mr. Johnson, with Harry Knox, founded the Knox-Johnson Company, a corporation, and embarked in the wholesale fruit and vegetable business, in which he is still very profitably engaged. The firm ships and distributes fruits and vegetables over about fifteen counties, and does a very large business. They have a cold storage plant at Brownwood and maintain a branch house at Brady, although they have no cold storage facilities at the latter point. Employment is given to a large force, and a number of traveling men are kept on the road.

On March 20, 1895, Mr. Johnson was married at St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Bessie Jeffrey, who was born at Canton, Mississippi, March 3, 1872, a daughter of Edward S. and Medora (Cadien) Jeffrey, of Scotch and English ancestry, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have eight children, namely: Edward Jeffrey, who was born October 29, 1896, is in the employ of the Walker-Smith Company of Brownwood; Donald Franklin, who was born September 4, 1899, is a salesman for the Sweetwater, Texas, branch of the Walker-Smith Company; William Byron, who was born January 19, 1901, is a student of Columbia University of New York City; Tillman Stuart, who was born September 23, 1902, is in the medical department of the United States service at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, but is expecting to be appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, in the near future; Clarice Virginia, who was born May 31, 1905, is attending the Brownwood High School; John Cadien, who was born December 20, 1907, is also a student of the Brownwood High School; Austin McClelland, who

was born July 17, 1909, is attending the graded school; and Elizabeth Medora, who was born February 2, 1915, is the youngest.

Well known in Masonry, Mr. Johnson has been raised to the thirty-second degree in his order, is past worshipful master, and past high priest of the local Blue Lodge and Chapter, past eminent commander of the Knights Templar, and is now deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state of Texas, which places him in line for the office of grand master of the Grand Lodge in December, 1921. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Practitioners. Socially he maintains membership with the Lions Club and the Country Club. In politics he is a strong republican, and has always been very active locally, at present being chairman of the County Central Committee of Brown County. He has no church affiliations. Ever since he came to Brownwood Mr. Johnson has taken an interested part in civic matters, and has accomplished much in the way of encouraging local enterprises and promoting the development of natural resources and advantages. A sound and reliable business man, he has not only known how to develop his own concern but also to assist others in placing their houses upon a firm basis, and bringing them into a profitable condition. Such men as he are a decided asset to any community, and his present high standing has been honorably earned and is certainly well merited.

M. P. BEWLEY was a Fort Worth pioneer, and to his enterprise that city is in an important degree indebted for its prestige as a grain and milling center.

He was born and reared in Kentucky and established his home at Fort Worth in 1876, practically at the beginning of the railroad era of the city. He was a grain dealer from the beginning, and as the great country behind Fort Worth was developed by farming and as the transportation facilities improved he increased and extended his own business, and in 1882 founded what has long been one of Fort Worth's primary industrial institutions, the Bewley Mills. He equipped his mills with the most improved machinery and accessories. He was actively identified with this business for over twenty years until his death in 1906. He was a leader in business and likewise a generous and public spirited citizen and his name is still spoken with the

respect it deserves in the great city of Fort Worth.

M. P. Bewley married Miss Hallie C. Samuel who survives him and resides on Elizabeth Avenue in one of the most modern homes in Fort Worth. She is the mother of three children: Mazie, wife of Bert K. Smith; Edwin E., who succeeded his father as president and manager of the Bewley Mills; and Murray Percival, an artist in New York City.

BENJAMIN RICHARD WALL. A business man and citizen whose career has been identified with the town of Grapevine in Tarrant County and has been attended with such enterprise and energy as to give him more than local prominence and success, Benjamin Richard Wall is former mayor of Grapevine and for many years has been in the real estate business.

He was born at Grapevine, May 7, 1876, son of Zach T. and Virginia Wall. He was reared and educated in his native town, attending high school there, and finishing his literary course in Baylor University at Waco. While he has had other business interests, Mr. Wall for many years has been one of the leading real estate operators at Grapevine and in Tarrant County. He has handled many of the large deals involving farm lands and has also managed many valuable properties.

Mr. Wall served as mayor of Grapevine from 1911 to 1921 and whether in office or as a private citizen he has always been ready to give his time to public movements. During the World war he was chairman of the Tarrant County Exemption Board and while on that board he practically sacrificed his business affairs to patriotic duty. Mr. Wall is a past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a past grand sachein and past national representative of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the law firm of Mercer, Wall, Rouer & Johnson of Fort Worth. May 16, 1897, he married Miss Ida May Stults. They have five daughters named Acie, Mozelle, Oneta, Zeta and Dixie.

FRANK ORVAL STEVENSON is one of Fort Worth's growing list of professional men, particularly those who supply the trained technical skill required in the industrial development of the Southwest. Mr. Stevenson is a graduate civil, mechanical and electrical engineer.

He was born at Atlanta, Butler County, Kansas, April 29, 1889, son of Frank R. and Mary E. Stevenson. His parents for several

years have lived in Fort Worth. His father has had a long and active career as an engineer and in early life was connected with the construction of a number of pioneer railroad lines. He is still practicing his profession.

Frank Orval Stevenson is the oldest of four children, all living, and was reared and educated in the public schools of Wichita, Kansas. He took his technical course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he graduated in 1917 with the degrees bachelor of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. Throughout the past four or five years he has been identified with construction work of magnitude at different times in the Southwest, and his headquarters are in the First National Bank Building of Fort Worth. Mr. Stevenson is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, is an ex-service man and a member of the American Legion and in politics is independent.

MAJOR HOWARD S. COLE is a contribution to the magic city of Ranger from the great southern metropolis, Atlanta, where he was an active business man many years. Major Cole after coming home from France was attracted to the Texas town which before he entered the army was practically an unknown spot on the map. His leadership and enterprise have brought many values to this rapidly growing community, whose citizens in turn have marked him with every honor in their power to bestow.

Major Cole was born in New York City, lived there and attended school to the age of fourteen and then went South to Atlanta, where he had his home for thirty years. For a quarter of a century he was in the book, stationery and art business, his establishment, known as the Cole Book & Art Company, being located on Whitehall Street, in the heart of the business district of that great Southern City. It was a prosperous and high class concern, widely known and patronized.

War had hardly been declared on Germany when Mr. Cole, though past draft age, joined the Officers Training Camp at Fort McPherson, was commissioned a captain, and by succeeding promotions was advanced to major. His regiment was with the Eighty-second Division. He was on duty at Fort McPherson at Atlanta until he went overseas in August, 1918. While in camp he was adjutant of the 328th Regiment, with the rank of captain. In France was attended the Staff

College and was assigned to duty with the general staff of the Ninth Corps, whose headquarters were at St. Mihiel. Major Cole returned to America in July, 1919, and after a service of two years and four months received his honorable discharge.

It was in the fall of 1919 that Major Cole came to Ranger, the oil metropolis of the Central West Texas oil fields. Since then, in association with his brother, H. A. Cole, he has taken an exceedingly active part in the upbuilding of the city. They built the H. A. Cole business block, a modern and handsome two-story structure containing the Cole Cafeteria and the Lone Star Theater. Major Cole himself established the Lamb Theater, the leading picture show house of the city, and this is now his principal enterprise.

Recently a publication in his former home city, *The City Builder*, of Atlanta, referring to Major Cole and the town of Ranger, said: "Not the least potent factor in Ranger's remarkable growth and its plans for the future is a Chamber of Commerce of over two thousand members, and Major Cole, a ten months' resident, is the president of that organization. Major Cole made a splendid reputation for himself in the army and his work as a constructive citizen builder has been quickly recognized in a boom city where more than anywhere else a man is accurately appraised at his real value."

Major Cole was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1920. The annual income from dues in this organization is about \$55,000 and it is one of the largest bodies of its kind in the South and is doing a great work for Ranger. Major Cole also has the honor of being president of the Ranger Rotary Club. He is a past master of his Masonic lodge in Atlanta, is a member of the Mystic Shrine in that city, and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

Major Cole married Miss Katrina Brantley, of Atlanta. Their four children are Howard S., Barton, Dora Mayne and Brantley. The oldest son, Howard S., though under draft age, enlisted as a private at Atlanta, and served with gallantry at the front in France in his father's division, the Eighty-second, as a member of the 307th Field Signal Battalion. He was at the front at St. Mihiel and in other operations of the Eighty-second.

CHARLES I. DICKINSON has long been regarded as one of the expert authorities on real estate values both in Fort Worth and sur-

rounding districts. He is an alert business man and has thoroughly identified himself with the progress and welfare of his home city.

He was born at Elkhart, Indiana, January 23, 1867, son of John W. and Isadora Dickinson. His father was a prominent railroad man and at different times served as superintendent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Cotton Belt and Santa Fe railroads. Charles I. Dickinson as a boy was sent to New York under the care of a physician and while there supported himself by selling papers and doing other work. He acquired a public school education and closed his student career in Peabody College at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mr. Dickinson came to Texas many years ago and for a quarter of a century has been active in the real estate business. That business he has made a source of success not only to himself but a means of helpfulness to his community. He was very active in the work of locating the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth.

July 15, 1895, Mr. Dickinson married Mary Elizabeth Brown. They have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, an accomplished musician and prominent in Fort Worth musical circles. Mr. Dickinson is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, is a member of the Fort Worth and River Crest Country Clubs, and has his offices in the Wheat Building.

ALEXANDER JULIUS SANDEGARD in his career and achievements is a sterling representative of both the old and new city of Fort Worth. He was identified with some of the old timers who gave the best of their efforts and enthusiasm to the community when the future was by no means unclouded and his fortunes and character has been accounted no unimportant asset in the city's great progress and prosperity of the last thirty years.

Mr. Sandegard is a native of Sweden. He came to America when a youth in 1881 and finished his education in the schools of Galveston. It was in 1887 that he first made the acquaintance of Fort Worth. After a brief course in the Fort Worth Business College he accepted, in the fall of 1887, a position as bookkeeper and cashier of the old Evening Mail. That was the beginning of a long experience in Fort Worth journalism. After three months he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Mail, continued in that capacity for several years, and later was manager



A. J. Sandberg

of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal until about the spring of 1896. After nine years of hard work in behalf of these Fort Worth publications he took his first long vacation, consisting of a trip to Europe. He was away six months and on returning took charge of the Fort Worth Register. He had charge of both the editorial and business management of the Register until 1903, in which year the paper was sold to a new company which changed the name of the paper to the Fort Worth Record. Through the process of reorganization Mr. Sandegard took another vacation, with an extended trip to the Pacific coast, but in the fall returned and joined the Record as foreign and local advertising manager. In 1906 he was elected secretary, treasurer and general manager and had seen the Fort Worth Record built up to an enviable place in southwestern journalism before he relinquished his official responsibilities in the fall of 1912. Thus his name belongs in the history of Fort Worth journalism by reason of many years of active associations.

Many other affairs have engaged his time and resources since he left the Record. He has been in the building and loan business, is vice president of the Sandegard Grocery Company now operating seventeen stores in Fort Worth, and is also vice president of the Ross-Heyer Piano Company.

Mr. Sandegard is a charter member of the River Crest Country Club and is also a member of the Fort Worth Club and for many years has been one of its board of governors and chairman of the house committee. Many movements in the past thirty years that has meant some distinctive benefit to Fort Worth has enlisted the support and co-operation of Mr. Sandegard. He is one of the original members of the Fort Worth Lodge of Elks. He also took a leading part in reviving the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. During the war he had charge of one of the Liberty Loan banks during which more than \$6,000,000 were secured in subscriptions from the people of the city. He was also chairman of the Conservation Committee of the Red Cross and in that capacity directed the collection of many carloads of clothing and other material.

Mr. Sandegard has always been a democrat and cast his first vote after he came to Fort Worth.

E. E. CHURCHILL has been a building contractor with home at Fort Worth for thirty years, is also an architect, and while much

of his work is exemplified in his home city, his contracts have also extended nearly as far west as El Paso and south to the Gulf.

Mr. Churchill was born at Murray, Kentucky, December 9, 1863, son of John E. and Fannie (Ollive) Churchill, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. Second in a family of six children, E. E. Churchill grew up in Kentucky, acquired his public school education at Murray, and as a youth began learning the carpenter's trade. He came to Texas in the winter of 1889, and in 1891 established his home in Fort Worth. Since then he has been continuously in the contracting business and with passing years his facilities have been enlarged to enable him to handle any of the largest building construction. Mr. Churchill was the contractor for the building of the Central Fire Hall at Fort Worth, one of the landmarks of the city, erected while Captain Paddock was mayor. Some years ago he designed and built the courthouse in Western Texas at Van Horn, a fire-proof building costing \$75,000. He also erected the King County courthouse in Southern Texas. The range of his business is further indicated by much constructive work at Waurika, Oklahoma.

Mr. Churchill married Miss Willie Mae Bledsoe of Tennessee.

LUTHER WEBB. Oil well machinery and supplies figure as prominently and as familiarly in the commercial trade of Wichita Falls as plows and other implements do in some of the typically agricultural communities. One of the largest organizations in America handling oil well supplies in the Producers Supply and Tool Company, whose headquarters are at Marietta, Ohio. This is a firm of the highest standing, and in addition to the home establishment it maintains branch houses at St. Mary's, West Virginia, one at Fort Worth, Texas, and one at Wichita Falls.

The manager of the business at Wichita Falls is Luther Webb, a man of broad and successful training and experience in commercial lines and a native of Texas.

He was born at Oakwood in Leon County about forty-five years ago, a son of Rufus and Margaret (Webb) Webb. This is a historic family of Texas. Grandfather Captain Anderson Webb was a resident of Nacogdoches, and served on the staff of Gen. Sam Houston in the Texas war of independence. Rufus Webb was born at Nacogdoches and was a Confederate soldier under Capt. Sam

Tobin, the father of Sheriff John Tobin of San Antonio.

Luther Webb was reared in Central Texas, studied in country schools and finally in Hill's Business College at Waco. He acquired his early commercial training in a hardware house at Brownwood and then went on the road as a traveling representative for the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis. He was with that great house for several years and then for eight years represented the well known machinery firm of F. W. Axtell Company of Fort Worth. All his business training and experience has been acquired with firms of the highest standing. January, 1919, he came to Wichita Falls to establish the local branch of the Producers Supply & Tool Company and this branch under his management has contributed an imposing volume to the great aggregate of business handled by the company.

Mr. Webb has the honor of representing his special branch of business in the membership of the Wichita Falls Rotary Club. He is also prominent in the Chamber of Commerce and has been quickly accepted into the lists of progressive citizens of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Webb married Miss Bertha Vezey, a native of Kansas. Their four children are Ethel, Annina, Billie and Paul Edward. The daughter Annina is the wife of M. C. Dalby.

LOWMAN LOCKE HAWES was an active business man of Fort Worth just thirty years before he retired, and as a wholesale lumber merchant his operations covered all the counties comprised in the Texas Northwest. At the same time he has been devoted to the welfare and progress of his home city and has taken a great deal of pride in the growth and development of Fort Worth since he came here.

Mr. Hawes was born at Minerva, Mason County, Kentucky, August 18, 1866. His father, John Brown Hawes, was a native of Erie, New York, but settled in Kentucky in pioneer times, in 1840. He conducted a general store for many years in Mason County, and died at the age of seventy-nine. He was of Irish descent and married Mary Haley, a native of Mason County, Kentucky, and of English origin. She died at the age of sixty.

L. L. Hawes is the second of ten children, and the family vitality is represented in the fact that all of these are still living. He was reared in his home community of Eastern

Kentucky, acquired a public school education, and afterward attended the State University at Lexington. In 1889, at the age of twenty-three, with some knowledge of business acquired in his native state, he arrived in Fort Worth, and from that time for thirty years was prominently identified with the wholesale lumber business. He finally sold his interests and retired in May, 1919.

Mr. Hawes married in 1901 Miss Myrtle Manning, of Chillicothe, Missouri. She died about a year later, the mother of one son, Morgan Jones Hawes, who died when five years of age. In 1904 Mr. Hawes married Laura Blair, a native of Fort Worth. They have three children: Lowman L., Jr., David B. and Charlotte Lee. Mr. Hawes is a member of the Fort Worth Club, is a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Elks, and belongs to the Hurst Lake Art Club.

The story of the success achieved by Mr. Hawes constitutes a human interest story illustrative of what may be accomplished when pluck, determination and energy are utilized as factors of advancement. When he arrived in Fort Worth his cash capital was exceedingly limited, but he had more than money: He had health and ambition, supplemented by an unswerving faith in the future of the city and the marvelous resources of the state. He entered at once into the work of making both greater, and as he prospered personally he aided in the upbuilding and the advancement of the community. He became prominently identified with enterprises which materially added to the welfare of the city, and he may fittingly be regarded as one of the real builders of Fort Worth.

DAN WAGGONER. Among the earlier settlers of Northwest Texas who were instrumental in converting its waste places, the home of the Indian and buffalo, into the productive domain of the ranchman and farmer, none occupied a more prominent place than Dan Waggoner. Certainly there are none who profited more greatly in the accumulation of this world's goods than he, and none who is remembered with more regard and respect by those who were benefited by his enterprise and initiative and his effective efforts as a business builder.

Dan Waggoner was born in the State of Tennessee in 1828. About the time he attained his majority he moved to Missouri and after a brief residence there came to Texas.



L L Hawes

settling in Hopkins County. In that county he married Miss Nancy Moore, who died in Hopkins County. From Hopkins Dan Waggoner went to Wise County and he regarded that as his permanent home until his death on the 5th day of December, 1905. His only child by his first marriage is W. T. Waggoner, now a resident of Fort Worth.

His accumulation of wild lands when they were cheap is an evidence of his vision and far-sighted business ability. His first purchase was a small tract near Bridgeport, a few miles west of the town of Decatur. This was followed soon after by the purchase of a still larger tract six miles east of the town. Other accumulations followed as the years rolled around in the counties of Wichita, Willbarger, Baylor, Knox and Foard, until the total embraced about 6,000 acres. This was the largest individual holding in the State excepting the King ranch in Nueces and adjoining counties.

When his son, W. T. Waggoner, attained his majority he was taken into full partnership under the name of Dan Waggoner & Son. That firm name continues today, having been in existence nearly half a century. Their first venture, aside from ranching, was the establishment of the First National Bank of Decatur, one of the most solid and profitable financial institutions of the State. The vast Waggoner interests, including ranches and cattle, oil development and holdings, the largest aggregate of property interests and business in the northwest portion of Texas, is still conducted under the name of D. Waggoner & Son. No greater tribute to the love of a son for a father was ever manifested than that of which this firm name is symbol.

The first wife of Dan Waggoner died about 1852. He subsequently married Miss Ann Halsell, of one of the most prominent families of Wise County. Mrs. Ann Waggoner is still living, one of the highly respected women of Fort Worth. She is a very liberal contributor to the educational institutions of the Methodist Church, of which she is a devoted member.

JOHN GRAVES WAPLES. Not merely one city but the entire Southwest recognizes in the name Waples a significance synonymous with the highest degree of commercial success and enterprise. For many years the Waples-Platter Company has been one of the largest wholesale grocery concerns in the South and West, and it was the good fortune of the city

of Fort Worth to claim John Graves Waples as a resident and city builder for many years.

Mr. Waples was born at Chillicothe, Missouri, April 28, 1848, son of E. B. and Nancy (Graves) Waples. His father was a native of the State of Delaware. His mother was born in Missouri of Kentucky ancestry, her grandfather having fought as a soldier under Gen. Anthony Wayne in the Indian and Revolutionary wars.

John G. Waples, the oldest of nine children, was well educated, attending Missouri State University, and graduated in law at the University of Michigan in 1874. After two and a half years of practice at St. Louis, Missouri, he perhaps realized that his real talents were in constructive commercial lines. Seeking opportunities in a newer country, he located at Denison, Texas, in 1876. Here he soon became prominent in the lumber business and was one of the founders of the great and widely extended Burton-Lingo Lumber Company, and was president of that corporation for seven years. While at Denison he became interested in the wholesale grocery business and in Denison was originated the firm of Waples-Platter, which succeeded the firm of Hanna-Platter. Mr. Waples, on removing to Fort Worth, bought the Fort Worth Wholesale Grocery, and re-established it as the Waples-Platter Wholesale Grocery Company. This business is now represented by two large plants, one at Fort Worth and one at Dallas, and by numerous branch houses all over the Southwest.

The honored head of this commercial establishment for many years died January 3, 1912, after achieving the best rewards of commercial success and leaving a name of the highest commercial honor.

In 1861 he married Miss May Richards, daughter of J. F. and Martha (Harrelson) Richards. Mrs. Waples was born at Leavenworth, Kansas, and completed her education in one of the most exclusive girls schools in the Middle West, Monticello Seminary, at Godfrey, Illinois. Mrs. Waples, whose home is at 1430 Tucker Street, Fort Worth, has one daughter, Helen, wife of L. H. McKee.

SIDNEY MARTIN. The late Sidney Martin was for years one of the prominent business men of Fort Worth, and his name was associated with much of the earlier history of this region. He came to Texas during the formative period of the state and after a success-

ful career at Galveston moved to Fort Worth, and here he rounded out his useful life.

Born in North Carolina April 25, 1828, he had the misfortune to lose his parents when a baby and was reared by an older brother. Like so many young men, he sought in the West opportunities he did not find in his native State, and first lived at Hope, Arizona, but then came to Texas and for twenty-one years was connected with the firm of P. J. Willis Brothers Mercantile Company, and gained a thorough and intimate knowledge of the mercantile business. Coming to Fort Worth, he formed a partnership with B. C. Evans, one of the early merchants of this city, and they did a flourishing business, taking cattle oftentimes in payment for their goods. In a few years Mr. Evans bought his interest in the store, paying him \$100,000 for his share, all of it in cash. Mr. Martin then organized the Martin-Brown Mercantile Company, with Joseph H. Brown as his partner, and he continued to be the president of this concern until his death which occurred August 3, 1903. Well known in Masonry, he was a Knight Templar and attained to the thirty-second degree in the Consistory. For many years he gave the Christian Church an earnest and generous support as a conscientious member and died firm in its faith.

Sidney Martin was married to Mrs. Julia Andrews, the widow of a Mr. Andrews of Galveston, Texas. Prior to her first marriage she was Miss Julia Steele, and was born in Ray County, Missouri, but was brought by her parents to Texas when nine years of age. Soon after their arrival in the State Mr. and Mrs. Steel died, leaving six daughters and one son. Mrs. Martin was reared in Montgomery County, Texas, and there she received her educational training. Mr. and Mrs. Martin had one daughter, Gertrude, who is the wife of James Harrison of Fort Worth, and they have three children, namely: Sidney M., William M. and Charles Culbertson.

When Mrs. Martin came to Texas things were very different from what they are today and she has witnessed remarkable changes at Fort Worth. Having lived in the Lone Star State almost all her life, she is very loyal to it and to Fort Worth, where her husband played so important a part in the commercial history. Her grandchildren are growing up under different conditions from those which surrounded their grandparents, but Mrs. Martin will be satisfied if they develop the fine

qualities of their maternal grandfather, the sturdy independence, the flaming sincerity and the clean-handed policy of doing business which made his spoken word as good as the written bond of another.

JENNIE SCOTT SCHEUBER (Mrs. Charles Scheuber) for twenty years has been librarian of the Carnegie Library at Fort Worth and for an even longer period has been prominent among Texas women in broadening the scope of women's opportunities and working for improved standards of education and culture.

Mrs. Scheuber is a native of Plaquemine, Louisiana, daughter of Maurice and Louise (Imler) Scott. She was educated in private schools and under tutors and on November 17, 1881, at Fort Worth, was married to Mr. Charles Scheuber. Mr. Scheuber was a wholesale merchant, active in business, civic and political affairs of the city and state, and Fort Worth lost a splendid citizen in his death in March, 1895. Mrs. Scheuber has one child, Francis Ball Scheuber.

Mrs. Scheuber for many years has been active in literary clubs and women's organizations, and after the death of Mr. Scheuber she prepared herself for the profession of librarian at the Amherst Library School, Amhurst, Massachusetts, and the Medford Public Library, Medford, Massachusetts. She organized the Carnegie Public Library in 1901 and since that date has served as librarian. She was also active in establishing the Fort Worth Museum of Art, whose home is in the Public Library building. During the European war she was active in providing library service at Camp Bowie and assisted in establishing the A. L. A. library at Camp Bowie. She served on the executive committees of the Red Cross and War Workers campaigns and was a member of the Y. W. C. A. Am. War Committee and of the Fort Worth Federation of Women's Clubs Canteen Committee.

Her many important services and interesting activities are suggested in her membership and official work in the following organizations: President of the Texas Library Association, 1904-05; vice president American Federation of Arts, 1910-17; secretary El Paso Literary Society, 1877-80; secretary Women's Organization for the Texas Spring Palace, 1889-90; literary director Women's Wednesday Club, 1890-94; vice president Associated Charities, 1890-95; vice president Fort Worth Public Library Association, 1892-98; vice president Oakwood Cemeteries, 1915;

member of the executive committee of the Park League, 1910-12; chairman civic committee of Fort Worth Federation of Women's Clubs, 1912-19; chairman Flower Garden Competition, 1910-1918; secretary Fort Worth Art Association, 1910; chairman Fort Worth Free Baby Hospital, 1919; member American Library Association, Texas Library Association, American Federation of Arts, Fort Worth Art Association, Fort Worth Federation of Women's Clubs, League of Women Voters, Girls Protective League, Fort Worth Welfare Association, Tarrant County Humane Society, Y. W. C. A., and the Assembly. She was a member of the Fort Worth Playground Committee in 1913-15. Mrs. Scheuber is a democrat, has been especially active in work for equal suffrage, was a member of the executive committee of the Fort Worth Equal Suffrage Association and League of Women Voters, and was a delegate to the State democratic conventions of 1918 and 1920.

CHARLES MONROE POWELL is a member of the Wilson-Powell Brokerage Company, wholesale grocery brokers and manufacturers' agents. Both men have been connected with Fort Worth business interests for several years and established their partnership to utilize the splendid position of this city as one of the great distributing points of the Southwest, and the volume of business they have transacted shows that their judgment was well placed.

Of this firm Mr. Powell is a native Texan, born at Alvord in Wise County, February 2, 1896, son of F. M. and Lucey E. (Howard) Powell. His father, a native of Tennessee, moved from there to Alabama, thence to Wise County, Texas, and in early life was a farmer and mechanic. In Tennessee and Alabama he lived on a small farm near a village and he supplemented the income of a farm by doing all kinds of mechanical work, including building wagons, spinning wheels, and the routine of the village blacksmith. He was the type of that all-around mechanic, able and willing to perform essential service, a type that is now practically extinct. After going to Wise County, Texas, he busied himself with his farm, making a hobby of stock raising. He died in 1897. He was an interested member of the Baptist Church. Of his ten children, five now living, Charles Monroe is the youngest.

Charles Monroe Powell received his education in the public schools of Wise County and

made good use of his limited opportunities there. He also attended Drauchons Practical Business College at Dallas, Texas, and leaving that kept books and did stenographic work for a small concern in Dallas. For about two years he was similarly employed in that city and in 1917 moved to Fort Worth. There he was engaged principally in Government work, being connected with the Live Stock Bureau in the capacity of chief clerk in the office, and also making daily market reports of conditions generally at the Fort Worth market. In the summer of 1918 Mr. Powell answered the call to the colors and served in the adjutant general's department located at Camp Travis, San Antonio, until the signing of the armistice. After receiving his discharge at San Antonio he returned to Fort Worth and resumed his work with the civil branch of the Government. In May, 1919, he became connected with Armour & Company in the capacity of assistant sales manager in one of their departments. This position required travel over practically all of Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas.

He resigned from Armour & Company about January 10, 1921, and has since been in the brokerage business as an associate of D. E. Wilson. The Wilson-Powell Brokerage Company deals largely with wholesale and retail merchants, not only in the Southwest but over the entire United States and Canada. One of their important lines is acting as manufacturers' agent for the Liquid Red Ball Solder Products, manufactured at Fort Worth. They also do a general brokerage business on articles manufactured in and out of the State, handling the sales of manufacturers from other states who are extending their business into Texas.

Mr. Powell is affiliated with Polytechnic Lodge No. 925, Free & Accepted Masons, is a thirty-second degree Mason in Dallas Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and is a member of Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Fort Worth. He is independent in politics. His church home is the Baptist. June 16, 1917, at Fort Worth, he married Miss Mollie Spear, who was educated in the grammar and high schools of Fort Worth. She is a daughter of J. E. Spear of that city.

The other members of this brokerage company, comprising two of the able young business men of Fort Worth, is D. E. Wilson. He was born November 20, 1896, at York, Nebraska, where he was educated in the grammar and high schools and attended a business

college there. After school he became a salesman and acted with various sales organizations in Kansas City and Omaha, and later became connected with Armour & Company, packers. For several years he was sales manager of a department for this company and in April, 1919, moved to Fort Worth. He continued his connection with Armour & Company until he resigned to enter the brokerage business. Mr. Wilson is a member of Polytechnic Lodge No. 925, Free & Accepted Masons.

HON. W. V. DUNNAM. Another example of the increasing assumption of the prominent responsibilities in professional life and public leadership by young men is the case of W. V. Dunnam, a young man of thirty years who has served in the State Legislature and is county and district attorney for Eastland County.

Mr. Dunnam was born at Bartlett in Bell County, Texas, February 15, 1891, a son of F. P. and Mary (Prather) Dunnam. He attended the common and high schools of Bartlett, and then took a correspondence course from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, finishing in the agricultural course in 1908. During the next ten years he was occupied with several lines of work, and in 1916, while temporarily a resident of Coryell County, was elected to the Thirty-fifth Legislature. He was the youngest member in that session. His legislative experience brought him substantial honors, the chief perhaps being as author of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act, providing for protection of American soldiers and sailors against litigation during their service in the war with Germany. This was the first act of the kind to be passed in any state.

In the meantime Mr. Dunnam was giving all possible time to the study of law at home and through the Sprague Correspondence School of Law. He was admitted to the bar and began practice at Gorman in Eastland County in 1918. In the regular July primaries of the democratic party in July, 1920, he received the nomination for county attorney of Eastland County and was elected in November, beginning his official duties in December. As county attorney and also as district attorney he has already shown a vigor and determination to discharge his responsibilities that meet the commendation of all the best citizens of the county. His assistant attorneys are M. McCullough, Claude C. Wild and W. J. Barnes. Mr. McCullough is a law part-

ner of Mr. Dunnam in the general practice they have built up at Eastland.

Mr. Dunnam is a member of the Methodist Church and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. In October, 1919, he married Miss Verna Woods, who was born and reared in Eastland.

THOMAS MONTGOMERY was born in Spring Garden, Cherokee County, Alabama, on the 18th day of February, 1847. He was the son of James Montgomery and Elizabeth Jane Ingram. He had four brothers, John, James, William and Joseph, and one sister, Mary Frances. His brother James was killed at the battle of Atlanta on the 28th day of July, 1864, while in the service of his country. John lives at Rome, Georgia, and William and Joseph at Fort Worth, Texas. The sister died some years ago.

Having entered the army at a very early age the opportunities of Thomas Montgomery for an education were very limited. At the close of the war he attended school at Cave Spring, Georgia, for one year. He migrated to Arkansas in 1868 and was employed as a clerk in a general merchandise store where he remained for two years. In 1870 he went to Shreveport, Louisiana, and was employed in a dry goods store for two years after which he removed to Marshall, Texas, and engaged in merchandising on his own account for about seven years. He then moved to Fort Worth and in connection with his brother William opened a retail grocery store, one of the largest in the city at that time. The business was conducted under the firm name of Montgomery & Company for fourteen years with financial success.

In 1883 they disposed of the grocery business and engaged in cattle raising. This was in the days of "Free Grass" and large capital was not so essential. But the expense of conducting the business was increased by reason of the large number of men required to "ride the lines" and keep the herds from straying. The ranch was located in Dickens County and consisted of about twenty-four hundred head of cattle. The firm of Montgomery & Company was dissolved in 1890 and that of Montgomery & Tisdall formed, of which A. J. Tisdall was the junior member. It continued for about ten years when it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Tisdall, and Mr. Montgomery purchased the interest of Tisdall from his widow and moved the cattle to Blanco Canyon.

Crosby County. He purchased fourteen sections of land and reducing the numbers of the herd and increasing the quality has built up one of the best herds in that section. He now has about one thousand head of high grade cattle. All the bulls are thoroughbred registered animals and the cows are eligible to registration. The business has been a success from its inception and has been profitable.

In addition to the cattle business Mr. Montgomery has large interests in several of the substantial banks in the section where he lives. He is the first vice president of the First National Bank of Floydada and is interested in the Spur National Bank of Spur and the Third National Bank of Plainview. He is the largest owner of Real Estate in the town of Floydada.

He entered the Confederate army when in his 'teens and was a member of Company G, Twelfth Alabama Cavalry, Hagan's Brigade, Allen's Division, Wheeler's Corps, Army of Tennessee. He surrendered at the close of hostilities at Goldsboro, North Carolina. He has been a member of the staff of the Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the United Confederate Veterans and at present is on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Organization of Confederate Veterans. He has never missed a reunion and asserts he never intends to miss one. He carries into the discharge of his duties as a staff officer the same zeal and earnestness that has made his business career a success. He is a Mason of high rank having attained the thirty-second degree in this order and is a Shriner. He has been a member of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association since he engaged in the cattle business.

Mr. Montgomery was married on November 2, 1875, to Miss Lettie M. Ector, the daughter of Gen. M. D. Ector of Marshall, Texas. She died on December 28, 1886. They had but one child, a daughter who was named "Tommie" for her father. She now lives in the City of New York, the wife of W. W. Johnson.

Mr. Montgomery is regarded as a very conservative business man whose word is as good as his bond wherever he is known. Financial panics and money stringency have no terrors for him, as he is not a "plunger" and can obtain all the money he needs for the conduct of his business on all occasions and under all circumstances. Of unassuming and unpretentious manner, the friends he has are bound to him as with hooks of steel. His genial dis-

position justifies his friends in saluting him as "Tom" and thus he is greeted on all occasions and in every company.

HENRY MALVERN MARKS. Though death came to him at the comparatively early age of fifty-five, Henry Malvern Marks had given abundantly of his energies and abilities to business, philanthropy and other good causes during his residence at Fort Worth, where he was held in the highest esteem and where his memory will long be cherished.

He was born at New Orleans, August 4, 1865, son of I. N. Marks. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and acquired his early training as a railroad man while employed in a New Orleans railroad office. Mr. Marks removed to Texas in 1904 and bought a home at Stop 9 on the Inter-urban. For a time he was cashier of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and later became general agent at Fort Worth for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. During the World war, Mr. Marks was general secretary of the Fort Worth Y. M. C. A. Subsequently he promoted and owned a large part of the stock in the corporation which was building a flour mill at Fort Worth, an enterprise still unfinished when Mr. Marks passed away.

Mr. Marks seeking restoration of health spent several months in Colorado where he died August 29, 1920.

September 22, 1898, he married Carrie Agatha Rice of New Orleans, where she was born and educated. Her parents, Augustus and Caroline (Doll) Rice, were natives of Cincinnati. Mr. Marks is survived by two sons and two daughters: Mabel Lillian, wife of Louis van Landingham of Lone Oak, Texas; Carrie Louis, a high school graduate at home with her mother; H. M., Jr., and Howard H., both at Fort Worth.

JOHN R. BILYEU accomplished an admirable and valuable service in giving to Wichita Falls, the striving metropolis of the oil-producing region of Northwest Texas, a business college that effectively supplements the vigorous commercial and industrial activities of this section of the state. At the time of his death he was sole owner and president of the National School of Business, an institution which occupies well appointed quarters in the Kemp & Culbertson building, just south of the Wichita Falls postoffice, and which is of the best modern standard in equipment, general facilities and constructive service. In an

announcement recently issued appear the following significant and well justified statements: "We have looked forward to the needs of Wichita Falls and have placed this school on an equal with the progress of the city. We are thoroughly equipped with modern office appliances, and are prepared to give a thorough business training."

Mr. Bilyeu was born in Cowley County, Kansas, in 1886, and two years later his father was one of the great throng that made the spirited race for homesteads in the section of Oklahoma then opened for settlement. The family home was established near Stillwater, that state, and there John R. Bilyeu was reared on the home farm, his early educational advantages having been those of the rural schools and this training having been effectively supplemented by a course of study in the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Stillwater. After leaving this institution Mr. Bilyeu devoted four years to successful teaching in the public schools of Oklahoma, and he then turned his attention to similar service in the domain of commercial education, with which he has been actively identified since 1912. He was for three years a teacher in business colleges in Nebraska and one year in Alabama. In 1916 he came to Texas and took a position as a teacher in the National Business College, of which successful institution he later became manager. In the spring of 1920 he acquired the entire ownership of this school, and in the following July, upon its removal to its present fine quarters, he changed the title to its present form, the National School of Business. The school occupies the entire second floor of the new and modern Kemp & Culbertson building, on Ohio Avenue, and the only institution of the kind in Wichita Falls, and in general facilities and service it is also on a parity with the leading business colleges of the country. The school cannot fail to prove of enduring and ever increasing value in the thriving city which is the center of the great oil producing industry in this section of Texas and, perhaps, the wealthiest city of the same relative population to be found in the entire United States. Miss Geneva Wisdom is principal of the college and all other instructors have been chosen by reason of their admirable equipment for service in the departments to which they are assigned. Mr. Bilyeu always took a loyal interest in all that concerned the welfare and progress of his home city and was a member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN M. WHITLEY. Whitley is one of the old and honored names of Denton County. John Moore Whitley is a merchant of Pilot Point, a locality where the family has been active in business affairs for many years.

He was born on a farm between Pilot Point and Sanger, October 17, 1888. His father, the late John T. Whitley, a well remembered merchant of this community, was born in Mississippi, and grew up near Boonville not far from Corinth in that state, where his father had founded the family. The Whitleys moved from Mississippi to Alabama, and some of them subsequently came to Texas. The father of John T. Whitley was a Confederate soldier. The Whitley home in Mississippi was on the route of the Federal army and some of the soldiers searched the home while passing through. Noticing an uncompleted quilt of gay colors they at first thought it an unfinished Confederate flag and were about to confiscate it when the mother came to the rescue and after explaining what the work was saved it as an heirloom, and it is now the property of her grandson, John M. Whitley, and is greatly prized by all the family.

Soon after reaching his majority, John T. Whitley came to Texas and settled among his relatives, the Bryans, who owned a large body of land between Pilot Point and Sanger. He came west alone and the first few years lived on the Bryan ranch and farm. He was finally induced to come to Pilot Point and take a clerkship in the store of Mr. Bryan. Then when he married he returned to the farm, but again resumed merchandising when his son John M. was about five years of age and was active in business at Pilot Point until his death in January, 1908, when about fifty-five years of age. John T. Whitley had a brother who spent his life in Mississippi and his only sister married a Mr. Nichols, a resident of Ellis County, Texas. The wife of John T. Whitley was Lizzie Sullivan, daughter of John R. Sullivan, one of the pioneers of North Texas. Her mother was a daughter of that famous pioneer character, Reason Jones, who came to Texas with his family in 1851, and for upwards of half a century was one of the largest land owners and farmers in Cooke and Denton counties. Mrs. John T. Whitley was born east of Sanger in Denton County in 1864 and is now living at Pilot Point. She was one of a family of three sons and eight daughters, and those surviving besides herself are Mrs. Nannie Partlow of Sanger; Ella, wife of W. H. Batis of Ardmore, Oklahoma; Willie,

wife of Dr. Sam Gocher of Chicago; Sam H. of Sanger; Walter of Denton, and Benjamin Sullivan of Sanger.

John T. Whitley and wife had seven sons: John Moore; Ben S., a merchant at Pilot Point; Harry B. of Dalhart, Texas; Virgil of Hereford, Texas; Lamar, business partner with his brother Ben S. at Pilot Point; Eugene and Thomas E.

John Moore Whitley was reared and educated in the public schools of Pilot Point, and like his brothers grew up in the atmosphere of his father's store and for the past ten or fifteen years has been independently active in the business affairs of that community. He has also served as secretary of the Pilot Point Commercial Club and for four years was a member of the City Council. During the World war he entered actively in the bond drives and continues his leadership and activity in behalf of the Red Cross. He is interested in good government, has voted for men and measures which he thought would contribute to that end, and cast his first presidential ballot for Wilson in 1912. Mr. Whitley is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

In Fannin County, Texas, June 10, 1915, he married Miss Vera M. Agnew. Her father, William Agnew, was born and reared and spent his life in Fannin County and is still an active merchant at Bonham, being member of a family of pioneers in that region. The mother of Mrs. Whitley was Dora Clymer. Mrs. Whitley is the oldest of seven children, the others being: Allen of Bonham, Mrs. Lucy May Dood of Palestine, Edwin of Bonham, Miss Louie D., a student in Baylor College at Belton, Grace Belle and Tennie Laura attending the Bonham schools. Mrs. Whitley is a cultured and well educated woman, a graduate of the high school at Ravenna, later attended Whitewright College and finished her training in instrumental music at Chicago in 1914. The following year she was a teacher of music at Pilot Point and thus met her husband.

THOMAS J. CALDWELL, a lawyer by profession, but better known as a banker, was formerly connected with the Federal Land Bank at Houston and until recently was vice president of the Fort Worth National Bank.

In the creation and establishment of the Federal International Banking Company, organized in the fall of 1920 for the express purpose of furthering the export trade of the

country through the establishment of credit facilities which would enable the war devastated countries of Europe to obtain raw material from America, especially the cotton and other products of the South, Mr. Caldwell took an active and prominent part. He was chosen chairman of the committee having in charge the promulgation of the plan among the bankers of Texas, and to his personal work and efforts is largely due the success achieved. Upon the organization of the Federal International Banking Company at New Orleans, December 17, 1920, he was elected vice president, and in performing his official duties he has removed to New Orleans.

He is a lineal descendant of a pre-revolutionary Texas family. His grandfather, John Caldwell, was a distinguished Texas patriot and at the time of his death was accounted one of the richest men in the state. John Caldwell was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, December 10, 1802. His father had come from Ireland in 1784, and was identified with the early states of Kentucky and Tennessee, dying at Nashville in 1819. John Caldwell came from Alabama to the Mexican province of Texas, first locating at Navidad, and in 1834 moving into Bastrop County. He was a man of learning, a lawyer by profession, but on coming to Texas put his last resources to use as a farmer, and at one time owned thirty thousand acres in Travis and Bastrop counties. He was also prominent in the affairs of the early Texas Republic, being elected to the Senate in September, 1838, and later was a member of the State Senate in 1857-58. He was an intimate friend of General Houston, ardently espoused the cause of the Confederacy and four of his sons served as soldiers in the war. John Caldwell died October 22, 1870. His wife was Lucinda W. Haynie of Knoxville, Tennessee. Their four soldier sons were Walter H., John A., Charles G. and Oliver B. They also had five daughters.

The late Walter H. Caldwell, father of the Fort Worth banker, was born in Bastrop County, January 1, 1842, and died at his home in Austin, March 5, 1910. He was educated in the Bastrop Military Academy, and left that school to volunteer in the famous Terry's Rangers, the Eighth Texas Cavalry. He was in the first battle of his command in Kentucky, where Colonel Terry fell, was seriously wounded in Northern Alabama in September, 1864, from which he never fully recovered. The years following the war he gave his energies to farming and stock raising on a

large scale. For his bravery and faithfulness to duty he always commanded the highest esteem of his soldier comrades, and in civil life he had a record no less meritorious, and was one of the state's most helpful and useful men.

Walter H. Caldwell married in 1881 Miss Lou Jones, daughter of Thomas H. Jones, who was also one of the early settlers of Texas. Colonel Jones moved to Texas from Coffeeville, Mississippi, in the late forties, settling on the Colorado River, near Austin, and later moving to Salado, Bell County, where he lived for a great many years, a prominent and highly respected citizen. His wife was Maria L. Van Zandt, a sister of Isaac Van Zandt, who was prominent in early Texas history. Mrs. Caldwell is still living in Austin. She is the mother of three children, Thomas J., Senator Walter D., who was born in 1884 and is a prominent lawyer of Fort Worth, and Emma Lee, wife of Jay Knox of Plainfield, New Jersey.

Thomas Jones Caldwell was born at Austin, October 10, 1882, and was well trained and educated for the responsibilities of an active professional and business career. He graduated A. B. from the University of Texas in 1905, and in 1909 received his law degree from the same institution. He at once began practice at Austin, and in 1910 was appointed United States Commissioner. From his law practice he was called to the duties of director and treasurer of the Federal Land Bank of Houston, serving from 1917 to 1919, and in the latter year moved to Fort Worth as a director and vice president of the Fort Worth National Bank. Mr. Caldwell was married in February, 1921, to Mrs. Ethel Lee Chambers of San Angelo, Texas. He has many friends at Fort Worth, is a member of the Fort Worth Club, River Crest Country Club, the Houston Club and is a Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi.

W. STORER. Since completing his education and his admission to the bar, W. Storer has had his home and professional headquarters in Fort Worth, though his extensive connections with the law and with business interests made him widely known throughout this part of the state.

Mr. Storer is a native of Wisconsin, born in Trempealeau County, July 7, 1868. His paternal ancestry is Welsh. His parents, now deceased, moved to Butler County, Kansas, when W. Storer was a boy and lived out their

lives there, the father successfully following farming and the livestock business. Of his seven children, five are living, W. Storer being the fourth in age.

He attended public school in Kansas and afterwards entered the law department of Fort Worth University, where he graduated LL. B. in 1899. He was admitted to the Fort Worth bar in January, 1899, and on March 1, 1900, formed a partnership with R. W. Flourney, and for about twenty years was a member of the well known firm of Flourney, Smith & Storer. He handled a growing share of the important practice of this firm and on leaving it he was until June 1, 1921, a member of the legal department and its expert on land titles for the Southwestern Oil and Gas Company. Since the 1st of June, 1921, Mr. Storer has been associated in practice with Judge J. C. Smith, their offices being in the Fort Worth National Bank Building. They handle a general practice.

Mr. Storer is Past Chancellor Commander of Queen City Lodge No. 21, Knights of Pythias, is a council degree Mason, a republican in national politics, though confining his interest to voting. He recently assisted in organizing the Tarrant County Building & Loan Association, of which he is a director and general attorney.

Mr. Storer married at Weatherford, Texas, Miss Rosa Lee Stubbs, who was reared and educated in the public schools of that city. They are the parents of two children, both attending public school at Fort Worth, Virginia Lee, born April 6, 1905, and Webster Curtis, born June 26, 1907.

LAIRD E. SODERMAN, proprietor of the Terminal Hotel at Fort Worth, has been in the hotel and restaurant business practically ever since he left school; it is his profession, and he has personal talents and qualifications that fit in well with his ample experience.

Mr. Soderman was born at Troy, New York, December 20, 1889. His father, Carl Soderman, now sixty-nine years of age and a resident of Washington, Illinois, has for forty years been in the iron and steel industry and connected with what is known as the steel trust. All his six children are still living, Laird being the third in age.

Mr. Soderman received his grammar and high school education at Waukegan, Illinois. At the age of sixteen he went to Chicago and for several years his employment constituted a real apprenticeship in the hotel and restau-

rant business. After leaving that city he was a cafe proprietor at Casper, Wyoming, and in July, 1920, came to Fort Worth and bought the Terminal Hotel. Under his management he has made this one of the high-class hostleries of Texas. The Terminal House is near the Union Depot, has two hundred rooms, eighty-six with baths, and enjoys an exceptionally large patronage and favor with the traveling public.

Mr. Soderman is a member of the Elks Lodge. In Kansas City he married Miss Ethel Miller, who was reared and educated at Neoga, Illinois.

JOHN W. BAKER, former treasurer of the State of Texas, resigned that office during his second term to become first active vice president of the Breckenridge State Bank. Mr. Baker has for several years been a prominent factor in commercial and banking circles in West Texas, is a native of the state and member of a family that settled in Bastrop County seventy years ago.

Mr. Baker was born in Bastrop County, May 27, 1871, son of Robert and Mary Nancy (Woods) Baker. His grandfather, Obed Baker, represented one of the oldest families in Alabama. He married a Miss Fore, descended from one of four brothers who settled in the South and one of whom was a former captain in the British army. The Baker family is of Irish ancestry. Obed Baker moved with his family to Texas in 1851, and built a log cabin and inured himself to the frontier conditions of Bastrop County.

Robert Baker was born near Tuscaloosa, Fayette County, Alabama, February 5, 1839, and was about twelve years of age when he moved to Texas. In 1862 he entered the Confederate army, most of his service being in Texas and under such leaders as General Kirby Smith and General Magruder. He was on duty for a considerable time in and around the City of Galveston. Following the war he resumed farming in Bastrop County, and in 1882 moved to near Georgetown, in Williamson County, and in December, 1896, went out to West Texas, locating in the Jim Ned Valley of Taylor County. That was his come for nearly ten years, until his death in February, 1905. He was a man of great industry, looked after his business affairs successfully, and he also for a period of thirty-five years performed the duties of a minister of the Primitive Baptist Church, and was a leader in the religious life of the several communities

where he lived. In 1861 he married Mary Nancy Woods, a native of Mississippi, who was brought to Texas with her parents during the fifties. She was born November 30, 1843. To their marriage were born eight sons and four daughters.

John W. Baker had his early experience in the several homes of his father above noted. He was about eleven years of age when the family moved from Bastrop to Williamson County and he grew to manhood there on his father's farm. He made good use of his advantages in the local schools and for two years was a teacher in Williamson County. On going to Taylor County in 1896 Mr. Baker served for several years as bookkeeper for the Clayton Brothers Company; in January, 1900, became bookkeeper for the Ed S. Hughes Hardware Company, and in the spring of 1904 removed to Lawn, in the southern part of Taylor County, and opened a stock of general merchandise on his own account. He was soon proprietor of a prosperous and widely extended business, and from merchandising he entered banking. Mr. Baker was cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Crosbyton when in 1918 he was elected State Treasurer. He was also president of the First National Bank of Lubbock. Mr. Baker in 1920 was re-elected State Treasurer, having no opposition on the ticket, but he resigned that office July 16, 1921, to take the active management of the Breckenridge State Bank, one of the large and powerful financial institutions in the oil district.

During the World war Mr. Baker was chairman of the Council of Defense of Crosby County, chairman of the War Savings Campaign for two years, and vice president and treasurer of the Crosby County Red Cross. It was his distinction that he was awarded the first thousand dollar war savings certificate not only in the State of Texas, but in the United States. Otherwise he took a prominent part in the Liberty Bond drives in his own and adjoining counties, and was one of the four-minute speakers. Mr. Baker is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Fort Worth, and a Knight Templar. He has long been prominent in Odd Fellowship, occupying all the chairs in the Lodge and Encampment, and has served as District Deputy Grand for a number of years, and at one time held a special dispensation covering the entire state. He is a member of the Eastern Star and Rebekahs and is a Past Noble Grand of the latter. Other fraternities with which he is

affiliated are the Woodmen of the World and Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Baptist Church and active in its affairs.

November 23, 1893, he married Miss Lora Shaw, a native of Williamson County, Texas. To their marriage were born three sons and one daughter. His oldest son, W. L. Baker, was with the 509th Engineers during the World war, a non-commissioned officer, and was on active duty overseas for fifteen months. He is now receiving teller of the American National Bank at Austin, and is also a director of Travis Post of the American Legion.

EPHRAIM BECK DAGGETT was a son of Capt. Ephraim M. Daggett, "father of Fort Worth," and he spent most of his life in this city, was aligned with the men of action and progress who carried the burdens of the city's growth in discouraging times, and his name belongs on the city's roll of honor.

He was born at Independence, Missouri, in 1838, son of E. M. and Pheniba (Strauss) Daggett. His father brought his family from Eastern Texas to Fort Worth in 1849, a year after the military post was established, and the son attended school in Fort Worth when the village was clustered around the old fort on the hill.

In 1861 Mr. Daggett volunteered for service in the Confederate army, becoming a first lieutenant under Capt. Thomas Moody in Sibley's Brigade. He participated in the historic exploit in Galveston harbor when the "Harriet Lane," a Federal gunboat, was captured, and the subsequent recapture of the City of Galveston by the Confederates. Lieutenant Daggett subsequently served with his command in Louisiana, took part in the battle of Yellow Bayou and the battle of Mansfield and several times was cited for individual bravery.

At the close of the war he returned to Fort Worth, and for many years devoted himself to his farm and property interests. He had three hundred and twenty acres, much of it included within the main section of Fort Worth, and he raised many crops where prominent business houses and residences now stand. He had other real estate interests over Tarrant and Jack counties and also owned mining interests in Mexico. His farm subsequently was cut up into town lots as Daggett's Addition and comprised that portion of the city within the limits of Ninth Street, where it crosses Throckmorton, extending across Houston, Main, Commerce, Jones, Grove to Chambers Hill, and south from Ninth to Elizabeth

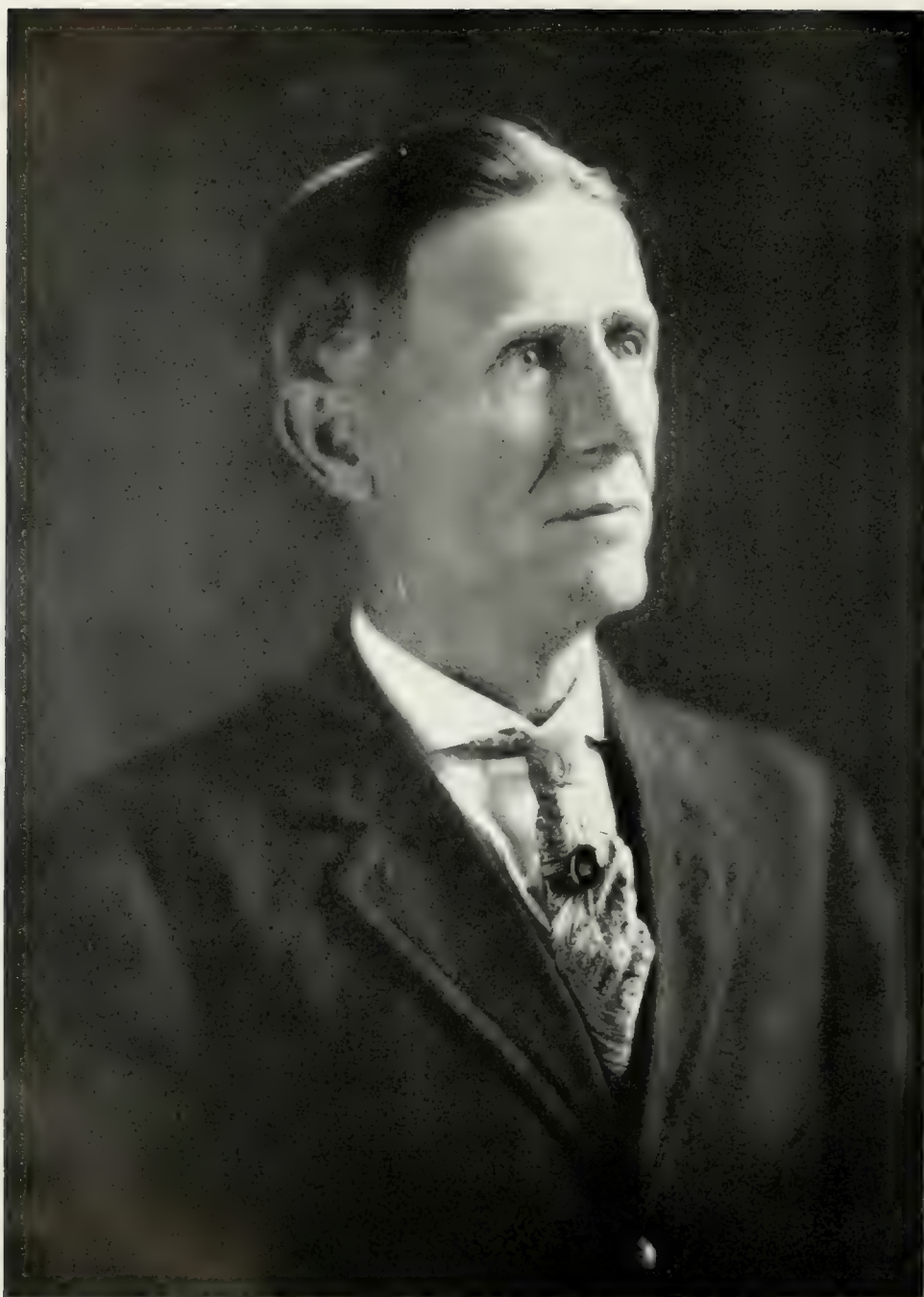
Street, which was named in honor of his wife. He and other members of the family generously donated lands for right of way or depot purposes to the Texas & Pacific and the Houston & Texas Central, the Fort Worth & Rio Grande and the Santa Fe railways.

E. B. Daggett married Miss Elizabeth Marsh of Farmers' Branch, Dallas County. Mrs. Daggett died in September, 1921. She was the mother of five children: Frank Beck, Harrison Marsh, Mrs. Helen Daggett Bryan, Thomas Corbin and Ephraim Merrell Daggett.

GEORGE EMMANUEL BUSHONG (1836-1905), banker, philanthropist, merchant and farmer, born at Vance, near Bristol, Sullivan County, Tennessee, March 26, 1836. He was the son of David and Dorcas Eliza (Stoffel) Bushong. He was of German descent, both his paternal and maternal grandparents having come to this country from Alsace, Germany, during the latter part of the eighteenth century. He lived on a farm in Tennessee until he was twenty-two years of age. He was well educated, attending school at Bristol, Tennessee, and Emory and Henry College of that town.

He came to Texas in the fall of 1858 and settled at Grapevine, where he made his home until his death. He taught a small country school for a number of years. He served as captain of Company H, 1st Texas Cavalry, Buchel's Brigade, when fighting the Indians, and later he served as a Confederate soldier during the war between the states. Mr. Bushong until his death was a citizen who carried a heavy burden of business and other affairs at Grapevine. He had long been known in his community as a man of sound judgment and philanthropic disposition. He was a benefactor to the poor and a leader in most questions of enterprise. He helped to organize the Grapevine National Bank and was elected president, which place he held up to the time of his death, which occurred December 3, 1905. He was one of the large property owners in that section of Tarrant County. He also established the first cotton gin, an industry he continued until it burned. He was an active member in the Baptist Church.

September 18, 1866, Mr. Bushong married Miss Elizabeth Ann Jenkins of Grapevine, Texas, who was born March 4, 1848. She is still living and resides at Grapevine. Mrs. Bushong is a daughter of E. M. and Ellen (Dunn) Jenkins. The town of Grapevine was first known as Dunnville in honor of her maternal grandfather. Her father, E. M.



Joseph Daggett

Jenkins, was the first merchant of Grapevine. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Bushong were born thirteen children, six of whom still live: Mrs. R. B. Morgan of Memphis, Texas; Mrs. Anna E. Burgoon of Denton, Texas; Mrs. J. W. Brock, George L. Bushong, Mrs. Kate Turnage, Clinton A. Bushong, all living at Grapevine, Texas.

James Henry Allison was reared and president and publisher of the Fort Worth Record, has never had an important interest or vocation outside of journalism.

He was born at Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio. August 4, 1879, son of J. M. and Julia M. (Newby Allison, his father of Scotch ancestry. His mother, a native of Birmingham, England, was a daughter of James Newby, who while a merchant was also greatly interested in moral and religious philosophy and wrote a great deal on these subjects. Julia Newby's uncles were publishers in England, one being telegraph editor for the London Daily Times and another owned a string of newspapers.

James Henry Allison was reared and educated at Columbus, Ohio, graduating from high school in 1898. In the meantime for several years he had worked at nights and Sundays in the business and circulation departments of the Columbus Dispatch, and after leaving high school he became a whole-time employee of the Dispatch, which he served altogether for fourteen years. Later he was with the National Stockman and Farmer of Pittsburgh, and in November, 1911, became business manager and subsequently general manager of the Nashville Tennessean. Mr. Allison was connected with this old and respected journal for about eight years. As vice president and general manager of the Tennessean he was brought into close association with the owner of the Tennessean, United States Senator Luke Lea. During the World war Mr. Allison was chief of the American Protective League for Middle Tennessee.

On June 8, 1919, he came to Fort Worth as general manager and vice president of the Fort Worth Record and has been president, publisher and principal owner since July 1, 1921. Mr. Allison was first president of the Rotary Club of Nashville in 1913, District Governor of the Sixth District Rotary Club in 1914, served as president of the Fort Worth Rotary Club in 1921. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Moslah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Fort Worth, is a Knight

of Pythias, an Elk and a member of the Fort Worth Club and River Crest Country Club. He is a senior warden in St. Andrew Episcopal Church.

July 28, 1900, at Columbus, Ohio, he married Miss Mary Frances Abbott. Her father, George Abbott, was of the distinguished New England family of Abbotts, and a relative of Dr. Lyman Abbott. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Allison bear the names of James Newby, Mary Helen, Marguerite Louise, Robert Donald, Dorothy Katherine and George Abbott Allison.

JOHN PURVIS DAGGETT. John Purvis Daggett who died February 25, 1919, was one of the strong and able men who had brought the name Daggett memorable distinction in the history of North Texas. He was a son of Charles B. Daggett, Sr., and a nephew of E. M. Daggett, who were soldiers in the battle of San Jacinto and both of whom became conspicuous as founders and builders of the modern city of Fort Worth. These services, particularly those of E. M. Daggett, have been fully treated by Capt. Paddock in the general history of Fort Worth.

John Purvis Daggett was born April 23, 1855, on the Northwest corner of a 320 acre tract of land east of the packing houses, this land having been given to his father as a reward for this military service. The Daggett farm included the site of Mt. Olivet cemetery and John P. Daggett at his request was laid to rest in Mt. Olivet on the very same lot where he was born.

In the boyhood days of John P. Daggett Fort Worth was a cattle town, without railroads, and as a youth of sixteen he had a thrilling escape from the Indians when they made their last raid in this territory in June, 1871. The Indians on this raid came upon Mr. Daggett and his companion John B. York now of Breckenridge, Texas, and pursued the two young men for miles but were unable to overtake the young Texans. Mr. Daggett had only such education as could be acquired in the poorly equipped schools of his boyhood and as a youth he entered the cattle business, working as a cowboy on his uncle's ranch near Fort Worth, and later going into Stephens County and he continued in the ranch business the remainder of his life. He owned a large amount of ranch property and was also owner of the John P. Daggett Livestock Commission Company with offices in the Exchange building. Mr. Daggett was also a

grandson of Capt. Isaac Ferguson, who was also a Texan soldier and whose body rests in the National Cemetery of Mexico City.

In 1892 at Erie, Pennsylvania, John P. Daggett married Miss Stella Zahn. Mrs. Daggett survives her honored husband and resides at 2700 Hemphill street.

CAPT. B. B. PADDOCK. With thousands of other Texans the publishers, appreciating how vitally the name of Captain Paddock is identified with the remarkable era of history to which this publication is chiefly devoted, assume a delightful responsibility in publishing here a brief story of the life and career of Captain Paddock. It is only fitting that one who has done so much for his community, both in practical affairs and also in preserving the records of other worthy pioneers, should have some similar recognition. The following article therefore is offered as a trustworthy, though somewhat brief, account of his varied and versatile activities and experiences.

If the city of Fort Worth wished to express through the character of one citizen the spirit and ideals which have actuated its progress and development during the past forty years no one could so broadly and fully represent the city as Capt. B. B. Paddock. Ever since locating in Fort Worth in 1872, when it was a mere village on the hill overlooking the Trinity and out on the western frontier, Captain Paddock has exhibited that kind of public spirit which constantly plans for community welfare and is prodigal of personal time, energy and means in getting the plans carried out. The friend who writes these lines of biography and appreciation knows as a matter of fact that there is hardly a citizen of consequence in all North or West Texas who is unacquainted with the personality and work of Captain Paddock and who has not a kindly admiration both for what he has done and for what he is.

While the late Col. Peter Smith is regarded as "the Father of Fort Worth" it has been given to Captain Paddock to foster the child through its village and city development and to live to witness in later times the fine fruition of the plans and enterprises that engaged his earlier associate.

Captain Paddock was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 22, 1844, a son of Boardman and Margaret (Buckley) Paddock. The father was a native of Vermont and the mother of Ireland. His family moved to the then territory of Wisconsin in 1845, where Captain

Paddock was reared till the age of fifteen. His mother died when he was less than five years of age, and his boyhood was spent on the northwestern frontier, chiefly in the lumber camps and among the Indians.

While he impresses one as a man of broad knowledge and thorough education, he was indebted neither to school nor college for his early training, and, as a matter of fact, has gained his knowledge of both books and men by self-tuition and varied experience.

In 1861, responding to the spirit of adventure (a dominant quality then as afterward), he went to Mississippi and volunteered in the Confederate Army in Col. Wirt Adams' Regiment of Cavalry. Gallantry and dash in action gave him promotion in July, 1862, when he was put in command of a company of scouts, being at that time the youngest commissioned officer in the Confederate Army. When first appointed chief of scouts under General Adams his company was composed of forty-eight men picked from the brigade, which he recruited to 110. His service took him into Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana. The Yazoo River was the scene of one of his most daring exploits. It was made the subject of an interesting article in the Philadelphia Ledger, the facts having been obtained from men on both sides in the army who were participants in the adventure. A Federal gunboat, known as one of the Mosquito fleet under General Elliott, getting out of coal, tied up to the bank, unaware of the fact that there were any Confederate troops in the vicinity, and proceeded to demolish a rail fence for fuel. Its presence and the conditions were discovered by Captain Paddock, and he took thirteen men and swam the river and boarded the boat. The crew was taken so completely by surprise that no defense was possible. The entire crew was captured and the boat dismantled and burned.

Notwithstanding the fact that the troop was in every engagement of the regiment and in innumerable skirmishes on its own account not a man in the company was killed or wounded during the time of actual hostilities. In an engagement on the Sipsey River near Tuscaloosa, Alabama, several days after the surrender, and before this fact was known, two men were killed and two wounded, Captain Paddock receiving a slight flesh wound in the thigh, which, however, did not disable him. He and his men came to have the feeling that they bore charmed lives and were immune from injury. This feeling led them

to unusual deeds of daring. This troop was the last under fire east of the Mississippi, and he believes his flag was the last to be swung to the breeze in battle. The achievements of this company and its many exploits furnished the basis in part for the fiction narrative built up by George W. Cable in one of his most interesting novels, "The Cavalier."

After the war Captain Paddock settled in Fayette, Mississippi, and while working for support studied under a private tutor, took up law and was admitted to the bar. He practiced with considerable success for eight years, but finding that his temperament was unsuited for the career of a lawyer he abandoned it for journalism.

In October, 1872, he moved from Mississippi to Texas, settling in Fort Worth. At that time Fort Worth was a frontier town on the northwest edge of the rapidly advancing wave of settlement. The first railroad did not reach the town for four years and he was a leader among those who sustained the faith and helped carry out the plans which in a few years made Fort Worth a city. He purchased the Fort Worth Democrat and edited and published that paper for ten years, until it was merged with the Gazette, of which he was the managing editor for two years. After that he was teller in the First National Bank. He resigned in November, 1885, in order to promote the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway. He was the president and manager of this road for five years. He then turned his attention to the promotion of a road to the northwest, in which he spent several years and many thousands of dollars, but was not successful. While his efforts added one road to those radiating from Fort Worth, it is possible to say, without successful contradiction, that no one man by his newspaper and personal efforts did more to promote Fort Worth as a railroad center, and his enthusiasm has been one of the mainstays of the city in the times of depression as well as prosperity.

In 1892 Captain Paddock was elected mayor of the city, which position he held for four successive terms, a period of eight years. He then engaged in the investment securities business until December, 1909, when he retired from active business of every kind.

He organized and promoted the first water works system for the city and secured the capital for its construction. He was one of the organizers and promoters of the Texas Spring Palace, the most unique and attractive place of amusement ever built. He was the

president of the company and managed its affairs with success.

It was largely through his efforts that the Masonic School and Home, under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity of the state, was secured for Fort Worth. He was one of the stockholders and promoters of the first stock yards and packing houses in the city, through which the firms of Swift & Company and Armour & Company were induced to locate in Fort Worth. These are a part of the activities in which he was engaged for the upbuilding of the city.

Politically Captain Paddock is a sound money Democrat of the Grover Cleveland type. He declined to follow his party into the Free Silver Camp of the Populists and was presidential elector on the Palmer and Buckner ticket. He was a member of the Legislature in 1881-83 and again in 1913-15. He was the organizer of the Fort Worth Board of Trade, the predecessor of the present Chamber of Commerce, and was its secretary until he retired from active business.

Seldom has a citizen lived to see his prophecies fulfilled as has Captain Paddock. Many of his predictions of the future of the city have been verified in his lifetime and a participant in their fruition. On his seventy-fifth birthday the people of the city, many hundreds in number, gave a dinner in his honor, at which a handsome silver loving cup, suitably inscribed, was presented him. Seldom has a citizen been so honored in his lifetime. When he retired from business the Chamber of Commerce, in recognition of the services rendered the city in various ways, made him "Honorary President for Life." In recording this distinctive honor the Fort Worth *Star* said: "The action of the Chamber of Commerce is perhaps the most signal honor that has ever been conferred upon a citizen of Fort Worth. Secretary of the Board of Trade at a time when the city made its greatest stride, he was permitted to resign from the post when he declared the time had come for him to retire from participation in public affairs. At that time he was jokingly declared the 'official town loafer' with power to prevent anyone else from loafing.

"He has been one of the few men to live to see their dreams realized. In his mind many years ago he pictured Fort Worth as the center of a group of great railway systems and the center of the cattle industry of the southwest. There was but little to base the dream upon but the convergence of cattle trails at

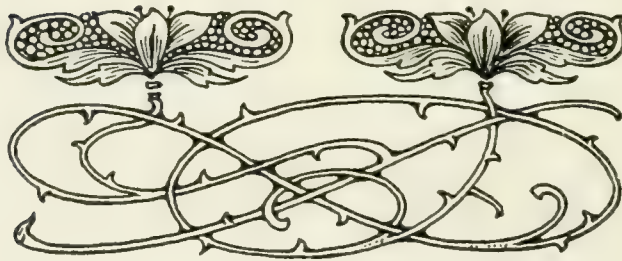
the spot where the 'panther laid down.' With the co-operation of other pioneers, with keen insight, he soon witnessed the extension of the Texas and Pacific to Fort Worth and in turn the other great systems that have now reached the city. His views of a great packing center have also been realized during his life, the record of the Fort Worth market with greater receipts for its age than Chicago as a market, Kansas City or St. Louis, showing the keenness of his town building views. Interurbans, factories and wholesale houses all have sprung up as he pictured them in his mind and in the columns of the Fort Worth Democrat."

In February, 1915, as another recognition of his work for the public, the County Commissioners of Tarrant County christened a million dollar bridge across the river at Fort Worth the "Paddock Viaduct."

Captain Paddock is a Mason, a Knight of

Pythias, an Elk, senior past master of the Fort Worth Masonic Lodge; past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, past exalted ruler of the Elks, and has been made a life member of the Masonic Lodge and of the Elks. He is one of the organizers of the Fort Worth Club, the Carnegie Library, and has lent his aid and assistance in the support of the Y. M. C. A., in the building of the churches of the city, the Coliseum, and all other public enterprises and institutions.

Captain Paddock was married at Fayette, Mississippi, December 10, 1867, to Miss Emmie Harper. Their children are: Mary Hermine, born March 3, 1869, and died August 22, 1870; Wirt Adams Paddock, William B. Paddock, and Virgile Paddock, the latter being the wife of Guy Richardson Pitner. The three latter children are still living, prosperous and happy.



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